FOCALÓIR GAOIDHILGE-SAX-BHÉARLA, OR, AN IRISH-ENGLISH DICTIONARY:...

John O'Brien, Edward Lhuyd

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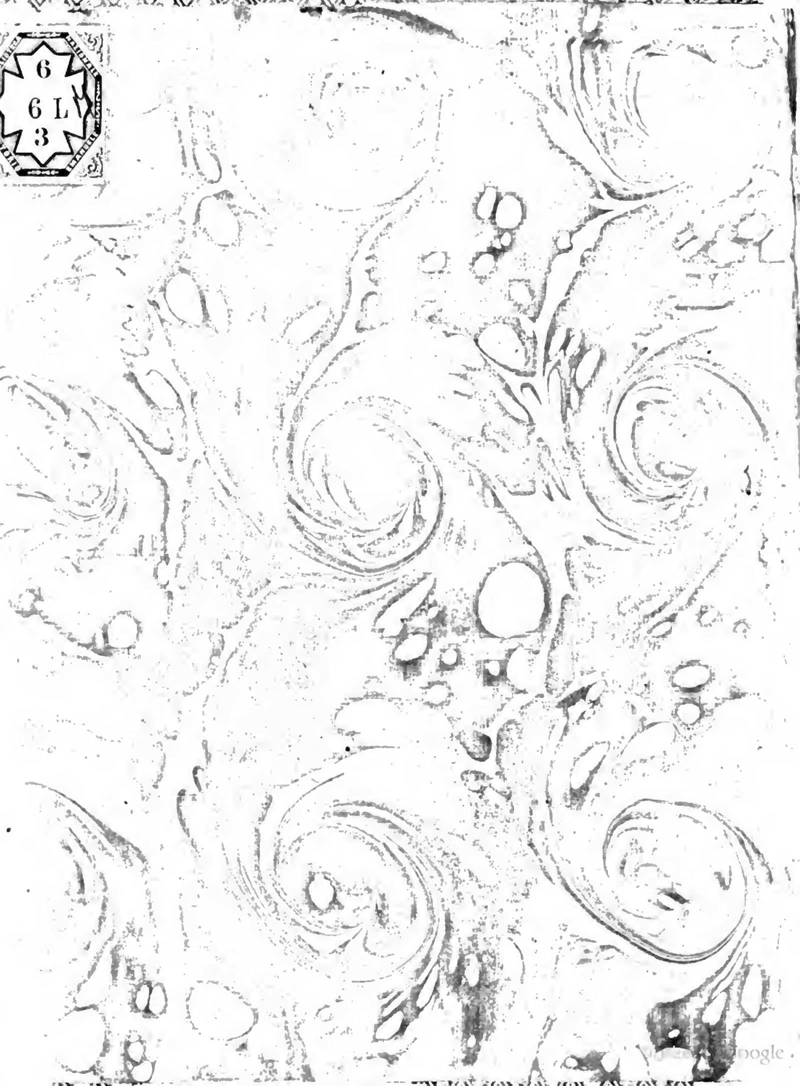

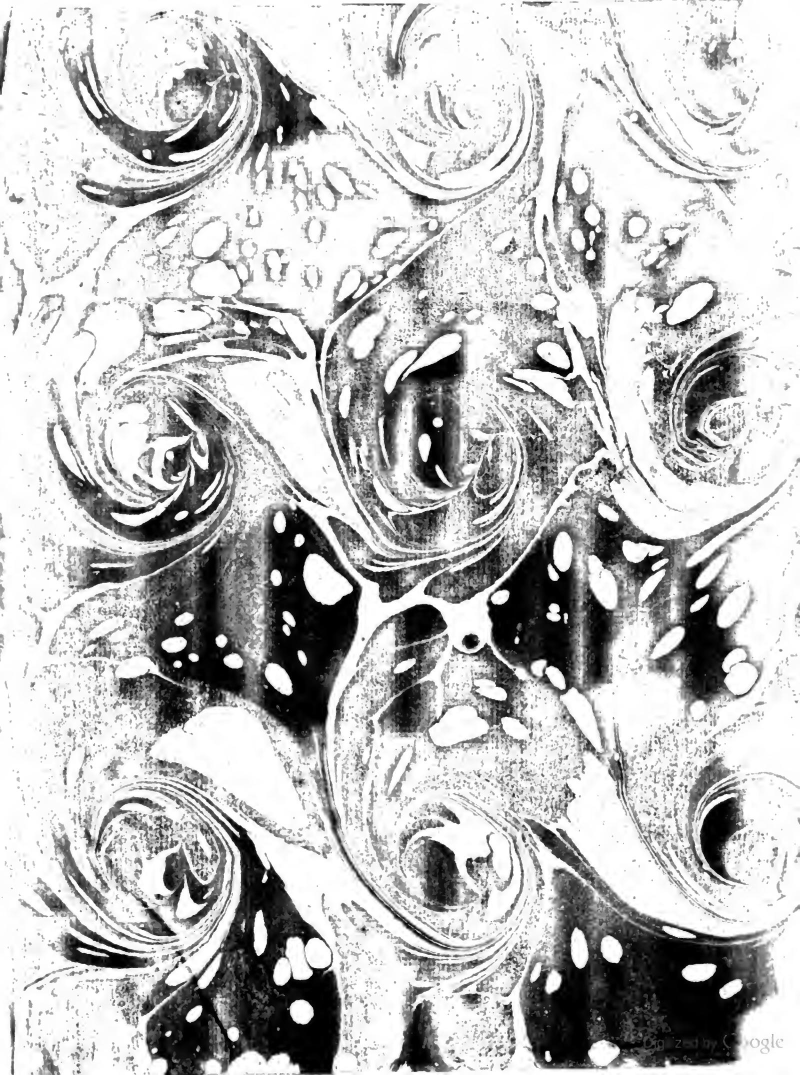

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OR
AN IRISH-ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

BIBLIOTECA NAZ. VITT.

FOCALÒIR
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OR
AN IRISH-ENGLISH *DICTIONARY*.

Whereof the *Irish* part hath been compiled not only from various *Irish* vocabularies, particularly that of Mr. *Edward Lhuyd ;* but alſo from a great variety of the beſt *Irish* manuſcripts now extant; eſpecially thoſe that have been compoſed from the 9th & 10th centuries, down to the 16th : beſides thoſe of the lives of St. *Patrick* & St. *Brigit*, written in the 6th & 7th centuries.

> *Poſtremò, ad perficiendam, vel certè valdè promovendam litteraturam* Celticam, *diligentiùs Linguæ* Hibernicæ *ſtudium adjungendum cenſeo, ut* Lhuydius *egregiè facere cæpit. Nam, uti alibi jam admonui, quemadmodum* Angli *fuere Coloniæ Saxonum, &* Britanni *emiſſio veterum Celtarum, Gallorum, Cimbrorum; ita* Hiberni *ſunt propago antiquiorum Britanniæ habitatorum, Colonis Celticis, Cimbriciſque nonnullis, &, ut ſic dicam, mediis anteriorum. Itaque ut ex Anglicis linguæ veterum Saxonum, & ex Cambricis veterum Gallorum; ita ex* Hibernicis *vetuſtiorum adhuc Celtarum, Germanorumque, &, ut generaliter dicam, accolarum Oceani Britannici Ciſmarinorum antiquitates illuſtrantur. Et ſi ultra* Hiberniam *eſſet aliqua inſula Celtici Sermonis, ejus filo in multò adhuc antiquiora duceremur.* Leibnitzius Collectan. Etymol. *vol.* 1. *p.* 153.

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M. DCC. LXVIII.

BY ROYAL APPROBATION & PRIVILEGE.

EMINENTISSIMO ET REVERENDISSIMO DOMINO

D. JOSEPHO-MARIÆ CASTELLI,

S. R. E. TITULO S. ALEXII,

PRESBYTERO CARDINALI

S. CONGREGATIONIS DE PROP. FIDE

PRÆFECTO.

EMINENTISSIME & REVERENDISSIME DOMINE,

OPUS inprimis conſervandæ ac dilatandæ Religioni Orthodoxæ deſtinatum in noſtra hac regione Hiberniæ, *ubi feliciſſimo ſucceſſu diſſeminata fuit atque confirmata auſpiciis, curâ, ac ſollicitudine paternâ Sancti Pontificis* Cæleſtini *primi, ſuapte naturâ nuncupandum venit Eminentiſſimo illi Præſuli, qui tantâ cum nominis ſui celebritate, tantoque rei Chriſtianæ emolumento præeſt Sacræ & Illuſtriſſimæ Congregationi, a ſummis in terris Chriſti Vicariis inſtitutæ, ad cuſtodiendum ſacratiſſimum fidei depoſitum, ejuſdemque notitiam ad extremos uſque terræ limites diffundendam. Minimè certè latet ſapientiſſimum Eruditorum Virorum Senatum repetitos graſſantis impietatis aſſultus, generalem ferè morum corruptelam, in-*

fauſtum denique pravarum opinionum guſtum, quæ in hac ſæculorum fæce luctuoſo plane progreſſu vires ſuas ubique exerunt, poſſe aliquandiù obſcurare, nunquam vero evertere Cæleſte illud ædificium ſuper firmiſſima divinarum promiſſionum oracula fundatum ac conſtructum. Inter tam varias rationes atque argumenta hujuſce ſolidæ & inconcuſſæ in æternæ veritatis effata fiduciæ noſtræ, non prætermittendum arbitror, quod non minori gaudio quàm ſtupore quotidie conſpicimus; nimirum vixdùm ſeptimam hujuſce Regionis Incolarum partem, perhonorificum olim Sanctorum inſulæ nomen præferentis, peſtiferâ hæreſeon lue fuiſſe infectam, ſævientibus licet, jam a duobus & amplius ſæculis, perſecutionum terrorumque rabie ac procellis, quibus gens noſtra quaſſata eſt, ac penè contrita.

Non immeritò ſanè dixerim nativo hujuſce gentis Idiomati Divinam Providentiam alligaſſe odium quaſi innatum erga novas omnes in rebus fidei molitiones; quippe cum in confeſſo ſit apud noſtrates univerſos, nullum hominem cui hac ſolummodo lingua uti datum erat, ab orthodoxa Chriſti fide unquam extorrem eſſe factum. Non igitur injuriâ linguæ ſanctæ *nomenclaturam ſibi arrogaret. Hæc tamen, cum talis ſit, tàmque efficax ad fideles noſtros in recto veritatis tramite continendos, ad interitum propediem eſſet ruitura, niſi Eminentiſſima veſtra Dominatio eam potentiſſimo ſuo patrocinio, ſuâque munificentiâ ſublevaſſet, eique etiam vitam imò ac perennitatem aſſeruiſſet. Gratiarum actiones mihi a popularibus meis, uti ſpero, reddendæ pro ſuſcepto & ad finem perducto labore maximè intricato ac difficili, potiori multò jure in optimum Mecœnatem quàm in me recident; cujus incolumitatem in ſeros annos a bonorum omnium largitore Deo, conjunctis ardentiſſimiſque votis quotidie efflagitabimus; ego præſertim qui ſummam ejus humanitatem & beneficia tam ſæpè expertus ſum, quorum etiam memoriam in animo meo nullus obliterabit dies; nuſquam non remanſurus cum ſingulari mentis obſequio ac demiſſione.*

Eminentiſſimæ ac Reverendiſſimæ veſtræ Dominationis,

Humillimus, ac Devotiſſimus
Servus, J. O Brien, Cloynenſis &c.

Datum Clonæ 1°. Julii 1767.
Pariſiis vero excuſum 20 Auguſti 1768.

PREFACE.

THe tedious & difficult task both of compiling & correctly printing the *Iriſh Dictionary* now offered to the Public, hath been undertaken by its Editor with a view not only to preſerve for the natives of *Ireland*, but alſo to recommend to the notice of thoſe of other Countries, a language which is aſſerted by very Learned Foreigners to be the moſt ancient, & beſt preſerved Dialect of the old Celtic tongue of the *Gauls* & *Celtiberians*; and, at the ſame time, the moſt uſeful for Inveſtigating & Clearing up the antiquities of the Celtic nations in General: two points which it is humbly hoped the Learned Reader will find pretty well confirmed, if not clearly verified in this Dictionary; & which it is natural to expect may engage the attention of the *Litterati* of our Neighbhouring Countries to this ancient Dialect of the Celtic tongue. a third conſideration regarding this language, & which is grounded on a fact that is ſolidly proved by Mr. *Edward Lhuyd*, a Learned & judicious antiquary, viz. that the *Guidhelians* or old *Iriſh*, had been the primitive Inhabitants of great *Britain* before the Anceſtors of the Welſh arrived in that Iſland, & that the Celtic Dialect of thoſe *Guidhelians*, was then the univerſal language of the whole Britiſh Iſle; this conſideration, I ſay, which regards an important fact of antiquity, whoſe proofs ſhall hereafter be produced, will I am confident, appear intereſting enough in the eyes of Learned foreigners, eſpecially thoſe of *Britain*, to excite their curioſity & attention towards the *Iberno-Celtic* Dialect, & engage them to verify by their own application, the uſe it may be of for Illuſtrating the antiquities of the greater Britiſh Iſle. ſome inſtances of its utility in this reſpect ſhall be added in the ſequel of this Preface, to thoſe that are produced by Mr. *Lhuyd*.

A fourth circumſtance which muſt naturally incite the *Litterati* of different nations to a conſideration of the Iriſh language, as explained in this Dictionary, is the very cloſe & ſtriking affinity it bears, in an abundant variety of words, not only with the old *Britiſh* in its different dialects the *Welſh*, & *Armoric*, beſides the old *Spaniſh* or *Cantabrian* language preſerved in *Navarre*, *Biſcaye*, & *Baſque*; but alſo with the *Greek* & *Latin*; and more eſpecially with the Latter, as appears throughout the courſe of this work, wherein every near affinity is remarked as it occurs, whatever language it regards. Short ſpecimens of the affinity of the *Irish* with the *Latin* & *Greek*, shall be laid down in this Preface. & the plain fact of this abundant affinity of the *Iberno-Celtic* Dialect with the *Latin* in ſuch words of the ſame ſignification as no language could want, should I preſume be eſteemed a ſtrong proof that the *Lingua-priſca* of the *Aborigines* of Italy, from which the *Latin* of the twelve tables, & afterwards the Roman language were derived, could be nothing elſe than a Dialect of the primitive Celtic, the firſt univerſal language of all Europe : but a Dialect indeed, which in proceſs of time received ſome mixture of the *Greek*, eſpecially the *Æolic*, from the Colonies or rather Adventurers which anciently came to Italy from Peloponeſus, agreable to that ſaying of Dionyſ. Halicarnas. *Romani autem ſermone nec prorſus barbaro, nec abſolutè Græco utuntur, ſed ex utroque mixto, accedente in pleriſque ad proprietatem linguæ Æolicæ.* But it shall appear from this Dictionary, & partly from what shall be laid down in this Preface, that the *Greek* it ſelf had a ſtrong mixture of the primitive *Celtic*, which was a more univerſal language, & more ſimple in the radical formation of its words.

But before we can expect that the conſiderations now ſet down, as motives of Incitement for Learned Foreigners to take particular notice of the *Irish* language, should be of due weight in their eyes; it is natural & neceſſary we should firſt make appear that our aſſertions concerning theſe motives are grounded either on good reaſons or reſpectable authorities. and now, as to the two firſt aſſertions, viz. that the *Irish* Language is acknowledged by very Learned Foreigners to be the beſt preſerved Dialect of the old Celtic of the *Gauls* & *Celtiberians*, & the moſt uſeful for Illuſtrating the antiquities of the Celtic nations in general; to juſtifie this aſſertion, we have only to refer the Learned Reader both to the honorable teſtimony of the great *Leibnitz*, as it ſtands in the title-page of this work, & to ſeveral Remarks of the like nature made by the Learned & Candid Mr. *Eward Lhuyd*, not only in the Preface of his Irish vocabulary, but alſo in his Letter to his Country-men the *Welsh* at the head of his *Archæologia Britannica*; which is publiſhed in Engliſh by Dr. *Nicholſon* in his Irish Library. In the former Mr. *Lhuyd* candidly acknowledges that the roots of the *Latin* are better & more abundantly preſerved in the Irish than in the Welsh, which is the only Celtic Dialect that can pretend to vie with the *Iberno-Celtic* with regard to purity or perfection; and adds the following words. » your Language, ſays he to the Irish nation, is better ſitu-
« ated for being preſerved, than any another language to this day

ſpoken throughout Europe. « His reaſon without doubt for this aſſertion, was becauſe Languages are beſt preſerved in Iſlands & in mountain-countries, being the moſt difficult of acceſs for ſtrangers; & eſpecially becauſe the Roman arms never reached Ireland, which received no Colonies but from the Celtic countries. in another part of the ſame Preface this Author obſerves that the Eminent antiquaries *Cambden*, *Bochart*, *Boxhorn* & other Learned men of that kind, acknowledged the utility of the *Irish* & *Welsh* Dialects for the Illuſtration of antiquities, & that they themſelves did not write ſo fully & copiously as they would have done, if they had been maſters of thoſe languages. He likewiſe obſerves that it was impoſſible for *Menage* & *Aldrete* to have fully ſucceeded in accounting for the radical derivation of the Languages they undertook to explain, without ſome perfection of knowledge of the Irish language or of the Welsh.

But in his Letter to his own country-men the Welsh, this Candid writer entirely gives the preference to the Irish before his own native language, not only for purity & perfection, as well as for antiquity of eſtablishment in the British Iſles, but alſo for its utility in Illuſtrating the remote antiquities of great Britain. the truth of this aſſertion very ſufficiently appears from the following words of Mr. *Lhuyd* in that Letter. » We ſee then, ſays he to the Welsh, how » neceſſary the Irish Language is, to thoſe who will undertake » to write of the antiquities of the Iſle of Britain: and by reading » the firſt ſection of this Book, it will be alſo *evident that it is im-* » *poſſible to be a complete maſter of the ancient British, without a* » *competent knowledge of the Irish.* « Mr. *Lhuyd's* foundation for this aſſertion in favour of the Irish Language, will appear in full light in the following arguments in ſupport of the third conſideration, which we have laid down as one motive for Learned Foreigners to take notice of the Irish Language, & which is, that the *Guidhelians*, or old *Irish*, were Inhabitants & poſſeſſors of great *Britain* before thoſe *Britans* who were the Anceſtors of the *Welsh*; & that the *Guidhelian* Language, which Mr. *Lhuyd* gives good reaſons for concluding to be the ſame as that of the *Gauls* of thoſe days, was the univerſal Dialect of *Britain* before the British, which was eſtablished in that Iſland by the colony from which proceeded the Welsh.

This aſſertion Mr. *Lhuyd* ſupports with very ſolid reaſons & arguments, amounting, in my humble opinion, to as high a degree of evidence as the ſubject can naturally bear. But before we produce them, which shall be done in his own words, it is fit to obſerve that this writer lays down as his opinion, that the ancient Planters of *Ireland* conſiſted of two different nations of people, co-inhabiting & mixed with each other in that Iſland. The one he proves to have been originally a Gauliſh Colony, from the near & abundant agreement of a part of the Irish language with that of the old Gauls, as far as it can now be traced or diſcovered. and the other he derives from *Spain*, grounding himself on the affinity he had obſerved between a part of the Irish & the old Spanish or Cantabrian language, & which he shews in a long liſt of words of the ſame meaning in both languages. The Colony which originally proceeded from *Gaul* he calls by the name of *Guidhel*; & ſo the *Irish* called themſelves by that of *Gaidhil*, which is but an abuſive writing of the word *Gaill*, the plural of *Gall*, Lat. *Gallus*, a Gaul. vid. Remarks on the Letter *A*. and the colony which came from *Spain*, & brought a mixture of the old *Spanish* into the *Irish*, Mr. *Lhuyd* ſuppoſes to be the *Scots*, relying on the authority of the *Irish* Hiſtorians & of *Nenius* the *Britan*, who agree in bringing the *Scots* into *Ireland* immediately from *Spain*; though they are all at the ſame time of one voice in affirming them to be *Scythians*. & not only *Nenius* calls them *Scythians* in the following paſſage, where after calling them *Scoti* (becauſe the Britans called them *y-Scot*) when he mentions their coming from *Spain*, *noviſſimè venerunt Scoti a partibus Hiſpaniæ ad Hiberniam*, he then in the following words calls them Scythians; *Scythæ in quarta mundi ætate Hiberniam obtinuerunt*: but as to this early Epoch he only mentions it on the credit of the *Irish* antiquaries, as appears by the words, *ſic mihi peritiſſimi Scotorum nunciaverunt*, immediately preceding thoſe laſt above cited; not only *Nenius*, I ſay, calls the Scots by the national name of *Scythiani*, but in like manner King *Alfred* in his tranſlation of the hiſtory of *Oroſius* into the *Anglo-Saxon* language, renders the word *Scoti* by *Scyttan*; & *Cambden* Informs us that the *Anglo-Saxons* who inhabited the northern parts of *England* on the borders of *Scotland* in his own time, always called the *Scots* by the name of *Skittes* or *Skets*. And the low *Germans* have no other name for either the *Scots* or *Scythians* but *Scutten*; which shews that they always knew the *Scots* & the *Scythians* to be only one & the ſame people: or in other words, that from their firſt knowledge of the *Scots* being Inhabitants of *Ireland*, & afterwards of the north of *Britain*, they knew them to be *Scythians*, & that both names were ſynonimous; or rather that the British word *Scot* or *y-Scot*, the Irish *Scuit*, & the Lat. *Scoti*, were but different pronunciations of the Greek *Scythai* & the German *Scutten*.

Theſe Authorities will always be an unſurmontable bar in the way of eſtabliſhing the new-invented ſyſtem of the antiquity of the *Scots*, by pretending to derive them from the Caledonians: a ſyſtem which Mr. *David Malcolme* Miniſter of *Duddingſton* in *Scotland*,

boaſts

boaſts of as his own invention, in the work intitled *a Collection of Letters*, &c. printed at Edinburgh an. 1739. & this new *invention* has been fruitful enough to produce another of a more elevated nature, calculated chiefly to confirm that of Mr. *Malcolme*; I mean the *Erſe* or *Iriſh* Poems of Mr. *Macpherſon*, pretended to be the work of a *Scotiſh* (i. e. *Caledonian*) Bard of the fourth century. *vid. Mem. de M. de C. ſur les Poëmes de M. Macpherſon, Journ. des Sçavants, an* 1764. *Mai, Juin*, &c. but who could ever imagine that Mr. *Malcolme* would be bold enough to pretend to ground his new ſyſtem of the antiquity of the *Scots* in *Britain*, upon Mr. *Lhuyd's* curious diſcovery of the *Iriſh Guidhelians* having been the earlieſt Inhabitants of the *Britiſh* Iſle; ſince this Learned antiquary ſo expreſſly, & even repeatedly diſtinguiſhes theſe *Guidhelians* from the *Scots*, whom he declares to be a quite different nation, who firſt came from *Spain* into *Ireland*, & there co-inhabited with the *Guidhelians*, who, before, had been Inhabitants of *Britain*?

For this reaſon the Ingenious Inventor of the modern ſcheme of *Scotiſh* antiquity, entirely overlooks what Mr. *Lhuyd* ſays of the *Scots* as being a nation quite different from the *Guidhelians*; and takes care to quote no more of that Learned Antiquary's reflections for the foundation of his new ſyſtem, than what he writes of the *Guidhelians* alone, whom Mr. *Malcolme* Identifies with the *Caledonians*, & theſe with the *Scots*. But one point relative to the *Scots*, & a point which ſuffers not the leaſt doubt, is, that whatever part of the world they immediately came from to *Ireland*, they were mere *Scythians* by nation, either *Aſiatic* or *European*; but much more probably of the latter, I mean *Scandinavians*, or other northern *Germans*, of whom *Plinius* (lib. 4. c. 12.) ſays, *Scytharum nomen uſquequaque tranſiit in Sarmatas atque Germanos*; & Anaſtaſius Sinaita, (quæſt. 38.) *Scythiam ſoliti ſunt vocare veteres omnem regionem Borealem ubi ſunt Gothi, & Dani*. But it is far from being certain or univerſally agreed on, that the *Caledonians* were originally *Scythians*, or Germans, as Tacitus conjectures, rather than mere painted *Britans* of the ſame ſtock with the *Welſh*, whoſe Anceſtors were likewiſe a painted people before the *Romans* reduced then into a Province, & brought them to conform to the *Roman* manners. And another point equally certain, is that the *Scots* never inhabited *Britain* before their arrival in *Ireland*; but came directly by ſea to this latter Iſland, from which, after a long proceſs of time, they ſent a Colony to the north weſt coaſt of *Britain*; and this point is univerſally agreed on by all the *Scotiſh* writers, none excepted, before Mr. Malcolme's time, who therefore is well grounded to vindicate to himſelf alone the invention of the new Scheme of Scotiſh antiquities, firſt broached in his Letter to *Archimedes* the *Caledonian*, & afterwards enlarged upon in his ſubſequent Letters & remarks. But Mr. *Lhuyd* is far from Authorizing Mr. *Malcolme's* ſyſtem of Identifying the *Caledonians* or old *Picts* with the *Scots*; ſince he ſays » that » though their language is loſt, yet their remains or poſterity are « yet intermixt with *Scots*, *Strat-clyd Britons*, old *Saxons*, *Danes* & *Normans*; « where we ſee he entirely diſtinguiſhes the *Caledonians* (who with him are the ſame people with the old *British Picts*) from the *Scots*, as well as from the old *Saxons*, &c.

Now, with regard to Mr. *Lhuyd's* opinion that the *Scots* were the people that brought the old *Spanish* language to *Ireland*, & there mixed it with the Dialect of the *Guidhelians*, with whom they became co-inhabitants; this notion would not have been entertained by that Learned Gentleman, had he been thoroughly acquainted with *Irish* antiquities. For in the firſt place, the general tradition of the old *Irish*, handed down to us by all our Hiſtorians & other writers, Imports that when the *Scots* arrived in *Ireland*, they ſpoke the ſame language with that of the *Tuatha-de-Danain*, i. e. the *Danish* tribes, who were their immediate predeceſſors in the uſurpation & chief ſway of the Iſland, at leaſt in the Northern Provinces: & in the next, if we ſuppoſe it a real fact that the *Scots* came directly from Spain to Ireland; we muſt in all reaſon, & for want of further light from either Latin or Greek writers, regard them only as a part either of thoſe *Germans*, of whom *Seneca*, about the year 60 of the Chriſtian Æra, ſays that the *Pyrenean* mountains were not a ſufficient Barrier againſt their incurſions into Spain; *Pyrenæus Germanorum tranſitus non inhibuit*; *per invia perque incognita verſavit ſe humana levitas.* Sen. de conſolat. ad *Albinum*: or elſe of the other ſwarm of remote or northern *Germans*, of whom *Oroſius*, by the words, *Germani ulteriores*, *Gallieno Imperatore*, *abraſâ potiti ſunt Hiſpania*, &c. informs us that they Invaded, plundered, & poſſeſſed themſelves of *Spain* for twelve years; that is to ſay, from the reign of the indolent Emperor *Gallienus* about the year 260. to that of the brave *Valerianus*, who by his General *Saturninus* partly routed them out of Spain, & probably ſettled another part of thoſe Barbarians in ſome portions of Land, under condition of ſerving the Empire, as may be inferred from a ſpeech of that General, wherein he boaſts of having *pacified Spain* by his expedition againſt thoſe Invaders in the year 273. We ſee then that neither of thoſe two ſwarms of *Germano-Scythians* had been ſuffered to remain long enough in *Spain*, to have exchanged their native language for the *Spanish*: for theſe latter mentioned by *Oroſius* had but twelve years ſettlement in that country; & for the other Band of *German* Rovers mentioned by *Seneca*, we find no further account of them in any other Author. whence it is natural to conclude, that they were only a flying party, who went about for the ſake of plunder. however that may be, it is natural to think it an unlikely ſtory that a *Scythian* people ſhould have been the Importers of the old *Spaniſh* language into *Ireland*; though the fact of its having been brought very anciently into that Iſland is not the leſs certain; & that, by a Colony of the old *Spaniards*, who co-inhabited with the *Guidelians*, but in a ſmaller number, as appears by the nature of the *Iriſh* tongue in which the *Gauliſh Celtic* predominates over all other mixtures, not only of the old *Spaniſh*, but alſo of the *Scandinavian* & other *Scytho-German* Dialects, though *Ireland* anciently received three or four different colonies, or rather ſwarms of adventures, from them quarters. the *Scots* were the laſt of them; unleſs we ſhould count as a colony thoſe ferocious *Danes* & *Norvegians* who infeſted us, & tyranized over moſt of the maritime parts of our Iſland, from the beginning of the ninth century to the yeat 1014, when the ever victorious *Brien Borove*, after a continued ſeries of thirty pitched battles fought againſt them in different parts of the Kingdom, at laſt entirely & irretrieveaby broke their power at the memorable battle of *clontarf* near Dublin. as a more ample enquiry into the origin of the *Scots*, & the antiquity of their eſtabliſhment in *Ireland*, would ſtretch out this Preface to an enormous length, I therefore reſerve it for another work, which is already ſo far advanced that it may in a ſhort time be made ready for the preſs.

We are now to lay down Mr. *Lhuid's* reaſons for concluding that the *Guidhelian Iriſh* were Inhabitants of all *Britain* before the Anceſtors of the *Welſh*. Other writers had indeed declared it as their opinion, that *Ireland* was firſt peopled from the greater *Britiſh* Iſle, which in like manner received its firſt Inhabitants from *Gaul*, by the ſhort paſſage from *Calais* to *Dover*, according to thoſe writers; for which they have aſſigned no other reaſon, than that every Iſland ſhould in all ſeeming reaſon have received its firſt planters from whatever peopled land happened to be the neareſt to it; & that too by the ſhorteſt paſſage. But to make this argument concluſive for this point, it ſhould firſt be proved that none of the nations on the continent near thoſe Iſlands, had the uſe of ſhips or practiſed any ſort of navigation, as early as the time in which thoſe Iſlands are ſuppoſed to have been peopled. for if the *Spaniards*, the *Gauls*, or the *Lower-Germans* had been at that time accuſtomed to go to ſea, were it only for fiſhing, or plundering the neighbouring coaſts, it might very naturally have happened that ſome parties of them, even by an accidental ſtreſs of weather, would have diſcovered & afterwards planted both the *Britiſh* Iſles, before the Inhabitants of *Gaul* on the coaſts abour *Calais*, had entertained any thoughts of extending their knowledge of *Britain* beyond the white

Cliffs of *Dover.* in which caſe, the opinion of *Tacitus* (de morib. German. c. 1.) » That in ancient times people ſought out new habitations rather by ſea than by Land, « would have been verified with regard to the firſt peopling of the *British* Iſles. But Mr. *Lhuyd's* reaſonings to prove the fact of the Iriſh *Guidhelians* having been Inhabitans of *Britain* before the Anceſtors of the *Welsh*, are liable to no ſuch exceptions, as they are grounded upon what may be called living evidences, conſiſting in plain & natural *Veſtiges* of thoſe *Guidhelians* ſtill remaining after them throughout the whole Iſland. Here I lay them before the Reader in Mr. *Lhuyd's* own words.

» Seing then it is ſomewhat manifeſt that the ancient Inhabitants
» of *Ireland* conſiſted of two nations; that the *Guidhelians* were
» *Britons*, & that *Nennius* & others wrote many ages ſince an un-
» queſtionable truth, when they aſſerted the *Scotish* nation's coming
» out of *Spain*; the next thing I have to make out is that that part of
« them called *Guidhelians* have once dwelt in *England* & *Wales*.
» There are none of the *Irish* themſelves that I know of, amongſt
» all the writings they have publiſhed about the origin & hiſtory of
« their nation, that maintained they were poſſeſſed of *England* &
» *Wales*; & yet whoever takes notice of a great many of the names
» of the Rivers & mountains throughout the kingdom, will find no
« reaſon to doubt, but the *Irish* muſt have been the Inhabitants, when
» thoſe names were impoſed upon them. There was no name an-
» ciently more common (in Britain) on Rivers, than *Uiſc*, which the
» Romans writ *Iſca* & *Oſca*; & yet retained in Engliſh, as I have
» elſewhere obſerved, in the ſeveral names of *Ask*, *Esk*, *Usk*,
« and *ax*, *ex*, *ox*, &c. vid. *Archælog.* p. 7. col. 3. now, though there
» be a conſiderable River in *Wales* of that name *Uiſc*, from which
« *Carleon*, in Britiſh called *Caer-leon ar uiſce*, derives its name; & ano-
« ther in *Devon*, (from which the city of *Exceter*, in Britiſh called
Caer-esk, has its name, ſee the note on the word *uiſge* infra) »
yet the ſignification of the word is not underſtood either in *Welsh*
« or in the *Cornish*. Neither is it leſs vain labour to look for it in
» the *British* of *Wales*, *Cornwal*, or *Armoric Britain*, than it would
» be to ſearch for *Avon*, which is a name for ſome of the Rivers
« of *England*, in the *English*. the ſignification of the word in *Irish*
» is *Water*. And as the words *Coom*, *Dore*, *Stour*, *Taine*, *Dove*, *Avon*, &c.
» in England, confeſs that they are no other than the Welſh, *Kûm*,
« *Dùr*, *Yſdùr*, *Tau*, *Divi*, & *Avon*, & thereby ſhew the *Welsh* to
» be their old Inhabitants: ſo do the words *uiſc*, *Luch* (or *Loch*, or
« *Lach*) *Kinnuy*, *Ban*, *Drim*, *Lechlia*, & ſeveral others in Britain,
» make it appear that the Iriſh were anciently poſſeſſed of thoſe
« places; foraſmuch as in their language the ſignifications of the
» words are, *Water*, *Lake*, *a great River*, (or literally a *head-River*)

» *a Mountain*, *a back* or *Ridge*, *a grey ſtone*. As for the word *uiſc* » or *uiſge*, it is ſo well known, that they uſe no other word at » all for *water*. And I have formerly ſuſpected that in regard there » are ſo many Rivers of that name in *England*, the word might » have been anciently in our language: but having looked for it in » vain in the old *Loegrian British*, ſtill retained in *Cornwal* & *Baſſe-* » *Bretagne*, & reflecting that it was impoſſible, had it been once in » the *British*, that both they & we should loſe a word of ſo com- « mon an uſe, & ſo neceſſary a ſignification; I could find no place » to doubt, but that the *Guidhelians* have formerly lived all over » this Kingdom, & that our Anceſtors had forced the greateſt part of » them to retire to the north & to *Ireland*; in the ſame manner that « the *Romans* afterwards ſubdued us, & as the Barbarians of *Ger-* » *many* & *Denmark*, upon the downfal of the *Roman* power, have » drivenus, one age after another, to our preſent limits. we ſee » then how neceſſary the *Irish* language is to thoſe who shall undertake » to write of the antiquities of the Iſle of *Britain*; and by reading » the firſt ſection of this Book, it will be alſo evident that it is » impoſſible to be a complete maſter of the ancient *British*, without » a competent kowledge of the *Irish*. nor is it neceſſary for ſatisfa- « ction herein, to look farther than for our common names for a *Sheep-* » *fold*, & *Milch-cattle*: for who should ever know the reaſon of out » calling a sheepfold *Kor-lan*, although he knows *lan*, the latter » ſyllable of the word, ſignifies a *yard* or *fold*, unleſs he alſo knows » that the *Irish* call a sheep *Caor?* Or why it is that we call Milch- » cows *Guartheg-blithion*, unleſs he knows that *Blathuin* in the ſame » language ſignifies *to Milk*: & ſo for a great number of other words » which we have neither leiſure nor room to take notice of at pre- » ſent, nor indeed any neceſſity, in regard they are obvious to all » obſervers in the following book. « N. B. A part of theſe words meant here by the author are to be found p. 7. col. 1. &c. of his *Archæologia*.

This Learned antiquary reſumes this argument in other works, & writings. In one of his Letters to Mr. Rowland the Author of *Mona Antiqua*, we find the following words; » indeed it ſeems to me « that the *Irish* have in a great meaſure kept up two languages, the » ancient *Britsh*, & the old *Spanish*, which a colony of them brought » from *Spain*. For notwithſtanding their Hiſtories (as thoſe of the » origin of other nations) be involved in fabulous accounts, yet that » there came a *Spanish* colony into *Ireland*, is very manifeſt from a » compariſon of the *Irish* tongue partly with the modern *Spanish*, » but eſpecially with the *Cantabrian* or *Baſque*, & this should engage » us to have ſomething of more regard than we uſually have to ſuch » fabulous hiſtories « the ſame writer, in his *adverſaria poſthuma de* *fluviorum*, *montium*, *Urbium &c. in Britannia nominibus*, pag. 164. &c. repeats that the names *Aſc*, *Iſc*, *Oſc*, *Uſc* of Rivers in ſouth *Britain*, varied by moderns into *Ax*, *Ex*, *Ox*, *Ux*, are but corrupt writings of the *Irish* word *Uiſc*, *Uiſge*, or *Eaſc*, (for ſo it is written indifferently in the old parchment Manuſcripts) ſignifying *water:* & Mr. *Baxter* in his *Gloſſarium antiquitatum Britannicarum* acknowledges the ſame thing.

To all this I ſhall add ſome remarks of my own upon Mr. *Rowlands* deſcription of the Iſle of Angleſy, the laſt refuge of the remains of the old *Guidhelian* Druids from the Roman Tyranny. In this Iſland I have remarked the following *Veſtiges* of the *Guidhelians*, or *Irish*, & of the *Irish* language. in the firſt place Mr. *Roland*, in his *Mona Antiqua* p. 27. obſerves that the *Veſtiges* of old habitations ſtill to be ſeen on the tops of high places in *Angleſy*, are called to this day *Ceitir Guidelod*, which he interprets, *the Irish-men's cottages*, but should more properly & Literally be rendered, *the Irish-men's habitations or ſeats*; for the Irish word *Cathair*, of which *Ceitir* is a corruption, ſignifies either a City, or town, or habitation. And Mr. *Rowland* very juſtly obſerves in the ſame place, not only that thoſe are the *Veſtiges* of the firſt habitations that were made by the firſt planters of the Iſland, becauſe the valleys were then all covered with woods which were the haunt of wolves & other wild beaſts, but alſo that thoſe old ruins of habitations could not be ſo called as being built by thoſe *Irish* Ravagers or plunderers who came to the Iſland, under the Command of *Sirig*, towards the end of the 4th century, & from whom the place called *yn Hiric y Guydhil* where this Commander engaged & defeated the Britons, derives its name (vid. Humfred. Lhuyd. deſcript. Walliæ & Cambd. in Angleſy.) & this laſt Aſſertion Mr. Rowland ſupports with this plain & ſound reaſon, that thoſe Irish plunderers found good habitations already made to their hand in the Iſland. and indeed, it is not natural that a flying party of foreigners who rush in upon a coaſt with the mere deſign of plunder, should think of building forts on high places without a view of conqueſt or permanent ſettlement in the Country; nor does it ſeem that that Band of *Irishmen* had time enough allowed them for forming ſuch a project, before they were attacked & routed by a ſuperiour number of the Britons led againſt them by *Caſwalhon Lhawir*, Prince of north *Wales*.

Two other places or objects in the ſame Iſland, whoſe names are mere plain *Irish*, & not underſtood by the Welsh, are ſo many living evidences of the *Irish* being the ancient Inhabitants of them parts before the *Welsh*. The Landing place of the Ferry or paſſage from north *Wales* to *Angleſy* is called *Port-aeth-wy*, for ſo the *Welsh* write it. Mr. *Rowland*, for want of underſtanding the *Irish*, is drove to the neceſſity of giving this compound word an abſurd & ſtrained interpretation, as if it meant, *the paſſage which ſome before had paſſed over.* Theſe are his very words. Now this word is of ſo plain a ſignification in *Iriſh*, that a child bred up to the uſe of that language, would underſtand the genuine meaning of it, at its very firſt utterance. The three monoſyllables, of which this complex word *Port-aeth-wy* is compoſed, ſignify in *Iriſh*, the *bank*, or landing place of the *yellow ford* or paſſage; *port* being the Iriſh for a *bank* or port, Lat. *portus*; *àth*, or *ádh*, the Iriſh for a *ford* or paſſage, Lat. *vadum*; & *bui*, or *bhui*, pronounced *wy*, the Iriſh for *yellow*. And indeed no name of a place could have a more natural ſignification, as the water of that ſmall arm of the ſea is always of a yellowiſh colour; & if my memory does not very much deceive me, the earth or ſoil on both ſides of that paſſage is of a ſaffron or ruddy hue. It is alſo remarkable that *Tin-dàth-wy*, the name of the territory adjacent to this place called *port-ath-wy*, is mere *Iriſh*; for *tyn* in Welſh ſignifies a country or region as *tain* does in Iriſh; ſo that the word was originally *tain-àth-bhui*, the territory of the *yellow ford*. The other veſtige of ancient *Iriſh* habitations in *Angleſy*, is the name of the ruins of a great edifice in that Iſland, which Mr. *Rowland* thinks to have been the *Arch-Druid's* ſupreme court of judicature. Thoſe ruins are to this day called *Bruyn-gwin*, as the Welſh write it: a plain Iriſh word which ſignifies *a white palace* or houſe, the ſame as *white hall* in London. *Bruighean*, pronounced *Bruian* or *Bruyn*, in *Iriſh* ſignifies a great houſe or palace, *gwin* in the *Welſh* way of writing, is of the ſame ſignification with *fionn* or *bàn* in Iriſh, which means *white*. Now as the *Welſh* have not the word *Bruin* in their language, Mr. *Rowland* vainly ſtrives to derive that word from the welſh *Breiniol* i. e. *ſupreme* or Royal, & *Gwyn*, which in Welſh is the common word for *white*, he changes, or rather ſtrains into *Cwyn*, *a ſuit* or action at law. This indeed may juſtly be called a far fetched or forced interpretation, while the meaning of the word is quite plain & natural in the *Iriſh* language.

I ſhall finiſh this ſupplement to Mr. *Lhuyd's* obſervations, after remarking in the firſt place, that the name of the very Capital of *Britain*, as it was uſed in the time of the Romans, who added the termination (*um*) to it, was mere *Guidhelian* or *Iriſh*, in which language *Long* is ſtill the only word in common uſe to ſignify a *ſhip*; as *dìn* or *dìon* is, & always has been uſed to imply a place of ſafety or a ſtrong town, being very nearly of the ſame ſignification with *Dùn*, with this only difference that in the Iberno-Celtic language *Dùn* ſignifies a fortified place that is conſtantly ſhut up or barricaded, & *Dìn* or *Dìon* literally means *a place of Safety*, a covered or walled town; ſo that *Long-dìn* or *Long-dìon*, which the

Romans changed into *Londinum*, litterally ſignifies a *town of Ships* or a place of Safety for Ships. To which may be added that the old name of the River of *London* was likewiſe very plain *Guidhelian Iriſh*. Cæſar calls that River by the name of Iſis, which is only latinizing the Guidhelian word *Iſc*, *Water*, the name it then bore amongſt the people of the Country; & whether the word *Tam* was always prefixed to *Iſc* or *Iſis*, either as an Epithet, or as being the name of the River *Tame* which joins its water, as it poſſibly might alſo have joined its appellative with the River *Iſc* or *Iſis*; in either ſuppoſition the *Iberno-Celtic* word *Tàmh*, which ſignifies *ſtill*, quiet, gentle, ſmooth, &c. was a very natural Epithet for the River Thames, as well as it may be a very ſignificative name for the River *Tame*. To all this I shall not heſitate to add, that *Albion* the moſt ancient name of the greater *British* Iſle, & under which it was known to the *Greeks*, not only in the times of *Ptolemy*, of *Marcianus Heracleota*, *Euſtachius* &c. but alſo in the much more ancient time of *Aristotle*, or of *Theophraſtus*, as is obſerved by the great *Usher* antiquit. Eccl. Brit. p. 378, that this name, I ſay, is plain *Guidhelian Irish*, in which language *al* or *ail* ſignifies a *rocky Cliff*, & *bàn*, *white*; whence the whole name *Alban*, *Albain* or *Albion* ſignifies *the white Cliff*: a very natural name in the mouth of a *Gaul* or *Guidhelian* placed on the continent at or near *Calais*, where the firſt & only knowledge he has of the *British* Iſle, conſiſts in the bare ſight of the *white Cliffs* of *Dover*. this *Guidhelian* or *Gaul* having croſſed the Channel & obſerved the ſituation & shape of the land about *Dover*, he calls it by the name of *Cean-tîr* i. e. *head-land*, which *Guidhelian* word the *Romans* latinized into *Cantium*. A numerous Colony of the ſame nation being afterwards come over to that Iſland, which they peopled by degrees from one end to the other; it is quite natural that they should have given names to all the remarkable objects of either nature or art throughout the whole Country, ſuch as *Rivers*, *Mountains*, *head-lands*, *towns* &c: and accordingly we ſtill find theſe *Guidhelian* names every where in *England* & *Wales*, all the way from *Dover* to *York*, I mean, from *Cean-tir* or Kent, to the River *Iſc* now called *Ouſe*, & by the Romans *Iſis*, which paſſes through *York*; & from the River *Iſca* paſſing through the town of *Caer Leon ar Iſc* in Monmouth shire, to *Longdion*, or *Longdùn*, the City of London, & its River *Támh-iſc*, *Thamiſis*, the Thames.

It is particularly to be remarked that the *Guidhelian* Colony never gave any other name to the Iſland than that of *Alban*, or *Albain*; & that when the *Belgics*, afterwards called *Britans*, anceſtors of the Welsh, & who in all likelyhood were mixed, either from the beginning or by degres, with *Gauls*, as well as with *Cimbrians* & other *Germans*, forced the *Guidhelians* towards the northern parts of of the Iſle, the name they had firſt given it, followed them always, ſo as to be appropriated to whatever tract they Inhabited. hence it came to paſs that this name ſtuck at laſt to *Caledonia* or north *Britain*, afterwards called *Scotland* from the colony of *Irish Scots* who firſt ſettled in them parts under the Command of *Fergus* ſon of *Erc* & his Brothers, in the beginning of the 6th century. this circumſtance of *Albain*, the firſt name of the whole Iſland, being limited at laſt to the northern parts of it, is clearly evinced by the conſtant tradition of the *Irish*, who never, even to this day, gave any other name than that of *Albain* to the country now called *Scotland* by the *English*. And to finish my obſervations on this ſubject, I shall remark that *Kimry* or *Kimraeg*, the national name the *Welsh* diſtinguish themſelves by, though I do not find that they can account for its radical derivation in their own language, is a very plain *Guidhelian* or *Irish* word, ſtill of common uſe in *Ireland*. *Cumar* in the *Irish* language ſignifies *a deep valley between two hills*, as *Cumerach* does a tract of Land conſiſting of hills & deep valleys, & the Inhabitants of ſuch a Country are very properly called *cumaraig*. A well known example of this appellative is furnished by the diſtinctive *ſurname* of a branch of the *O Briens* of *Thomond*, which ſettled about the end of the 14th century in the Valleys & high lands called *cumarach* northwards of Dungarvan in the County of Waterford; from which they were always called *Cumaraig*, or the O Briens *of cumarach*, i. e. of the Valleys & hills. vid. *cumar* infra. I need not obſerve that this is a very proper & ſignificative name for the Welsh, & that this national appellative they are diſtinguished by, is much more naturally deriveable from the nature of their country, than from the ſuppoſition of their being either *Gomarians* or *Cimbrians*, as ſome writers have imagined. in the mean time, it is natural to think, that if the old *Britans* had the word *cumar* in their language, with the meaning now explained, thoſe of that nation who lived on the plains might have given the name of *cumaraig* corrupted into *Kimraeg*, to the Inhabitants of the hilly countries of Wales & Cumberland. But if they never had it in their Dialect, it ſeems a plain caſe that theſe countries were firſt called *cumarach* by the *Guidhelians*, in whoſe language the word is ſtill of common uſe in *Ireland*, as above obſerved; whence it is natural that the *Britans* finding thoſe countries in poſſeſſion of that name at their arrival in the Iſland, always called the Inhabitants of them by that of *cumaraig* or *Kimraeg* & *Kimry* according to the genius of their Dialect.

But however uſeful or neceſſary the *Irish* language may be for clearing up the antiquities of great *Britain*, ſome of our Learned Readers may very poſſibly think us quite preſumptuous, & even extravagant, if we adopted the aſſertion of Mr. *Lhuyd*, » that the » Learned nations of *France*, *Spain*, & *Italy* will not be capable » of giving a full etymological account of thoſe languages which » *Menage*, *Aldrete*, & other Learned perſons endeavoured to do, if » they do not acquire ſome perfection of knowledge of the *Iriſh* language & the *Welſh*; which, without diſpute, are allowed to have » been the beſt preſerved part of the languages thoſe Learned men » treated of, before they were corrupted by the *Romans*, *Goths* & » *Affricans*. » As to this aſſertion of Mr. *Lhuyd* in the Preface of his Iriſh vocabulary, I ſhall only be bold enough to aſſure the Reader from my own knowledge of the matter, that with regard to *Menage*, (for I have not ſeen Aldrete's book) & even *Ducange*, any man of Letters well acquainted with the *Iberno-Celtic* Dialect, may with all the facility imaginable make up ſuch ſupplements to the erudite performances of both the one & the other, as may comprehend very extenſive & curious Improvements of their reſpective works. And to put the Learned Reader in the plain way of judging whether it be poſſible that this Aſſertion may naturally be well grounded, I ſhall only deſire that he may join me in ſuppoſing » that » a Colony of *Gauls* or *Celts* might have ſeparated themſelves from « the reſt of their nation on the continent ſome hundreds of years » before *Julius Cæſar* invaded *Gaul*, & that ever ſince their ſepara« tion they lived together by themſelves in remote Iſlands, without » being expoſed to ſuch a mixture of other people of different lan» guages, as may cauſe any great alteration in the Dialect they ori» ginally uſed in common with the main body of the *Gauliſh* na» tion on the continent. But in the mean time the original tongue » of their Brethren the *Gauls* on the continent, was from age to » age liable to corruption & alteration from their mixture, firſt with » the Belgians & other Germans, then with the Romans & their » troops of different nations conſtantly quartered amougſt them for » many centuries; & much earlier, as to the ſouthern parts of *Gaul*, » with the *Phocean-Greeks* of *Marſeilles*: beſide that the language of » a very extenſive & powerfull nation, conſiſting of a great number » of different Tribes & Provinces, whereof ſome are very remote » from others, is much more ſubject to alteration than that of a Co» lony of the ſame nation, which, from the time of its ſeparation, » has been concentered & kept together within the circumſcribed » borders of an Iſland. ».

Now, if the primitive language of the *Gauls* on the continent, hath been at long run ſo entirely altered & diſguiſed, that very little of it is diſcernible in the *Chaos* of the many other different languages it is confounded with, which is now its real ſtate; the Learned Reader is to Judge, whether it be not very natural to think, that the Dialect of that Colony of ancient *Gauls* which brought awa to their Iſlands, & there preſerved in the beſt manner the origin *Celtic* language, may be of great help to make this diſcernment, by pointing out & ſeparating from that *Chaos* the genuine remains of the old *Gauliſh* tongue; & conſequently an effectual help & Guide in tracing out the real Origin of thoſe words which *Menage* & *Ducange* undertook to explain? If the Reader Judges on the affirmative ſide of this queſtion, as it is natural to expect, he then will decide in favour of the *Iberno-celtic* Dialect, as being that which furniſhes the ſureſt clew for tracing out what may ſtill remain of the old language of *Gaul*, through the confuſed aſſemblage of other foreign Dialects in which it is wrapt up & diſguiſed. For it ſeems certain, that the *Gaidhelian* or *Gauliſh* Colony which ſettled in *Ireland*, after inhabiting Britain for ſeveral ages, ſeparated from the Gauls of the continent long before their mixture with any Foreigners; ſince it appears from Cæſar's account of the *infinite multitude of people*, into which the *Britons*, anceſtors of the *Welſh*, were already grown in his time, that they had then been poſſeſſors of the Iſland for many centuries, after the *Gaidhelians* had paſſed over to *Ireland*. which number of centuries being added to thoſe which the *Iriſh Gauls* muſt neceſſarily have ſpent in the ſame *Britiſh* Iſle, before they could multiply to a ſufficient number to people it univerſally, & give names, as hath been proved above, to its Rivers, mountains, & remarkable places from one end of it to the other; theſe two numbers of centuries being, I ſay, joined together, & conſidered as the ſpace of time between the epoch of the ſeparation of the *Iriſh Gaidhelian* or *Gauliſh* Colony from the *Gauls* on the continent, to that of Cæſar's Invading *Britain*, muſt throw back that ſeparation to a period of time much earlier than that of the *Belgic Germans* mixing with the *Gauls*, or of any other mixture their language could have received. from which it is manifeſtly conſequent, that the *Gaidhelians* brought away to the British Iſles the pure original *Celtic* tongue of the primitive *Gauls*: & as to their preſerving it in the beſt manner poſſible, even to this day, the reaſons already alleged are ſufficient to evince that point.

The Remains of the *Gauliſh* language in its preſent confuſed ſtate, are mixed with the old French or the *German* Dialect of *Franconia*, as alſo with the different Dialects of the *Burgundians* & *Goths*, from which the affinity of the *French* with the *Italian* in words which are not of *Latin* extraction, is chiefly derived; (& this ſhews, by the bye, how improper it is to derive without diſtinction from the Italian, as *Menage* generally does, thoſe French words which bear a reſemblance with *Italian* words, or vice verſa; ſince this reſemblance or affinity on both ſides, proceeds from one & the ſame common ſyllables; which according to the rules of *etymology*, evinces them to be derivatives from the more ſimple radicals of the *celtic*, of which the *lingua priſca* of the *Aborigines*, the mother of the Latin, was only a Dialect. Thus alſo, & upon the ſame foundation, we may, I think, aſſure ourſelves that the following French words, with a vaſt number of others of a like nature, are mere Celtic or Gauliſh, though doubtleſs, ſomewhat changed from their primitive ſtructure as well as pronunciation; ſuch as, *pain*, *vin*, *froment*, *homme*, *femme*, *pere*, *mere*, *fils*, *fille*, *ſœur*, *frere*, *bœuf*, *cheval*, *cavale*, *jument*, *ame*, *cor*, or *corps*, *cœur*, *amour*, &c. all ſignifying objects or things which no language can want words for, & which, at the ſame time, are, I think, the only words uſed in the French for the objects they reſpectively ſignify; from both which characteriſtics it is evident they are not derivatives of the Latin, notwithſtanding their reſemblance to its words of the ſame meaning. And here I think it pertinent to remark that men of Letters, of the *French*, *Spanish*, & *German* nations, who had leiſure & curioſity enough to make out ample liſts of words bearing theſe two caracteriſtics, & reſembling the Latin in their reſpective Dialects, would thereby contribute in a very eſſential manner to the improvement of *celtic* Literature. And if the words of any kind which may be found to bear an affinity with the *Greek* as well as with the *Latin*, were marked & pointed out in ſuch liſts, it would, not only enlarge ſuch an Improvement, but alſo evince a curious point & matter of fact which I shall remark in the ſequel, when I have compared many *Iberno-Celtic* words with *Greek* words of the ſame or of an analogous ſignification, & which I don't find that any writer has hitherto taken notice of, viz. That the *Latin* has borrowed much leſs of its words from the *Greek* than is generally imagined, and that a vaſt number of thoſe *Latin* words which are ſuppoſed to be of *Greek* extraction, have been really & immediately derived from the Celtic & not from the *Greek*, whoſe words of this nature are likewiſe derivatives of the Celtic; or which is the ſame thing, either of the Phrygian or Thracian; this latter people being unqueſtionably Celts, as well as parents of the former, according to the beſt authorities: & this confirms the truth of *Plato's* opinion in his *cratilus*, that the *Greeks* have borrowed a great deal of their language from the *Barbarians*. Before I have done with this ſubject of the utility of the *Iberno-Celtic* Dialect towards Improving *Celtic* Literature, & Illuſtrating the antiquities of the *Celtic* nations, I think it proper to produce ſome few examples of words or terms uſed in the baſe & *L. French*, of whoſe radical ſtructure or derivation our Gloſſarians or Etymologiſts, particularly *Ducange* & *Menage*, have not been able to give any poſitive or ſatisfactory, explication: & examples which will juſtify in ſome meaſure my preceding aſſertion » that very con-

» ſiderable ſupplements to the works of theſe two Learned Writers, » may eaſily be made up with the help of the *Irish* language. «

Firſt, I shall inſtance in the word *Allodium*, in old *English*, *Alleud*, & in *French alleu* or *Franc-alleu*. It is agreed upon, that this word ſignifies *a free hereditary property of long ſtanding in a family, & deſcending from father to ſon, without chief-rent or other obligation to any Lord Paramount.* But the radical derivation of the word is far from being agreed upon by our *Gloſſographers*, as appears at the words *Allodium* in *Ducange*, & *Alleu* or *Franc-Alleu* in *Menage.* Nothing more plainly intelligible than this word in the Irish language, wherein its true derivation is found & well known; and not, I dare ſay, in any other Celtic Dialect. The word *Allód*, otherwiſe written *Allùd*, ſignifies, in Irish, any thing that is *ancient.* Thus, *in Allód* or *in allùd* ſignifies *anciently*, Lat. *olim*, *antiquitùs. In aimſir allòid*, in *ancient times*, Lat. *tempore antiquo. Fearann allód*, an *ancient Land-property*, Lat. *fundus antiquus* ſeu *prædium antiquum. Maoin allod*, *old properties*, or goods of any kind, in a family, Lat. *bona allodialia.* a like facility of explaining the radical derivation of the word *feodum* or *feudum* is furnished in the Irish language, wherein the common & only word in uſe to ſignify a *piece*, *portion*, or *diviſion* of ground, aſſigned to be cultivated under ſome obligations, is the monoſyllable *fód*, which is viſibly the root of the Latin verb *fodio*, *to dig* or work at the ground; & it is natural to think that the *Latin*, or the Lingua priſca, from which it is derived, had a noun, of the ſame radical ſtructure with this Iberno-Celtic word *fód*, from which the Latins derived the verb *fodio*, as verbs are generally formed upon, & derived from the nouns. This celtic word *fód* is evidently the root of the Latin *feodum*, ſometimes written *feudum*, of which it likewiſe furnishes the true ſenſe & common meaning; as it ſignifies a piece of Land or ground aſſigned for improvement, under ſome obligation to the *Paramount*, by which this kind of tenure or property is diſtinguished from *Allodium.* Some modern writers, particularly Mr. *Dalrimple*, have advanced that the *Germans* were the firſt Authors of the *feodal* tenure; an opinion which plainly shews that thoſe writers have not dipped very deep into the German antiquities, & the manner in which thoſe people lived in the times of *Caſar* & *Tacitus*; nor conſidered that the Emperor *Alexander Severus* in the year 222. eſtablished *feodal* tenures, called *Military beneficеs*, on the frontiers of the Empire, obliging the proprietors of them to defend the Limits of the Empire againſt the Barbarians, by defending at the ſame time their own properties. And if thoſe writers had carried farther back their reſearches into antiquity, they would find in *Diodorus Siculus* lib. 1. that the Egyptians, for a proof that the people of *Argos* & *Athens*, & of another City of

Greece named *Aſty* deſcended from themſelves , alleged » that the » ſecond order of people amongſt them was thoſe unto whom the » Lands of the country were aſſigned , to the end they may the » better apply themſelves to arms for the defence of the country ; like thoſe of Egypt, who are there the proprietors of » the Lands , & are therefore obliged to furnish ſoldiers for the » wars at their own charge. « I have been often thinking that the cuſtom of *feodal* tenures for military ſervice among the *Egyptians* , derived its origin from the time that *Joſeph* bought for the *King* all the Lands of *Egypt* for the proviſions he furnished to the particular Proprietors, during the ſeven years of famine mentioned in *Geneſis;* after which event the King was at liberty to give out the ſame Lands in equal or proportionable diviſions, as *Lycurgus* did thoſe of his Juriſdiction, under the obligation of Military ſervice. Before that epoch , the properties of particulars in *Egypt* , were, doubtleſs. of the free *Allodial* Kind; which in the primitive times muſt have been the caſe in all other countries.

Another word of the ſame nature with thoſe I have mentioned , I mean *ſoccagium* , ſoccage , a tenure ſubject to ſervices of agriculture , or ſome other duties or rents to the *Paramount* , has its natural root in the *Irish* language , wherein the monoſyllable *Soc* is the common & only appellative of a *plough-ſhare* , or that pointed Iron-inſtrument which lies perpendicular to the coulter , & parallel to the ridge. As this word *ſoc* has been in the old French or Gaulish language with the ſame meaning, I can't but think that that language had alſo the word *roth* , plur. *rothu* , which in the *Celtic* means a *wheel* & *wheels* , and is the only word uſed for it in Irish , Lat. *rota* & *Carruca* , which latter word ſignifies a *plough* , as well as any wheel carriage (vid. Littlenton's Diction. in *V Carruca*) & whence in the modern French , a *plough* is called *charrue* , as it may as properly be called *Roth* , or plur. *Rothu* , from its wheels , being words of the ſame meaning. I therefore refer to the judicious Etymologiſts,whether the French words *Roture* & *Roturier* may not be more properly derived from *Roth* or *Rothu* ſignifying a *plough* , than from the participle of the Latin word *rumpo* , to *break* , becauſe agriculture chiefly conſiſts in breaking or dividing the ground. vid. *Menage* in the word *Roture*. And to finish my remarks on words of this nature, I ſhall only add, that I very much doubt if the root of the *Latin* word *Armarium* , *Armaria* , can be as properly found in ony other living language of the *Celtic* nations, as in the Irish ; wherein the monoſyllable *Airm* ſignifies any *cloſe place* , which is likewiſe the General ſignification of the word *Armarium* , though it is particularly uſed to ſignify a *ſtore-houſe* , a *cloſet* , a *Cupboard* , a *Cheſt* , a *Study* or *Library*. vid. *du Cange* , & Littleton's Dict. ad voc. *Armarium*. Thus alſo the *Irish* word *Cam*, *crooked* or *convex*, is the root of the latin *Camurus*, as *camuris cornibus* of *Virgil*, & *Camus* of the *French*. And as to the names of *Rivers*, *mountains*, & *towns* all over the *Celtic* nations, I dare ſay no *Celtic* Dialect now ſubſiſting can equal the Irish in accounting for their radical derivations: for the etymological explanation of all the names of towns that end in *Dun*, I refer the Reader to that word in the following Dictionary, as I do to the word *Magh*, (which in Irish is the common word to ſignify a *plain field* or any open piece of ground clear of trees or woods) for explaining thoſe which end in *magus*; of which Bochart (lib. 1. c. 42. p. 757) aſſures us, there were more than thirty in the *Celtic* countries, beſides ſix which he names. But *Ortelius*, *Rhenanus* & *Cambden*, who are followed by *Bochart*, & lately by *Bullet* & *Peloutier*, are all miſtaken as to the ſignification of the word *magus*, which they interpret a *town* or *habitation*, not conſidering that all towns or habitations would have as good right to that name as thoſe which are particularly diſtinguished by it. The name *Magh* was doubtleſs given to thoſe *plain* or *clear* pieces of ground at or before the time of building thereupon the towns, whoſe names terminate in that monoſyllable, of which the Latins made *magus*: in the ſame manner as we read in the life of St. *Patrick*, that the town which he built on the high ground of *Druim Saileach*, derived its name of *Ard-magh*, from its ſituation on a *high field* or *plain*, which clearly indicates the litteral ſignification of the Celtic word *Màgh*. Thus alſo, for the literal explication of the names of towns terminating in *Durus* or *Durum*, it is ſufficient to obſerve that in the *Iberno-Celtic* Dialect the monoſyllable *dùr* ſignifies *water*; & accordingly it is obſervable, that thoſe towns are ſituate near ſome Rivers, lakes or marshes, or otherwiſe convenient to good ſprings or fountains. And as to the names of Rivers, it is to be obſerved that the common appellative for a River in *Irish* is *Amhuin*, Lat. *Amnis*. Which name joined to that of ſome remarkable quality of any particular River, makes up its name. Thus, *garbh*, pronounced *Garv*, which ſignifies *violent*, *rough*, *rapid*, being joined to *Amhuin*, makes *Garvamhuin*, & contractedly *Garamhuin*, *Garumhuin*, latinized into *Garumna*, the River *Garone*. Laſtly to account for the Etymology of the names of Rivers ending in *ana* or *anus*, as *Sequana*, & *Rhodanus* &c. we have only to remark that *án* is one of the common appellatives of *water* in the Irish language. If Mr. Bullet had been well acquainted with it, he would have had no need of ſo often recurring to ſtrained explications of the names of the remarkable Rivers of France.

Now, to acquit myſelf of the fourth & laſt point of my engagement to the publick, as it is ſtated in the beginning of this Preface, I have only to shew, in the firſt place, the cloſe & abundant affinity

of

of the *Iriſh* language with the Latin. And at the ſame time, in order to demonſtrate that the *Iberno-Celtic* Dialect did not borrow from the *Latin* any of thoſe words in which both languages agree (excepting always ſuch words as are ſignificative of the rites & myſteries of the *Chriſtian* Religion; objects which no people could have words for before the preaching of the Goſpel) I ſhall only lay down on the part of the Iriſh, thoſe which are expreſſive of Ideas or objects which no language can want words for, even in its moſt incult ſtate, and are at the ſame time the only words in common uſe in that language to ſignify preciſely & properly the things they are appropriated to; two charecteriſtics which plainly demonſtrate that they are not derivatives of any other language, but rather genuine original words of the Celtic tongue. From which circumſtance, joined to the plain marks of derivation with which the correſponding *Latin* words are ſtamped, as ſhall hereafter be obſerved, it will evidently appear that thoſe *Latin* words, with a vaſt number of others taken notice of throughout the courſe of this Dictionary, are derivatives of the *Celtic*; & conſequently that the *lingua priſca* of the *Aborigines* of *Italy*, from which the old *Latin*, refined by the Romans, had been formed, was only a Dialect of the *Celtic*; which was the more natural, as the *Aborigines* themſelves, conſiſting of *Umbrians*, *Sabins*, & others, were certainly *Celts*. In the next place, I ſhall compare the *Iriſh* with the *Greek*, in order to ſhew that the Greeks have derived a great part of their language from the *celtic*, for moſt certainly the *Iriſh* never borrowed any part of theirs from the *Greeks*, no more than did the Gauls or any other Celts: and by comparing the *Latin*, as well as the *Greek* with the *Iriſh* in words, wherein the three languages agree in affinity, it will be made manifeſt that the Latin dit not borrow from the *Greeks* (as it hath hitherto been imagined) thoſe words which agree with the *Iberno-celtic*, as well as with the *Greek*, but rather that both the *Latin* & the *Greek* derived them from the *celtic.* This point hath been already touched upon & laid open, in ſome meaſure, in the preceding part of this Preface. I ſhall therefore now proceed to lay down my Liſt of *Iriſh* & *Latin* words of the nature I have explained; but not in an Alphabetical order. The *Iriſh* precedes, the *Latin* follows, both in Italic Caracters, & then the *Engliſh* in the Roman. At the ſame time it is to be noted that to judge of the affinity of the *Latin* with the *Iriſh*, it is neceſſary the Reader ſhould know that the *Iriſh* Alphabet has no *V* conſonant, but that the Letter *B* aſpirated with a *H*, ſerves inſtead of it, as in the *Spaniſh.* It is alſo to be remarked that the change of initial conſonants makes no difference, as to the identity of radicals, between the words of different languages, no more than the exchange of one vowel for another in any ſyllable of ſuch words. Now begins the Liſt, wherein the letter *M* shall be fixed immediately after every Iriſh word that may ſeem to ſtrangers to be of two ſyllables, though it be really but a monoſyllable. No Iriſh word of this Liſt is of more than two ſyllables.

Ir. *Dia.* M. genit. *Dé.* Lat. *Deus.* God. I. *Anm* or *Anam.* L. *Anima.* The ſoul. I *Intleacht.* L. *Intellectus* the underſtanding. I *Meamhoir.* L. *Memoria.* the memory. I *Toil.* L. *Voluntas*, the will. I. *Intin.* L. *Intentio*, intention. I. *Mèin.* M. L. *Mens.* the mind. I. *Réaſun.* L. Ratio. Reaſon. I. *Sprid.* L. *Spiritus* ſpirit I *Beatha* & *Bith.* L. *Vita.* Life I. *Corp.* L. *Corpus* the body. I. *Croidhe.* M. L. *Cor.* abl. *corde.* The heart. I. *cos.* L. *Pes.* the foot. I. *Ucht.* L. *Pectus.* the breaſt. I. *Fear.* plur. *Fir.* L. *Vir.* a man. I. *Bean* & *Ben.* L. *Venus.* Woman. I. *Athair.* L. *Pater.* a father. (vid. *Atta* in the Gothick Gloſſary at the end of the *codex Argenteus* , where it appears that this word had not the Letter *P* as its initial in many ancient languages, not even in the old Greek, nor anciently in the Latin, as may be inferred from the word *Attavus.* See *Athair* infra.) I. *Màthair.* L. *Mater.* a mother. I. *Bràthair.* L. *Frater.* a brother, or Couſin. I. *Mailis.* L. *Malitia.* malice. I. *Feall.* L. *Fallacia.* treachery. I. *Fior.* L. *Verum* true. I. *Bo.* L. *Bos.* a cow. I. *Tarbh.* pronounced *Tarv*, L. *Taurus.* a Bull. I. *cabal* or *capal.* L. *cavallus.* a horſe. I. *Each* plur. *Eich* L. *Equus* a ſteed. I. *cú.* plur. *cain*, or *cuin.* M. L. *canis.* I. *cuinin.* L. *cuniculus.* a Rabbet. I. *Gabhar.* L. *caper* a Goat. I. *Uaghn.* M. L. *Agnus.* a Lamb. I. *cuach.* M. L. *cucullus.* the Cuckoo. I. *Cat.* L. *catus.* a Cat. I. *coirt.* M. L. *cortex.* Bork. I. *cèir.* L. *cæra.* wax. I. *Stàn.* L. *Stannum.* Tin. I. *Or.* L. *Aurum.* Gold. I. *Airget* or *Airgiot.* Lat. *Argentum.* Silver. I. *Iern* , or *Iarun.* Lat. *Ferrum.* Iron. I. *cnàib.* L. *canabis.* Hemp. I. *cróch.* L. *crocus.* Saffron. I. *cailc.* L. *calx, calcis.* Chalk or Lime. I. *Tir.* L. *Terra.* Land, or Country. I. *Talbh* & *Tellûr.* L. *Tellus*, *Telluris.* Ground. I. *corcur.* L. *Purpura.* purple. I. *Amhuin.* L. *Amnis.* a River. I. *Loch* or *Lach.* L. *Lacus.* a lake or pool of water. I. *Seagal.* L. *Secale.* Rye. I. *cruitneacht.* L. *Triticum.* Wheat. I. *Arbhar.* Lat. *Arva*, *Arvorum.* Corn, or fields of Corn. I. *Gràn*, & *Gràine*, L. *Granum.* Grain. I. *Lín.* L. *Linum.* Flax. I. *Obh*, pronunced *Ov.* L. *Ovum.* an Egg. I. *càiſe.* L. *caſeus.* Cheeſe. I. *Lacht.* L. *Lac.* Milk. I. *Fiun.* L. *Vinum.* wine. I. *Ailmhuint.* L. *Alimentum.* food or nouriſhment. I. *Gineamhuin.* L. *Genimen.* a generation. I. *Balbh.* L. *Balbus.* a ſtammerer. I. *calbh.* L. *calvus.* Bald. I. *coech.* L. *Cæcus.* Blind. I. *Màchuil.* L. *Macula.* a ſpot, or ſtain. I. *Meirdreach.* L. *Meretrix.* a harlot. I *Brûcht.* L. *Ructus.* a Belch. I. *Clûmh.* L. *Pluma.* a Feather. I. *Modh.* L. *Modus.* a mode or manner. I. *Nós.* L. *Mos.* a cuſtom or uſage. I. *Cladhmh.* M. L. *Gladium.* a ſword. I. *Lann.* L. *Lancea.* a lance. I. *Saighid.* L. *Sagitta.* an arrow. I. *Roth.* L. *Rota.* a wheel. I. *Mol.* L. *Mola.* a mill-wheel, or the whole mill. I. *Obuir.* L. *Opus*, *Operis.* work. I. *Nead* & *Nid.* L. *Nidus.* a neſt. I. *Soc.* L. *Soccus.* a plough-ſhare. I. *Fód.* unde L. *Fodio.* & L. *Feodum.* a ſod or piece of ground. I. *Allod.* L. *Allodium.* an ancient property. I. *Cara.* L. *Charus.* a dear friend. I. *Creid.* L. *Crede.* believe thou. hence. I. *Creidiomh.* L. *Fides.* belief. N. B. Theſe two words were in the Irish language before the knowledge of Chriſtianity, as all people muſt have had an Idea of the act of believing each other in their mutual converſe of Life. I. *Sæghul.* L. *Sæculum.* an age or man's liſe. I. *Mi.* & *Mis.* L. *Menſis* a month. I. *Seachtmhain.* L. *Septimana.* i. e. *Septem mane.* a week. I. *Uair.* L. *Hora.* an hour. I. *Éun.* L. *Unum.* one. I. *Dó.* L. *Duo.* two. I. *Tri.* L. *Tres, Tria.* three. I. *Ceathair.* L. *Quatuor.* four. I. *cuig.* L. *Quinque.* five. I. *Sé.* L. *Sex.* ſix. I. *Seacht* or *Secht.* L. *Septem.* ſeven I. *Ocht.* L. *Octo.* eight. I. *Nao.* L. *Novem.* nine. I. *Deich.* L. *Decem.* ten I. *céad* or *céat.* L. *centum.* one hundred. I. *Mile.* L. *Mille.* a thouſand. I. *Niumhuir.* L. *Numerus.* a number. I. *Anngur.* L. *Angor.* anguish, trouble or vexation. I. *Arm.* L. *Armus.* unde *Arma*, *Armorum.* the shoulder, alſo arms, ſo called from that part of the body, which is the chief ſeat of ſtrength. I. *Néabhul*, contracté *Néul.* L. *Nebula.* a cloud. I. *Sioc.* L. *Siccitas.* froſt. I. *Moir* or *Muir*, or *Mair.* L. *Mare.* the ſea. I. *Móin* or *Muin.* L. *Mons.* a mountain. I. *Pórt.* L. *Portus.* a bank, a landing place, a port or haven. I. *Falla.* L. *Vallum.* a wall or rampart. I. *Ola.* L. *Oleum.* oyl. I. *cainneal.* L. *candela.* a candle. I. *Rós* & *Róis.* L. *Roſa.* a Roſe. I. *carra.* L. *carruca.* any wheel-carriage. I. *Scuab.* L. *Scopa*, a floor-brush, or a ſweeping broom. I. *Leathun.* L. *Latum.* broad, breadth. I. *Ailp.* any huge Lump or heap of earth. hence the Latin *Alpes*, the name of that huge mountain which ſeparates *Gaul* from Italy; for the Gauls called all mountains or heights by this name *Ailp*, of which the Latins made Alpes. *Omnes altitudines montium a* Gallis *Alpes vocantur*; ſays *Servius ad Æneid.* X Initio; & *Georg. III. v.* 474. *Cluverius* remarks in his *Germania antiq.* that *Gallorum linguâ Alpes*, *montes alti vocantur*, & that *Alp* ſignified a mountain in the *British. Alp mons Britannis.* vid. *Iſid.* orig. l. 14. c. 8. *Strabo* l. 4. p. 201. *Ptol.* l. 2. c. 2. *Theucidides* mentions a mountain in the Country of the Argians called *Olpe* in his time. I. *Aill-bhrogach*, pl. *Aill-bhrogaig.* L. *Allobrogi*, from *Aill* which in *Irish* ſignifies a rocky Cliff, & *Brog* a habitation; ſo that *Allobrogi* ſignifies a people inhabiting rocky Cliffs & hills, ſuch as were thoſe who lived near the *Alpes* in the hills of *Savoye* & *Dauphiné*, from thence called *Allobrogi*, which is but a latinized writing of the Celtic word *Aill-bhrogaig.*

The preceding Liſt of *Irish* words, all, excepting the laſt, ſtamped with the two characteriſtics above deſcribed, might be ſtretched to much a greater extent, were it reconcileable with the reaſonable length of a Preface. The laſt word, *Aill-bhrogach*, hath been added to shew that *Allobrox*, *Allobroges* is mere *Guidhelian*, or *Galli[illegible]Irish*, as are likewiſe *Vergobretus*, the title of the chief Magiſtrate or Judge of the *Ædui*, *Vercingetorix* & *Vergaſillaunus* two Military Officers of the *Arverni*. *Vergobretus* is but a latinized writing of the *Guidhelian* or *Gallo-celtic* words, *Fear-go-breith*, in Iriſh ſignifying a Judge, or literally, *the man who Judgeth*, or the man of the Judgment, *Vir ad Judicium*, or *ad Judicandum*, from *fear* a man, & *breith* Judgment; whence *Breitheamh* a Judge, (qd. vid. infra) *Vercingetorix*, is likewiſe a Latin faſhion and contraction of the Celtic words *Fear-cin-go-tóir* or *turus*, which literally means *the head man of the expedition*: & *Vergoſillaunus* is another Latin form of the Celtic *Fear-go-ſaighlean*, pronounced *Sailean*, meaning verbatim *the man of the ſtandard*, or *a ſtandard-Bearer*. vid. *Saighlean*. But however ſhort or incomplete the above Liſt may be, I can't but doubt that any other Dialect of the *celtic* countries could furniſh as many words of ſo near a reſemblance & radical affinity with the *Latin*, all being nouns, & ſuch appellatives as no language can want, & at the ſame time, the only words in uſe to ſignify *preciſely* the things they are appropriated to, I ſay *preciſely*, becauſe there are a few words in this Liſt, whoſe objects are alſo ſignified in ſome manner, by other appellatives. But beſides that thoſe other appellatives are not of the old *Guidhelian*, or *Iberno-celtic* Dialect, but rather of a *Scytho-German* or *Scandinavian* origin, they are not exactly & properly of the ſame ſignification with thoſe in the above liſt to which they are pretended to be ſynonimous. Thus the word *Tuigſe* is ſometimes uſed inſtead of *intleacht* to ſignify the underſtanding, tho' it rather means *conception*, or the act of the underſtanding, than that faculty of the ſoul which is called *Intellect*: ſo likewiſe the word *caoine* is ſometimes employed in the place of *Meamhoir*, tho its proper meaning is *remembrance* or *reminiſcence*, while the word *Meamhoir* ſignifies that very faculty of the ſoul of which reminiſcence is but the act. in the ſame manner the word *Sliabh* is made ſynonimous to *Móin* or *muin* a mountain, tho it rather means a heathy ground, whether it be low & flat, or in the ſhape of a hill; & ſo is *faruige* to *muir* or *mair* the ſea, tho it more properly ſignifies *deluge*, as in the common expreſſion *ruige ſearthanna*, a deluge of water. Now it is to be noted, that in as much as it is allowed by the beſt Etymologiſts that of radical words of the ſame ſenſe in different languages, thoſe ſhould be eſteemed the more ancient that conſiſt of feweſt Letters; & that of words agreeing only in part, thoſe which have the additional Letters or ſyllables, are for the moſt part the derivatives, as Mr. *Lhuyd* juſtly obſerves, it follows that the *Iberno-celtic* words in the preceding liſt, being all either of one or two ſyllables, & moſtly monoſyllables, ſhould be eſteemed the radical & ancient words of the *celtic*, from which the correſponding Latin words, all conſiſting of a greater number of ſyllables, were derived. For it is remarkable that the *Latin* words agreeing in Radicals with the *Irish* monoſyllables, are generally of two ſyllables, & thoſe that correſpond to the Irish words of two ſyllables, always conſiſt of three or four; not excepting the names of numbers, which are all monoſyllables, excluſive of *ceathair*, whoſe correſponding Latin, *quatuor*, ſurpaſſes it by one ſyllable. It is therefore to be preſumed that no judicious Writer will ever join Mr. *Thomas Innis* in his ſtrange aſſertion » that » the Irish had no names of numbers until they came to the knowledge of the Latin tongue after their converſion to Chriſtianity « an aſſertion which betrays his want of attention to the affinity of all the ancient Dialects of the European nations with each other, & which he ſupports with no other reaſon than the reſemblance of the *Irish* numerical names with the Latin; and this reaſon he pretends to corroborate with the marks of Latin derivation with which our exotic words ſignificative of the rites & myſteries of the Chriſtian Religion are plainly & neceſſarily ſtamped; without conſidering that no people can have words for things or objects, of which they never had any knowledge, until they are made acquainted with them: though, on the contrary, no ſociety of people could want words for thoſe objects or ideas they muſt at all times be converſant with; ſuch as *numbers* or the multiplicity of things, with which all people had as early an acquaintance as with their fingers. Nor can I imagine that any body will ever ſhew a ſolid reaſon why a people who march againſt their enemies on a day of battle, a practice which all different tribes conſtantly obſerved ever ſince the diviſion of mankind, ſhould not at all times have names for the numbers of their men, as well as for that of their fingers.

Now I think it pertinent to my ſubject to remark that the very near reſemblance & affinity between the *Irish* words & the *Latin* in the above liſt, furniſhes a freſh proof of the high antiquity both of the *Iberno-Celtic* Dialect, & of the epoch of the ſeparation of the *Guidhelian* Colony from the mian body of their nation in *Gaul*; inaſmuch as that near affinity of the *Irish* with the *Latin* muſt neceſſarily proceed from much a nearer one, & probably from an original identity between the language of the *Guidhelians* or the *Celtæ* of *Gaul* & that of the *Aborigines* or *Indigenæ* of *Italy*, who were a people of very remote antiquity. This original identity of the primitive language of the *Gauls* with that of the *Aborigines* of *Italy* might, I think, be accounted for in a very natural manner. That part of the poſterity of *Japhet*, which peopled the ſouth & ſouth-weſt parts of *Europe* muſt have firſt proceeded from the center of the ſeparation & diſperſion of mankind, (whether it be *Armenia*, or the plains of *Senaar*) towards the ſtraits of the *Thracian Boſphorus*, &

thoſe of the *Helleſpont*, which they croſſed over by the means of Boats, whoſe conſtruction, doubtleſs, was familiar to them from the traditional knowledge they had of that of the ark. Thoſe tribes which paſſed over the *Helleſpont* firſt Inhabited the ſouth parts of *Thracia*, as alſo *Macedonia*, & *Greece*; and thoſe which croſſed the *Thracian Boſphorus*, now the ſtraits of *Conſtantinople*, muſt, by the ſame reaſon of convenience, have been the firſt Inhabitants both of the northern parts of *Thrace*, and of Lower & upper *Myſia*, as alſo of *Dacia*, when a part of them had croſſed the *Danube*. In proceſs of time a part of thoſe tribes which firſt ſtopt in the two *Myſia's* & the northern parts of *Thrace*, proceeded towards *Illyris* or *Illyricum* & *Pannonia*; from which Regions where they were ſeparated into two different bodies, it is natural to conclude from the ſituation of them parts, that they proceeded towards the weſt by two different courſes; thoſe of *Pannonia* ſteering towards *Noricum*, now *Auſtria*, *Stiria*, *Carniola*, *Carinthia* & upper *Bavaria*; from which quarters all the weſtern parts of *Germany*, in all appearance, were firſt peopled, as the eaſt & north-eaſt parts, very probably were from *Dacia*; and thoſe of *Illyricum* taking their courſe towards *Iſtria*, from which point of the Adriatic coaſt they poured down into the delicious Regions of Italy, whence, after having multiplied their numbers, a part of them proceeded to *Gaul*, ſpeaking the very ſame Language with thoſe of their nation which they left in Italy, & who by all the ancient authors were called *Indigenæ* or *Aborigines*, words of the ſame ſignification, meaning that they were the original or primitive people who firſt Inhabited that Land. Thoſe were the *Siculi*, the *Auſones*, the *Umbri* (& all their Deſcendants of different names mentioned by *Cluver.* Geogr. l. 3. c. 33. p. 332.) and the people who were particularly called *Aborigines*, of whom *Dionys. Hallicarnaſſeus* ſays that ſome of the ancient Hiſtorians counted them amongſt the *Indigetes* or *Indigenæ*, & that others wrote they were a tribe of the *Ligures*, *who came into the center of Italy from the neighbourhood of Gaul*, where indeed, it is well known that thoſe ancient people were ſettled at both ſides of the *Alpes* as far as to the Banks of the *Rhone*, being in all appearance a part of the firſt detachments that went off from *Italy* towards *Gaul*, & who may conſequently be ranked amongſt the *Indigenæ*. The ſame author adds that other ancients Identified the *Aborigines* whith the *Umbrians*, whom *Plinius* regreſents as the moſt ancient people of *Italy*, *Umbrorum gens Antiquiſſima Italiæ exiſtimatur.* l. 3. c. 14. & Florus calls them *Antiquiſſimus Italiæ populus.* But this divreſity of opinions concerning the origin of the *Aborigines* ſerves to prove that they were a tribe of the firſt Inhabitants of *Italy*, & conſequently of the ſame ſtock & body of people, whereof the firſt

Planters of *Gaul* were but a detachment, as the *Umbri* are acknowledged by ſome of the moſt reſpectable ancient writers to be of the ſame ſtock whith the old *Gauls*, not of thoſe who repaſſed the Alps & Inhabited the upper parts of Italy called *Gallia Togata*. So *Solinus* citing *Bocchus* ſays, *Gallorum veterum propaginem Umbros eſſe Bocchus abſolvit.* Sol. c. 8. & *Servius*, *ſanè Umbros Gallorum veterum propaginem eſſe Marcus Antonius refert.* Serv. l. 11. *Iſidorus*, *Umbri Italiæ gens eſt, ſed Gallorum veterum propago.* Iſid. l. 9. c. 2. The *Sabini*, who, as well as the *Umbri* & the Aborigines, made a part of the people afterwards called *Latins*, were but a tribe of the *Umbri*, & conſequently of the ſame ſtock with the primitive *Gauls*. For this origin of the *Sabini* we have the authority of *Zenodotus* of *Tzezene*, as quoted by *Dionyſius Hallicarnaſſeus*. l. 2. Antiq. & who had anciently writ the Hiſtory of the *Umbrians*, whom he calls *Indigetes*, & ſays that a part of them being forced by the *Pelaſgi* to remove from their former quarters, were afterwards called *Sabini*: *mutatoque cum ſedibus nomine, Sabinos fuiſſe appellatos.* Now ſuppoſing the above ſcheme of the original population of thoſe Regions of Europe which I have mentioned, to be agreable to reaſon & the nature of things; a point which is to be ſubmitted to the Judgment of the public; it muſt naturally follow that all the primitive Inhabitants of thoſe Regions had originally but one & the ſame language; of which fact *Cluverius* has produced very good proofs & clear veſtiges in *Gaul*, *Germany*, *Spain*, *Italy* & *Illyricum* (*German. Antiq.* c. 6. 7. 8.) & had he alſo taken in *Thrace*, *Macedonia*, & *Greece*, I can't think that he would have been miſtaken. I am much inclined to believe that the near agreement which the ancient Writers have remarked between the old *Latin* & the *Greek*, was in greater meaſure owing to this original identity of the *European* languages, than to whatever mixture might have been introduced into the Latin from the Dialects of the *Greek* Adventurers that came to Italy from time to time. Nor do I doubt but that the *Gauls* who repaſſed the Alps & ſettled in upper *Italy* in the earlieſt times of the Romans, found the language of that country very nearly agreeing with their own: in the ſame manner & by the ſame reaſon that the people of *Ireland* & thoſe of the Highlands of *Scotland* eaſily underſtand each other's Dialects, though it be now near twelve hundred years ſince the *Scots* of *Scotland* parted from thoſe of *Ireland*.

What I have now advanced concerning the chief cauſe of the near affinity & agreement anciently remarked between the *Latin* & the *Greek*, may perhaps be found ſupported in ſome meaſure by the like affinity appearing in ſeveral inſtances between the *Iberno-Celtic* & the *Greek* in the following Liſt of *Irish*, *Greek* & *Latin* words. For whenever the *Latin* ſhews a radical affinity with the *Celtic* as well as with the *Greek* at the ſame time, I can't but think we may conclude that ſuch an affinity does not proceed from any mixture derived into the *Latin* from the *Greek* Colonies anciently ſettled in Italy, but rather from the remains of that original agreement which ſubſiſted in the primitive times between all the Dialects of the Celtic nations, amongſt which the *Greek* may juſtly be counted, eſpecially before it was changed by the mixtures it received from the *Phœnician* & *Egyptian* Colonies. Hence we may conclude that the *Greek* words in the following liſt which agree with the *Iberno-Celtic* & the *Latin*, are certainly of a *Celtic* or *Celto-Scythian* origin; and that the *Latin* words are immediately derived from the *Celtic* in the ſame manner, & not from the *Greek*, as I have before obſerved. In this liſt the *Greek* words are ſet down after the *Iriſh*; next, the Latin words that agree with both, all three in the *Italic* characters; & then the *Engliſh* explication in *Roman* types. The Letter *M.* ſhall be fixed after the *Iriſh* monoſyllables which ſtrangers may miſtake for words of two ſyllables. When it happens that the words reſembling each other, are not exactly of the ſame, but only of an *analogus* ſignification, their reſpective meaning & common acceptation ſhall be explained a part. The Letter *I* is to diſtinguiſh the *Iriſh* words, *G* the *Greek*, & *L* the *Latin*, in the following manner. I. *Aer.* M. G. *Aer.* L. *Aer.* the air. I. *Aibhéis.* G. *Abyſſos.* L. *Abyſſus.* the ſea. I. *Airget* or *Airgiot.* G. *Arguros* L. *Argentum.* ſilver. I. *All.* G. *Allos.* L. *Alius.* an other. I. *Amhail* & *Samhail.* G. *Homalos.* L. *Similis.* Like. I. *Anncoire.* G. *Agcura.* L. *Anchora.* an anchor. I. *Aon* & *Eun.* G. *Hen.* L. *Unum.* one. I. *Ar.* G. *Aroma* & *Aroſis.* L. *Aratio.* ploughing. I. *Athair.* G. *Pater*, & G. *Atta* (*qua voce ætate provectiores a junioribus, & Altores ab alumnis olim nuncupabantur.* vid. *Gloſſar. Goth. in voce Atta ad calcem codicis argentei.*) L. *Pater.* a Father. the Letter. *p.* was abuſively prefixed by the *Greeks* & Latins to the original Celtic word *Athair* or *Ather.* I. *Bac*, & *Bachul.* G. *Baktron.* L. *Baculus.* a ſtaff. I. *Bith* & *Beatha.* G. *Biote.* L *Vita.* Life. I. *Beir*, & *Beirim.* G. *Phero.* L. *Fero.* to bring or carry. I. *Bó.* G. *Bous* & Æolicè *Bos.* L. *Bos.* a cow or an ox. I. *Brac.* G. *Brachion.* L. *Brachium.* The arm, meaning all the hand down from the ſhoulder to the fingers, all comprehended. I. *Bun.* G. *Benthos.* L. *Fundum*, a bottom or foundation. I. *Cabùn.* G. *Kapon.* L. *Capo.* a capon. I. *Caile.* G. *Chalix.* L. *Calx*, *Calcis.* Chalk or Lime, or cement of Lime ſtone. I. *Cnâib.* G. *Kanabis.* L. *Canabis.* hemp. I. *Cainneal.* G. *Kandela*, L. *Candela.* a candle. I. *Carra.* G. *Karron.* L. *Currus.* a car, or charriot. I. *Cat.* G. *Kattos.* L. *Catus*, a cat. I. *Céir.* G. *Keros.* L. *Cera.* wax. I. *Céat.* G. *Hecaton.* L. *Centum.* one hundred. I. *Ciſte*, a treaſure locked up in a cheſt, G. *Kiſte.* L. *Ciſta* pro *Arca.* a cheſt. I. *Cóilis.* G. *Kaulos.* L. *Caulis.* cabbage. I. *Colun.* G. *Kolona.* L. *Columna.* a poſt. I. *Cos.* G. *Pous.* L. *Pes.* a foot. I. *Cu.*

genit.

genit. ſing. & nom. plur. *cuin.* G. *Kuon*, genit. *cunos.* L. *canis.* a hound or Dog. I. *Croch*, G. *Crocos.* L. *Crocus.* ſaffron. I. *De* & *Dia.* G. *Theos.* L. *Deus.* God. I. *Deich*, & *Deag*, M. G. *Deca.* L. *Decem.* ten. I. *Dis*, two perſons or things. G. *Dis.* L. *Bis.* twice. I. *Do.* G. *Duo.* L. *Duo.* two. I. *Dùn.* G. *Dounos*, an old Greek word, of the ſame meaning with *Bounos.* L. *Dunum.* a hill, or high place of difficult acceſs. I. *Earr.* G *Heros*, *Herous.* L. *Heros.* a Hero. I. *Fàidh* & *Bàid.* G. *Phates.* L. *Vates.* a Prophet. I. *File*, or *Fileadh.* G. *Philoſophos.* L. *Philoſophus.* a Philoſopher or Poet. I. *Feall*, deceit or treachery. G. *Pheleo.* L. *Fallo*, to deceive. I. *Feàgh.* G. *Phagos* doricé. L. *Fagus*, the beech tree. I. *Fion.* G. *Goinos.* L. *Vinum*, wine. I. *Gràn* & *Gràinne.* G. *Granon.* L. *Granum.* a grain, or grain, meaning corn. I. *Là* & *Lò*, plur. *Laiona.* G. *Lion*, in the compound word *Genethlios* & *Genethlion* natalis dies. L. *Lux*, a day, or day-light. I. *Lach* or *Loch.* G. *Laccos.* L. *Lacus*, a lake or pool of water. I. *Lann.* G. *Logché.* L. *Lancea*, a lance or ſword. I. *Lin* or *Liun.* G. *Linon.* L. *Linum.* Flax. I. *Loc.* G. *Leché.* L. *Locus.* a place. I. *Mathair.* G. *Meter* L. *Mater.* a mother. I. *Mil.* G. *Meli.* L. *Mel.* honey. I. *Mi* & *Mìos.* G. *Mis* & *Méis.* Æolicé. L. *Menſis.* a month. I. *Neabhul.* G. *Nepheli.* L. *Nebula.* a cloud. I. *Nó.* G. *Neos.* L. *Novus*; new. I. *Nocht* or *Nucht*, G. *Nux.* L. *Nox.* night I. *Ola.* G. *Eleion.* L. *Oleum.* oyl. I. *Ocht.* G. *Octo.* L. *Octo*, eight. I. *Pian.* G. *Poiné.* L. *Pœna.* pain. I. *Rèuma.* G. *Rheuma.* L. *Rheuma.* phlegm. I. *Sac.* G. *Saccos.* L. *Saccus.* a ſack or bag. I. *Seagal.* G. *Secale.* L. *Secale.* Rye. I. *Scif.* G. *Scaphé.* L. *Scapha.* a ſhip. I. *Sbéir* or *Spéir.* G. *Sphaira.* L. *Sphæra.* the ſky, the ſphere. I. *Stàid.* G. *Stadion.* L. *Stadium.* a furlong. I. *Taibhle*; G. *Taulé.* L. *Tabula*, a table, I. *Tarbh.* G. *Tauros.* L. *Taurus*, a Bull. I. *Tiarna.* G. *Turannos.* L. *Tyrannus*, a Lord or King. I. *Toil.* G. *Thelema*, L. *Voluntas.* the will. the Iberno Celtic monoſyllable *Toil* is the root of the Latin & Greek words, as well as of the Latin *volo.* I. *Tri.* G. *Treis.* L. *Tres*, *Tria*, three. This Liſt might be made much longer, & carried even to a greater extent than the Limits of a Preface could reaſonably admit; eſpecially as it is now to be followed by another *Series* of *Irish* & *Greek* words of the like affinity, in which the *Latin* takes but little or no share, & from which it will further appear how abundantly the *Greek* hath derived its words from the old *celtic*, the primitive & univerſal language of all *Europe*, its north-eaſt parts alone excepted. And this abundant derivation of the *Greek* from the *celtic*, would, I am convinced, appear ſtill more remarkbly, if ſuch an other comparative vocabulary as this I am working at, were made up in a *Series* of *German* & *Greek* words, agreeing with each other in radical ſtructure as well as in ſignification. My reaſon for thinking ſo is, becauſe it is in my thought very natural to believe, that Germany received its firſt Inhabitants remotely from *Thracia* &

the two *Myſia's*, & immediately from *Dacia* & *Pannonia*, as hath been laid down in the above plan of the firſt population of *Europe*; & conſequently that the *German* language muſt abound with the old *Thracian*, *Phrygian* & *Macedonian* tongue, which was originally but a Dialect of the *celtic*. Here follows the ſeries of *Iriſh* & *Greek* words as above deſcribed. I. *Agalla*, a ſpeech or declaration. G. *Aggello*, *Nuncio*, whence *Aggelos*, & the Latin *Angelus*. I. *Aidhe*. M. the face or countenance. G. *Eidos*, *Species*, præſtans forma, a good face or countenance. I. *Aidhme* pronounced *Aime*. G. *Aimos*, coarſe or shrubby Land. L. *Dumus*. I. *A'in*. G. *Aine*, praiſe, honour. I. *Arg*. G. *Argos*, white. I. *Amma*, a horſe's neck-band, or collar. G. *Amma*, vinculum, a band or bandage. I. *A'r*. Slaughter. G. *Arés*, Mars. I. BEANN. G. *Bounos*, the ſummit of a mountain, or the top of any thing. I. *Cac*, the excrement of man or beaſt. G. *caccé*, Dung. I. *carraic*, a Rock, alſo a ſtone-Caſtle. G. *characi* from *charax*, a Rock or Bulwark. I. *cala*. G. *calephos*, hard. I. *cam*. crooked. G. *campto*, to make-crooked. I. *caolain*. G. *cholas*, the interiour parts of the body, the ſmall guts. I. *col*. G. *coluſis*, an Impediment. I. *críona*. G. *crín*, wiſe, judicious, old. I. *cro*. G. *cuar*, the eye of a needle. I. *crón*, dark or brown coloured. G. *crono*, to colour. I. *crith*. a trembling. G. *cradao*, to tremble. I. *cuirm*. G. *courmi*. beer, or ale. I. *Dearc*, the eye. G. *Derco*, to ſee. the Celtic *Dearc*, is manifeſtly the root of the Greek verb *Derco*, & the more evidently as verbs are generally derived from nouns. I doubt that any other language affords a word of a ſtronger or more natural ſignification than that which is the only word in the *Iriſh* to ſignify *Sight* or the *eye-ſight*, I mean *raidh-dearc*, contracted into *Raidhearc*, whoſe litteral meaning is in Latin, *radii oculorum*, the rays of the eyes. I. *Doras*. G. *Thuras* accuſat. plur. a door. I. *Dorn*. G. *Doros*, the fiſt, the palm of the hand. I. *Dur*. G. *Udor* water. *Plato* in his *Cratilus* is of opinion that this word, as alſo *Pur*, fire, & *cunes*, dogs, are derived from the *Phrygian* language. He might as properly have derived them from the Celtic, of *Europe* wherein *Ur* is fire, *cuin*, *Dogs*, & *Dur* water, whence the termination *Durum* of many names of towns in the *celtic* countries. I. *Diachuir*, grief, G. *Dacrous*, tears. I. *Giglis*. G. *Gingliſmos*, a tickling. I. *Leaſtar*, plur. *Leaſtair* ships. G. *Leſles* a Pyrate, & *Leſtricon*; a ſea-Rover. whence Leſtrigones, the name of a piratical people anciently ſettled in *Italy*. I. *Obhan*. G. *Phobon*, fear, dread. I. *Searcall*. G. *Sarca*, accuſat. Fleſh. I. *Smeùr*. G. *Meuron*, a black-berry. I. *Sron* & *Rin*. G. *Rhin*, the noſe. I. *Timé*, honour or dignity. I. *Tón*. G. *Noton*, the breech. I. *Troſca*, faſt. G. *Threſcia*, in the compound word *Ethelo-Threſcia*, i. e. voluntaria jejunia, & rendered in the vulgate, *ſuperſtitio*, from the original Greek of the Epiſtle to the Colloſenſes. c. 2. v. 23, where it alludes to the ſuperſtitious Judaical faſts obſerved without authority. vid. Buxtorf. Synag. Jud. c. 13. verſus finem. I. *Treid*, a quarelling with words, a diſpute, G. *Treue* (vid. Scholiaſt. Ariſtophan. in voce *threue*) to litigate or diſpute. I. *Oiche* & *Uiche*. G. *Uchia* (in the compound word *Acronuchia*, nox intempeſta.) the night. Many more words might be added in this Liſt, had not our Preface been already ſtretched to too great a Length. The Reader may remark that the *Iriſh* words in the preceding liſts are either of one or two ſyllables, & that the *Greek* & *Latin* words correſponding to them are generally of two or three ſyllables, which is a plain mark of their being derivatives from the *Celtic*.

Before I have diſmiſſed this ſubject, I find my ſelf intereſted by the plan I have laid down to account for the origin of the affinity ſtill ſubſiſting in ſome meaſure between the ancient different languages of *Europe* in its ſouth & ſouth-weſt-parts, to make a few Remarks on a ſyſteme of quite a different tendency publiſhed laſt year at *London* on the ſame ſubject, in a Work Entitled, *The Remains of Japhet*; wherein all the different Dialects of the Poſterity of Japhet by his ſons *Gomer* & *Magog*, are reduced by the Learned Author to the one common name of *Japhetan Language*, which, he ſays, » was afterwards called *Pelaſgian*, & then the *Gomerian* & » *Mogogian*, or *Scythian* Language; which, he adds, is now to be » found only in *Ireland*, the Highlands of *Scotland* & *Wales*: and » hence, ſays he, I count the *Iriſh* & *Welſh* to be ſiſter Dialects of « the Pelaſgian ». Theſe are the very words of the Author *Præf* p. xii. by which we ſee he not only reduces all the different Dialects of the *Japhetan Language* under the one general name of *Pelaſgian*, which he conſequently muſt mean to be the *National* name of all the Deſcendants of *Japhet* by his two ſons *Gomer* & *Magog*, but alſo adds that the name of *Pelaſgian* was more ancient than that of *Gomerian* & *Mugogian*, or *Scythian* Language. This Learned Author does not ſtop here, but extends the *Pelaſgian* name ſtill farther by attributing it alſo to the Dialect of the Deſcendants of *Iavan* the fourth ſon of *Japhet* (Genes. 10. 2.) for, in the firſt place, he tells us (chap. 1. p. 47.) that » thus, to cite his own words, was the *Ionian* or *Gomerian* Language firſt founded in Greece, the » Iſles of *Eliſha*, & afterwards called *Pelaſgian* « where, by the by, he identifies the name *Jonian* with *Gomerian*, as he does in the preceding page, though thoſe two races & their names proceeded from two different perſons, both ſons of *Japhet*. This notion ſurely could not be a conſequence of the miſtake committed in chap. 1. p. 35. where *Javan* is ſet down as the third ſon of *Gomer*, which muſt be through inadvertancy, or the fault of the Printer, ſince the Author mentions him as the fourth ſon of *Japhet* in p. 41. It is likely, the Deſcendants of *Gomer* & *Javan* uſed but almoſt one & the ſame Language in the primitive times of their ſeparation; but as this Learned Author acknowledges that Greece was firſt peopled by *Javan* & his children, I cannot imagine why he identifies the *Javonian* & *Gomerian* as well as the *Pelaſgian* Dialects in ſo many different places throughout his book, even when ſpeaking of times of great diſtance from the Epoch of the diſperſion of mankind. The few Remarks I have to make on this Learned Author's ſyſtem cannot, with any reaſon, be judged offenſive to him, ſince I begin with fairly confeſſing that I have not acquired erudition enough to underſtand it, or to diſcover any ſolid foundation he may have to extend the *Pelaſgian* name not only to all the Poſterity of *Javan* & their Language; but alſo to all thoſe of *Gomer* & *Magog*, and their different & widely ſpreading Dialects throughout all *Europe* & the greater part of the *Aſiatic* Regions: a point he inſiſts on in many places beſides thoſe I have quoted, & very remarkably in the following words, ch. 3. p. 71. » But though the whole iſſue of *Japhet* were *firſt* called *Pelaſgians* in general, yet they appear to have been all along conſidered both in ſcripture, & among the earlieſt as well as modern Authors, under the two general appellations of *Gomerians* » or *Celts*, & *Scytians.* « And here it is obſervable that our Author, who now makes no mention of the *Javonians*, muſt ſtill mean to identify them with the *Gomerians*, ſince he ſays that » all the iſſue » of *Japhet* were firſt called *Pelaſgians.* & then *Gomerians*, &c.

The origin of the *Pelaſgians* & the derivation of their name is well known to be a very uncertain point: I have diligently examined all the different accounts given of them by the ancient Hiſtorians ſuch as *Herodotus*, *Theucidides*, *Pauſanias*, *Strabo*, *Dionys. Halicarn. Macrobius*, beſides what little *Homer* & *Heſiod* ſays of them: all which Authors I have now before me, & have pretty maturely conſulted. I have alſo compared the different opinions given of them by the Moderns, ſuch as *Gurtlerus*, *de origibus.* l. 1. c. 15. 17. &c. *Pezron*, *Fromont* the elder, *Peloutier* & others; and after all, I can only ſay that the origin of the *Pelaſgians* & that of their name is a point that ſeems to me ſtill wrapt up in its primitive uncertainty & obſcurity. It appears indeed by all accounts that they were very ancient Inhabitants of different parts of Greece, removing ſucceſſively from one quarter to another; and I ſee no abſurdity, though no certainty, in the opinion of their being the Deſcendants of ſome of the earlieſt Planters of that Country. But of what particular ſtock, whether *Javonians*, or *Gomerians*, or of the poſterity of *Peleg* the fourth Deſcendant from *Sem*, as *Epiphanius* gives room to think them, & as *Gurtlerus* aſſures himſelf, no body can determine with any degree of certainty. *Strabo*. lib. 5. upon the authority of *Ephorus*, who, he ſays, had his from *Heſiod*, derives their origin & name from *Pelaſgus* the founder of the Kingdom of *Arcadia*, & ſo does *Macrobius*, *Saturnal.* l. 5. c. 18. which is the more apparent as the former tells us in the ſame place that it was upon *Heſiod's* authority that *Ephorus* had derived the origin of the Pelaſgians from Arcadia as being deſcendants of *Pelaſgus*; for *Strabo* had, a few lines before, cited *Ephorus* in the following words, for having related that thoſe people were originally Arcadians: » eos (*Pelaſgos*) originem ab *Arcadibus* ducentes, vitam mi» litarem delegiſſe, Author eſt *Ephorus* » to which he adds that ha» ving induced many other people to obſerve the ſame military in» ſtitution, they were all diſtinguiſhed by the one common name » of *Pelaſgians* »; which, we may obſerve, furniſhes one reaſon to account for their multiplicity. But who this *Pelaſgus* was, or of what origin is another point that ſtill remains involved in very deep obſcurity. Sir *Iſaac Newton*, accuſtomed to give no proofs but demonſtrations, tells us without proof, that *Pelaſgus* was one of the Race or ſubjects of the *Paſtor-Kings* of *Egypt*, made fugitives by *Miſphragmuthoſis*, & that he came to Greece together with *Inachus*, *Lelex*, *Oeolus*, the old *Cecrops* & others, all adventurers of the ſame Paſtor-Race. But we are told by *Greek* Hiſtorians that he was the ſon of Jupiter by Niobes. vid. Gurtler. l. 1. c. 15. S. 15. The Learned *Fromont* the elder, is very poſitive that the *Pelaſgians* were originally *Philiſtins*, & the ſame people as the *Leleges*. But what-ſoever origin or ſtock *Pelaſgus* may be of, if we ſuppoſe the *Pelaſgians* to be his Deſcendants, their antiquity in *Greece* muſt be allowed very reſpectable, as *Gurtlerūs* & *Simſon* refer him to A. M. 2420. about 1600. years before Chriſt, though ſtill very ſhort of what it would be, had they deſcended from the *Javonians* or *Ionians*, who, according to *Joſephus*, *Epiphanius* & others were the firſt Inhabitants of Greece. And indeed, if what Herodotus relates (in *Polymn*) as the opinion of the *Greeks* in his time, viz. that the *Iones*, when they had lived in *Achaia* of *Peloponeſus* which he ſays was before the time of *Danaus* & *Xuthus* the ſon of *Deucalion*, were called *Pelaſgi Ægiales*, or *Littorales* but afterwards *Jones*, from *Jon* the ſon of Xuthus; if this report of the Greeks, I ſay, were well founded, it would ſeem to identify thoſe *Pelaſgi Ægiales* or *Littorales* with the old *Ionians*. But *Herodotus* ſeems to have had no opinion of the foundation of that Report of the *Greeks* in his time; for when firſt he mentions the *Pelaſgi* in his firſt Book, after obſerving that they were a different people from the *Hellenians* or *Greeks*, being of different language & manners, and that they were perpetually removing from place to place, (which, it would ſeem, may be partly owing to their military way of Living) he adds » that under King « *Deucalion* they Inhabited the coaſt of *Phthiotis*, » (near that bay

» which in *Ptolemy's* maps is called *Sinus Pelaſgicus*) » that under *Dorus* the ſon of *Deucalion* they removed to *Eſtiotis* (in upper *Theſſaly*) » that being thence expelled by the *Cadmæans*, they ſettled for » ſome time in a place called *Macednus* in *Pindus*, (a city or territory of the *Dorians*) whence they returned to *Theſſaly*, then called » *Dryopides*, & that it was from this laſt ſtation they came into « *Peloponeſus*, where they were called *Dorici* or *Dores* » doubtleſs, for their having lived among the *Dorians* of *Theſſaly*; *Pindus* where they had lived for ſome time, being, as I have juſt now ſaid, one of their Cities, or territories, & which with *Erineus*, *Boius*, *Cytinius* & *Doris*, all ſituate about mount *Pindus*, conſtituted the Dorian State. ſee Diod. Sycul. l. 11. c. 79. & Gurtler. l. 2. c. 30. S. 55.

But the Author of *the Remains of Japhet*, availing himſelf of this appellation of *Pelaſgi Ægiales*, which *Herodotus* mentions to have been attributed by a vulgar report among the *Greeks*, to the *Iones* of *Peloponeſus*, concludes thereupon, not only that the *Pelaſgi* were the ſame people as the *Sicyones* or *Ægiales*, ſubjects of *Ægialeus*, the firſt King of *Sicyonia*; but alſo that they were the moſt ancient *Settled* people of all the *Greeks*, inaſmuch as » the *Sicyonians* were the eldeſt ſettled Kingdom of all *Greece*, « according to Biſhop *Cumberland* whom he quotes pag. 81. 82. This concluſion our erudite Author introduces by the following lines, pag. 88. » The » moſt ancient Monarchy of theſe (the *Pelaſgi*) was that of the *Sicyonians*, & their country was called *Sicyonia*, ſituated on the north-» weſt ſide of the *Peloponeſus*; but the name of this peninſula was « firſt *Ægialea*, which in the opinion of the famous Biſhop *Cumberland*, was ſo called either from its firſt King, *Ægialeus*, or becauſe it lay near the ſhore of that peninſula. « This period, indeed, ſeems ſomewhat *obſcure*; to me, at leaſt, I confeſs it is not intelligible. But the following in pag. 82. is very clear. » Now as to » the *Sicyonians*, a diviſion of the *Pelaſgi*, *which was the firſt & « general name of all the original ſettlers*, their antiquity cannot be » diſputed; for *Herodotus* ſays, in his *Polymnia*, that the *Greeks* affirm the people of this Kingdom *Ægialea*, were called *Pelaſgi* « *Ægialenſes*, before *Danaus* came into *Greece*, & before *Xuthu's* » time, whoſe ſon *Ion* is fabulouſly ſaid to have given the name » *Iones* to ſome of the Inhabitants of Greece. « Now with this worthy Authors good leave, I humbly think theſe two paragraphs of his work, may want ſome ſhare of reviſion for their greater accuracy. for in the firſt place, I muſt obſerve to him, that *Herodotus* does not ſay » the *Greeks* affirmed that the people of the Kingdom of *Ægialea* « were called *Pelaſgi Ægialenſes*, « as this Writer ſets down; but that the *Iones* of *Achia* in *Poloponeſus* were ſaid to be ſo called, according to the report of the *Greeks*. IONES *qui quamdiu in Pelo-*

ponneſo Regionem quæ vocatur Achia *incoluerunt*, *&* *ante adventum* Danai *&* Xutti *in* Peloponnesum (*ut Græci aiunt*) *vocabantur* Pelasgi *Ægiales ſeu Littorales*, *ſed ab* Ione Xuthi *filio* Iones *ſunt appellati*. Theſe are the preciſe words of Herodotus in the Latin edition reviſed by *Henricus Stephanus.* in the next place I do not find any authority for this Author's Aſſertion » that *Ægialea* was the firſt name of the Peninſula of *Peloponneſus*; nor does it appear that it was even the firſt name of *Sicyonia*, but rather the contrary; inasmuch as I find in Ptolemy's map of that Peninſula, which now lies open before me, the following words marked down in that part which comprehended the Kingdom of Sicyonia « *Sicyonia*, priús *Micone*, poſt *Ægialis.* « Beſides all this, it is to be conſidered that *Herodotus*, as I have already obſerved, does not appear to have any good opinion of that report of the *Greeks*, about the *Pelaſgi Ægiales*, eſpecially as by his account of the migrations of the *Pelaſgi*, they did not enter into *Peloponneſus* untill long after the time of *Ægialeus*, who by all accounts was of much higher antiquity than either *Danaus* or *Xuthus.* And another reaſon why this Author could not with any degree of certainty have concluded from the appellation of *Pelaſgi Ægiales*, that the *Pelaſgian* name in *Peloponeſus* was as ancient as *Ægiales* or the Kingdom of *Sicyonia*, is, that the word *Ægiales* is made ſynonimous to *Littoralis*, not only by the Latin edition of *Herodotus*, but alſo by Biſhop *Cumberland*, as above cited by our Author, & by *Fromont* the elder, who likewiſe derives the proper name of King *Ægiales*, from his having ſettled himſelf near the shore. & this derivation is the more natural as *Aigialos* in *Greek* ſignifies the ſame as *Littus*, a shore. In short, all that can be ſaid, with any appearance of foundation or probability, for the antiquity of the *Pelaſgian* name in *Peloponeſus*, in my humble opinion, is reducible to this alone; that after the removal of the *Pelaſgi* from *Theſſaly* to that Peninſula, where, according to the above account of *Herodotus*, they were called *Dorici* or *Dores*, (a name which they brought with them from *Doris*, where they had inhabited in the city of *Pindus* as I have already obſerved & what I find confirmed by *Gurtlerus.* lib. 2. c. 30. *S. 56.*) the *Iones* of the *Peloponeſan Achia*, who then were ſettled in the twelve cities enumerated by *Herodotus* in his firſt Book, having plain cauſe of apprehending the conſequences of the growing power & ambition of the *Athenians*, joined both in alliance & military inſtitution whith thoſe *Doric Pelaſgians*, as being a numerous tribe of veteran ſoldiers; in conſequence of which junction the *Ionians* were called *Pelaſgi Ægiales*, i. e. *Littorales*, as being all ſituated on the coaſt of *Achia*, behind Sicyonia towards the weſt. And this new appellation of the *Ionians*, is naturally conſequent from *Strabo's* account of the *Pelaſgi*, of whom he ſays that all the different people who had aſſociated themſelves with them in the ſame inſtitution of a military life, were diſtinguished by the ſame name of *Pelaſgi*: *ad quam vitæ* (*militaris*) *inſtitutionem cum alios permultos convertiſſent, idem omnibus vocabulum impertiiſſe. Strabo* (ex *Ephoro*) lib: 5. the apprehenſion of the *Iones*, was but too well grounded, inasmuch as they were afterwards diſpoſſeſſed of their twelve cities by the *Achians*, or *Athenians*, who tranſplanted them backward of *Athens* into *Hellus* or *Hellades*, afterwards called *Achaia*, on the continent of Greece in Lower Theſſaly, where they could ſecure them from any junction with the Spartans.

The circumſtance explained in the above quotation from *Strabo*, accounts very naturally, as I have hinted before, for the great extent of the *Pelaſgian* name: & this Author, immediately after his remark in that paſſage, plainly tells us that it was from that circumſtance it happened that the *Pelaſgian* name was famous in *Creta*, *Theſſalia*, *Lesbos* & the neighbourhood of *Troas*. Other Authors, particularly *Pauſanias* & *Dionyſius Hallicarnaſſus* extended that name to other parts of *Greece*, & the *Ionian* coaſts of *Aſia*: & this, I think; is all that can be ſaid of the *Pelaſgi* & the cauſe of the extent of their name. As to that adventuring band of them that went to *Italy*, they were ſo inconſiderable that the *Aborigines* conceived no jealouſy againſt them for their number, but received them with open arms as their Auxiliaries againſt the *Umbrians*. *Peloutier* cites *Theucidides* as if he had ſaid that the *Pelaſgians* were moſt widely diſperſed throughout all *Greece* before the time of *Hellen* the ſen of *Deucalion*. His quotation runs thus: *ante ætatem Hellenis filii Deucalionis gens Pelaſgica latiſſimè diffuſa erat. Theucid.* l. 1. c. 3. I have ſcrupulouſly examined *Thucidides* not only in his firſt Book & third Chapter here cited, but throughout the whole Latin copy reviſed & published by *Henricus Stephanus*, & could find no words to that purpoſe in any part of his work, nor any mention of the *Pelaſgi* but in two places. Firſt in that very place cited by *Peloutier*, where I only find theſe lines wherein the *Pelaſgi* are occaſionally mentioned: *ante Trojanum bellum conſtat Helladem* (poſtea Achiam) *nihil communiter egiſſe; ac ne ipſum quidem hoc nomen tota ubique mihi videtur habuiſſe, ſed quædam loca ante Hellenem Deucalionis filium: nec uſquequaque hoc ſuiſſe cognomen, ſed tum ſuum cujuſque gentis proprium, tum* PELASGICUM *a ſeipſis cognomen impoſitum*. This only shews that the *Pelaſgians* were one of the different people that inhabited *Hellades* in Lower *Theſſaly* before the reign of *Hellenes*, which agrees with *Horodotus's* account above related. The other mention of the Pelaſgians by *Theucidides*, is in his fourth book, where be only ſays of them that the *Pelaſgici Tyrrheni* were formerly Inhabitants of *Lemnus* & *Athens*. In the laſt-cited-page of *the Remains of Japhet*, the

Learned

Learned Author advances, « that *Pelaſgi* was the firſt & general name « for all the original *Settlers* «. Certainly, he could not have deviſed a more conciſe & effectual method to comprehend within that name, not only all the primitive Deſcendants of *Japhet*, but alſo thoſe of his two Brothers. But I apprehend he will ſcarce be able to reconcile it with the particular character given of thoſe people by *Herodotus* & *Strabo*, of whom the former in his account above related ſays of them: *illa vero* (gens Pelaſgica) *aſſidue multumque eſt pervagata*, & the latter obſerves that the *Attican* writers ſaid of the *Pelaſgians* that being accuſtomed to go about like birds wherever chance or fortune led them, they were hence inſtead of Pelaſgi, called *Pelargi*, i. e. *Ciconiæ*, meaning *Storks* or *Cranes*, a Kind of ſtroling birds. *Rerum Atticarum ſcriptores de Pelaſgis tradidere Athenis fuiſſe Pelaſgos, qui cùm, inſtar avium quó ſors vocaret hùc atque illuc errabundi commearant, pro Pelaſgi, Pelargi*, i. e. *Ciconiæ vocarentur ab Athenienſibus.* It is from this *unſettled* kind of life & from the radical derivation of the word *Pelaſgi*, that the erudite *Fromont* the elder, & the very judicious & Learned Author of *the Mechanical formation* of languages, make the name *Pelaſgi* ſynonimous to *diſperſi*: & indeed it would ſeem by Strabo's remarking that all thoſe who came into the military inſtitution of the *Pelaſgi*, which engaged them to march from place to place, wherever they found it advantageous to take party as Auxiliaries, that this appellation of *Pelaſgi* was rather ſignificative of their profeſſion or ſtate of life, than the particular name of a tribe or nation. From all this it follows, that the *Pelaſgi* were of all others the people who had the leaſt right to be called *Settlers*.

One point relative to the *Pelaſgi* at which, I confeſs, I am ſomewhat ſurprized, is the great conſideration they are held in by ſome modern writers on account of their Religious maxims, as they are deſcribed by *Herodotus* in the following paſſages, by which the Learned Reader will Judge whether the *Pelaſgi* deſerve to be extolled, as they are by thoſe writers, for their manner of Worship, as if it were agreable to the pure *Patriarchal* Religion. » Hos itaque ritus, & alios » prætera quos referam, *Græci* ſunt ab *Ægyptiis* mutuati; ſed ut Mercurii « ſtatuam facerent porrecto cum veretro non ab *Ægyptiis*, ſed *a Pelaſgis* « didicerunt, & primi quidem ex omnibus Græcis *Athenienſes* acceperunt, » & ab his deinceps alii: nam præſtabant apud *Græcos* ea tempeſtate *Athe*- » *nienſes*, in quorum regione permixti *Pelaſgi* habitant, ex quo cæ- » perunt pro *Græcis* haberi. Quiſquis *Cabirorum* ſacris fuit initiatus, « quæ *Somothraces* peragunt *a Pelaſgis ſumpta*, is, o vir, quæ dico « intelligit. Nam *Somothraciam* prius incoluerunt *hi Pelaſgi* qui cum » Athenienſibus habitaverunt, & ab illis *Samothraces* orgia acceperunt. « It ſeems to me very extraordinary that thoſe writers who affect to extoll the Religion of the *Pelaſgi*, take no ſort of notice of this fire ſample of their piety, which they communicated to the *Athenians* in the shameful attitude of the ſtatue of their god *Mercury*, no more than of their horrid *Cabirian* myſteries, of which they were the Authors according to the above account; myſteries which not only encouraged but even required fratricide. *Cabiros autem dum Corybantes vocant, mortem quoque Cabiricam annunciant. hi enim duo fratricidæ ſublatam ciſtam, in qua pudendum Dionyſi erat repoſitum, vexerunt in Hetruriam, egregiarum mercium mercatores. Ibique habitantes exules, venerabilem pietatis doctrinam, pudenda ciſtamque Hetruſcis colendam commendarunt. Clem. Alex.* Admon. ad Gent. p. 12. And *Firmianus* informs us that at the celebration of thoſe *Cabirian* & *Corybantian* rites, it was required that two Brothers should kill a third brother, & to the end that this pious ceremony should not be prophaned by being made known to the publick, the two parricide brothers were to conſecrate & bury the murthered body under the Cliff of mount *Olympus*. The approvers of the Religion of the *Pelaſgi* muſt have taken no notice of thoſe horrours, of which they were the firſt Inventors among the *Greeks* by the account of *Herodotus*. See alſo *Gurtler.* l. 1. c. 17. S. 22. 23. But here follows the paſſage, in the ſame place of *Herodotus*, which is ſtrained, & indeed it muſt be violently ſtrained, to found a favorable opinion of the primitive Religion of the *Pelaſgi* as here deſcribed. at leaſt, it will never appear from it, that their manner of Religious worship was the ſame as that of the *Patriarchs*, who worshipped the one & only true God; whereas the *Pelaſgi* profeſſed at all times a plurality of Gods, as appears by this paſſage of Herodotus which here followeth. lib. 2. *Iidem autem*, (Pelaſgi) *in deorum invocatione tùm omnia immolabunt (uti ego apud Dodonam audiendo cognovi) tùm nulli deorum aut cognomen aut nomen imponebant, quippe quod nondum audiiſſent.... multo deinde progreſſu temporis aliorum deorum nomina audierunt ex Ægypto allata, poſt quos diu nomen Dionyſi acceperunt.* Here we ſee that the *Pelaſgi* always admitted a plurality of gods, & that the reaſon why they gave them no particular names was, becauſe they had heard of no ſuch names untill they were received from the *Egyptians*. It is well known to all Readers of antiquity that in the primitive ages, after the knowledge & worship of the true Deity had been generally ſwerved from, no nation, not even the Egyptians, as appears from the firſt book of *Diodorus Siculus*, knew or worshiped any other gods than the Sun, Moon Stars, and the four Elements; and that Idolatry was not in practice untill after ages, when the different nations began to deify their Kings & Illuſtrious perſonages, which ſeems to have had its firſt riſe from *Egypt* & *Phenicia*, whence it firſt came to the knowledge of the *Greeks*, as appears by the preceding paſſage; & in *Greece* it was firſt brought to perfection & Method by *Heſiod* & *Homer* as we are informed by

Herodotus in the ſame place & in the following words. *Unde autem ſinguli deorum extiterint, an cuncti ſemper fuerint, aut qua ſpecie, hactenus ignoratum eſt, niſi nuper atque heri, ut ſic dicam. Nam* HESIODUS *atque Homerus (quos quadringentis non amplius annis ante me opinor extitiſſe) fuere qui Græcis theogoniam introduxerunt, diiſque & cognomina, & honores, & diverſa ſacrificia, & figuras attribuerunt.* Here we ſee no particular merit can be derived on the Religion of the *Pelaſgi* from their obſerving *no difference of Sacrifices*, ſince no ſuch difference was known to the *Greeks* before *Heſiod* & *Homer* had inſtructed them of it.

Theſe remarks on the Hiſtory of the *Pelaſgi* I have made with a view to ſubmit them entirely to the Judgment of the Learned Author of the *Remains of Japhet.* far from being diſpoſed to derogate in the leaſt from the merit of his work, I rather ſhould, in my quality of a mere *Iriſhman* of the old ſtock, ſhew him my gratitude for his zeal in aſſerting that Patriarchal genealogy of *Mileſius* which our Bards have been ſtout enough to trace up to our firſt fathers through the plains of *Senaar*, mentioning alſo in their way both the *Pharaohs* of *Egypt* & *Moſes*, though they knew not one ſtep of that dark road, no more than *Senaar* & theſe Perſonages, untill they had Learned them from the holy ſcriptures. As to this erudite Author's firſt peopling *Ireland* from the *Scythian* countries by a north weſt rout, I muſt take leave to obſerve to him that it manifeſtly appears from the nature of the Iriſh language, that *Ireland* was peopled by Celts both from *Gaul* & *Spain*, long before the arrival of the Colony brought thither by *Mileſius*, & that of the *Tuatha de Danain*, or the *Dananian* tribes, who had preceded the *Mileſians*, the only *Scythian* Colonies that ever came to Ireland before the Norvegians or Danes, that were expelled by *Brien Borove* in the beginning of the Eleventh century. I am not intereſted to make any remarks againſt this Learned Author's making the *Britans* a *Gometian* Colony, & bringing them by ſea from *Greece*; though a great deal could be ſaid, & has already been ſaid upon good grounds by ſeveral Learned writers againſt the old reveries of *Jeffry of Monmouth* who firſt publiſhed that opinion, whoſe chief materials he had found in *Nennius*. But if he means, as it ſeems he does, that the *Britans*, anceſtors of the *Welſh*, were the firſt Inhabitants of *Albion*, afterwards called *Britain*, he will I am confident, find the contrary of that opinion well evinced in the preceding part of this preface, where it is proved, both by good authorities & what may be called living evidences, that that Iſland was peopled before them by the *Guidhelians* or *Celts* of *Gaul*, who afterwards conſtituted the main body of the *Iriſh* nation. As for this Learned writers making the Iriſh language a Dialect of the *Scythian*, formed, as he ſays upon the authority of the Irish Bards, at the famous School on the plains of *Shinar* or *Senaar* by a King of *Schythia*, called *Feniuſa Farſa*, ſon of *Baath* who is pretended to be a ſon of *Magog*, I do not conceive how he can reconcile this opinion of the Irish being a Dialect of the *Scythian* or *Magogian* language, with that circumſtance he mentions pag. 119. » that it is called *Gaoidhealg* from its firſt Profeſſor at the above ſchool, by name *Gadel*, a *Gomerian* » & that the language he then ſpoke & taught as an uſher of that ſchool under that Royal ſchoolmaſter *Feniuſa Farſa* grandſon of *Magog*, *is the language of the native Irish to this day*: a very venerable antiquity, I muſt confeſs. But at the ſame time, I can't but regret that this worthy Gentleman who appears but too well inclined to favour the antiquities of *Ireland* & *Britain*, did not conſider that nothing could be of greater prejudice or diſcredit to them, than aſſerting thoſe fabulous genealogies, & the ſtories of the travels of the ſuppoſed Leaders & chiefs of their ancient Colonies, ſuch as have been rejected with juſt contempt by all Learned nations, firſt invented in *Ireland*, by Bards & Romancers after they came to ſome knowledge both of the ſacred writings, & prophane Hiſtories; & in Britain, by *Nennius* & *Jeffry of Monmouth* as above obſerved. The real & true antiquities of *Ireland* are not to be derived from any other ſources than our authentic annals, ſuch as thoſe of *Tighernach*, of *Innisfallen*, & the *Chronicon Scotorum*, & a few others, wherein no fabulous ſtories are taken notice of, ſuch as thoſe of the book called *Leabher Gabhala* & others of the kind, published in the tranſlation of Doctor Keatings hiſtory, which he never Intended for the public, but only for the amuſement of private families: a tranſlation which muſt have been intended for ridiculing & entirely diſcrediting the Irish antiquities, as the publisher of *Clanrichards Mémoires* has juſtly obſerved in his erudite Preface. The other Repoſitories of the true *Irish* antiquities are, firſt the very language of the ancient natives, as it is preſerved in old parchment manuſcripts; next the hiſtory of the cuſtoms or manners of theſe ſame ancient natives, inaſmuch as the ſureſt clue for tracing out the origin of nations conſiſts both in their language & old uſages; and in the laſt place, the ancient names of tribes & places, by which the origin of the old natives may likewiſe be pointed out.

Now Remains that I should give a particular account of the ſources & authorities from which the following *Irish* Dictionary hath been derived & compoſed, which conſiſt, not only in different vocabularies, bat alſo in a good number of the beſt and moſt ancient *Irish* manuſcripts now extant, as is mentioned in the title page. The chief vocabularies which are inſerted in this Dictionary are thoſe of *Lhuyd*, *Plunket*, & *Clery*, with others of Anonymous Authors, beſides particular collections of words taken out of different old writings by perſons of the beſt skill in the *Irish* language, with whom I kept a correſpondence of Letters for that purpoſe for ſeveral years. The manuſcripts out of which I have taken a great number of words not to be found in any of the vocabularies above mentioned, are the Annals of *Tighernach*, of *Innisfallen*, thoſe called *Chronicon Scotorum*, & that great & voluminous Repoſitory of the old *Irish* language, called *Leabhar Breac* or the *Speckled Book of Mac Eagan*, containing a great collection of Lives of Saints & hiſtorical tracts, and whereof my copy hath been written ſoon after the middle of the Eleventh Century, as appears by a Liſt of the Archbishops of *Armagh* down to the writers time, who finishes it with *Maoliſa Mac-Amhalgaidh* who ſucceeded to that ſee an. 1165. Another very ancient parchment manuſcript entitled *Feilire na naomh*, or *the book of Vigils & feaſts of Saints*, together with that extenſive life of St. *Patrick*, called *vita tripartita*, written, according to the judicious *Colganus*, about the middle of the ſixth century; beſides another life of the ſame Saint written by *Fiechus*, one of his earlieſt diſciples, in the beginning of the ſixth century, & the Life of Saint Brigit compoſed by *Broganus* about the year 625, as is ſolidly proved by *Colganus* in his notes on that Life. The Hiſtory of the wars of *Thomond* or north *Munſter*, written in a very florid & copious ſtile by *Iohn Magrath* in the year 1459 is another great Repoſitory of the *Irish* language, which is often quoted in this Dictionary, to whoſe compoſition ſeveral other manuſcripts & printed Books have alſo contributed. One advantage which accrues for the cultivation of the *Irish* language, from our having inſerted & explained in this Dictionary the hard words that occur in old manuſcripts Is, that it will enable all Readers of *Irish*, to underſtand ſuch manuſcripts; what will encourage them to cultivate that ancient language, which is the beſt preſerved remains of the old *Celtic* of *Gaul* & *Spain*, as hath been already proved by ſeverals reaſons & authorities.

But before we have finished this preface, it may be neceſſary to obviate an objection that might poſſibly be made againſt our opinion of the purity of the *Irish* Dialect, & our deriving it almoſt entirely from the old *Celtic* of *Gaul*, or rather identifying the one language with the other; allowing only a ſmall mixture of the old Spanish, & without taking much notice of any mixtures it should naturally have received from the two *Scythian* or *Scytho-German* Colonies, the *Dananians* & the *Scots*, which we acknowledge not only to have been mixed with the primitive Irish, but alſo to have obtained Sovereign ſway amongſt them, at leaſt in the northern Provinces. This objection, which indeed carries a plauſible appearance, can, notwithſtanding, be obviated, as I humbly think, in a very natural manner; by which it will appear that the mixture which the primitive language of the main body of the old *Iriſh* nation before thoſe Scytho-German Colonies, could have received from their Dialects, may juſtly be eſteemed as inconſiderable, or rather as mere a *nothing*, as that which may be thought to have been introduced into the *Iriſh* of all our manuſcripts written from the time of the arrival of the *Engliſh*, *Welſh*, & *Norman* colonies in Ireland, down to our own days: manuſcripts which ſhew not the leaſt mixture of *Engliſh*. The reaſon is very plain & natural, & can very pertinently be exemplified & confirmed by what happened in *Ireland* relative to the people now laſt mentioned. All the *Celtic* nations, as may clearly be inferred from *Cæſars* account of his wars with the *Gauls*, *Germans*, & *Britans*, as alſo from other ancient writers, were divided at all times into different tribes & petty Sovereignties, all as independent of each other as their reſpective forces could make them, almoſt perpetually in war amongſt themſelves, at leaſt in one part or other of the ſame nation, & never acknowledging any one common Sovereign or Monarch, but when they all Judged it neceſſary for their defence againſt a common enemy to chuſe a ſupreme Commander inveſted with all civil & military Power, as in the caſe of *Caſſivellanus*. » Non enim unius imperio regebantur (ſays Cambden) ſed, ut *Gallia*, ſic quoque *Britannia* plures Reges habuit. « Utque Gallia in rebus difficilioribus publicum gentis concilium egerunt, & unum Imperatorem deſignarunt; idem Britannos præſtitiſſe » ex his Cæſaris verbis elici poſſit. *Summa imperii bellique adminiſtrandi communi concilio permiſſa eſt Caſſivillauno*. from this political conſtitution of all the Celtic nations it natnrally followed, that whenever an adventuring party of Strangers came into a Celtic country, they could never fail of being well received by one tribe or other of the nation, who employed them as their auxiliaries againſt thoſe of their neighbours with whom they had any quarrel; & in proportion as thoſe auxiliaries helped the natives to weaken each other by their quarrels, ſo they themſelves gained ground & ſtrength from day to day untill they reduced at long run the ſilly warring tribes under their own ſway. And as ſuch forreign adventurers & ſea-Rovers from the northern parts, always came in ſmall numbers & parties, without charging their Leather boats & ſmall veſſels with women; ſo they were under the neceſſity of begging wives from the natives of the Countries they were received in: an inſtance of which fact Beda gives (Hiſt. Eccl. c. 1.) in his account of the manner in which the *Scandinavian Picts* got wives from the *Iriſh Scots*, who certainly were their countrymen, as appears by the proper names of the Chiefs or petty Kings of both people, & from ſeveral other arguments. The neceſſary conſequence of this mixture & alliance of theſe new adventuring people with the old natives of the country was, that they, or at lateſt their children, loſt their own original language, & ſpoke no other than that of the nation they mixed with; which was exactly the caſe with the firſt *Engliſh* Settlers in *Ireland*, who ſoon became mere *Iriſhmen* in their language & manners, ſo as to have entirely diſuſed the *Engliſh*, & Spoke nothing but *Iriſh*: a circumſtance which made the *Engliſh* Government think proper to oblige them to return to the uſe of the *Engliſh* language, & diſuſe the Iriſh, under certain penalties ſpecified in an act of Parliament, in whoſe preamble it is obſerved that thoſe *Engliſh* planters were become more mere *Iriſh*, than the very natives of the old ſort; *ipſis Hibernis Hiberniores*. Theſe arguments, I flatter myſelf, will ſufficiently obviate & annihilate all the force of the above mentioned objection; eſpecially in the eyes of all thoſe who will have read & conſidered the examples & proofs produced by *Monſieur Bulet* in his diſſertations, where he ſhews by ſolid reaſons & plain evidences that the *Gauls* preſerved their old language under the Empire of the *Romans*, & for a long time after the northern people, *Goths, Burgundians* & *Franks* had ſettled among them; & that it was in Charlemagne's time they began to mix it with broken Latin.

The Author of *the Remains of Japhet* thinks his ſyſtem of deriving the *Iriſh* language from the Scythian, or rather identifying the one with the other, is very clearly & effectually confirmed by Colonel *Grant's* explication of an inſcription found on the reverſe of a *Siberian* medal, of which that Officer gives a copy in a French *Memoire*, addreſſed to Monſieur *de Liſle*, a French Envoy or Reſident at the Court of *Peterſburg*. Col. *Grant*, by his explication of that Inſcription, publiſhed in *the Remains of Japhet*, pretends that the characters & words inſcribed on that medal are all mere *Iriſh*, delivered partly in abbreviations, & partly in entire words. I have long examined & pored over that inſcription, as publiſhed in the now mentioned work, & can declare to the public with full aſſurance & knowledge of the matter, that it contains no more of *Iriſh* characters or words either entire or abbreviated, than it does of *Greek*, or *Engliſh*, or any other language I have any acquaintance with. And further, that that Officer's *Iriſh* explanation of the *Tartarian* words *Artugon*, *Schugo-Teugon*, *Tangara*, not only is violently ſtrained, but alſo ſhews very clearly that he had but a very imperfect knowledge of the *Iriſh* language, & none at all of its orthography; a fact which appears throughout his whole *Memoire*. And for a more evincing proof of this fact, I can with good authority inform the public that that Officer acknowledged to a worthy perſon of the faireſt character both in his public office & private life in this Capital, that he could not read the *Iriſh* language in its old

& common letters or types, either in print or manuſcript. This he could not avoid acknowledging, being put to the tryal by the perſon I mean, with whom he had a friendly intimacy, & from whoſe mouth I have received this *Anecdote.* All this ſerves to ſhew us how dangerous it is to graſp at every appearance of an argument for ſupporting a favorite opinion. To me it is really inconceivable, why the Author of the *Remains of Japhet* ſo earneſtly inſiſts on deriving the *Irish* & their language from the *Scythians* or *Magogians*, while he aſſerts that the *Britans* & their Dialect proceeded from the *Gomerians*; though he brings them from *Greece*, a country which he mentions in ſeveral places to have been firſt peopled by *Javan* & his poſterity, agreable to *Joſephus* & the Authors of the univerſal Hiſtory; & yet as often repreſents its moſt ancient Inhabitants as *Gomerians* or deſcendants of Gomer. The cloſe & abundant affinity, or rather identity in many inſtances, ſo remarkable between the Irish & Welsh Dialects, proves to a demonſtration that both people proceeded from the ſame Country or the ſame nation, in times later by many ages than the Epoch of the ſeparation of the *Gomerians* & *Magogians*: and as we are aſſured by *Tacitus* that the language & manners of the *Britans* agreed with thoſe of the *Gauls* in his time, it evidently follows from the cloſe affinity or agreement between the *Irish* & *Welsh* Dialects, joined to this teſtimony of *Tacitus*, that both people were Inhabitants of *Gaul* immediately before they paſſed over to the British Iſles; & no good Author ever advanced that the *Gauls* were *Magogians* or *Scythians*. If we should ſay with this Learned Author that this cloſe agreement between the *Irish* & *Welsh* Dialects hath proceeded from the ſuppoſed ſameneſs of the Dialects of the firſt deſcendants of *Gomer* & *Magog*; by the ſame reaſon we muſt conclude that the Dialects of any other two different people deſcended from any two ſons of *Japhet*, *Sem*, or *Cham*, should keep as cloſe an affinity with each other to the preſent time, as the Irish & Welsh Dialects mutually preſerve in our days. But this concluſion is very far from being verified by experience, nor is it natural or agreable to reaſon that it should. The difference or alteration wrought in the Dialects of any two tribes who proceeded ſeparately from the ſame country or nation with which it once made but one & the ſame people, is owing partly to the difference of their climates, which having naturally an influence on their organs of ſpeech & their imaginations, cauſes a like difference in their pronunciation, & conſequently in their language; & partly to the new different names they muſt give the new objects they meet with both in their travels & the countries they fix in; beſides the new names & terms belonging to the different trades, arts, or ſciences they may happen to invent or diſcover in proceſs of time, or regarding their different ways of

Life:

Life; all which names & terms muſt naturally be different in all different Dialects. Now all thoſe alterations together with what may proceed from mixtures of words borrowed from other people in courſe of time, muſt always be proportionable to the ſpace of time which has elapſed ſince the firſt ſeparation of thoſe two tribes or Colonies from the ſame common country or Stock, with which they once conſtituted but one & the ſame nation: ſo that the difference of their Dialects is neceſſarily in a direct *ratio* of the length of the time elapſed ſince their ſeparation, & conſequently their affinity muſt always be in an inverſe *ratio* of that ſame ſpace of time. Hence it is manifeſt that if we compare any three or more Dialects of the Celtic nations with each other, the two whoſe Dialects have preſerved the cloſeſt affinity, are thoſe whoſe ſeparation from each other has been moſt recent; allowances being made for their ſituations & difference of Climate. And if a juſt proportion could be Struck out between the reſpective affinities of the Dialects of any two different people with the Dialect of any third ſeparate people; the quantity or ſpace of the time elapſed ſince their reſpective ſeparations from that third tribe may be determined in ſome manner; not, indeed, with preciſion, but ſo as to leave it unfixed within the compaſs of ſome few centuries. Thus if we ſhould ſuppoſe that the affinity of the Dialect of the Highlanders of *Scotland* with the *Irish* language may be in the *ratio* of 3 to 1 with the affinity between the *Welsh* Dialect and the ſame *Irish* language; then, if no allowanges or deductions ſhould be made with regard to climate, ſituation, or other circumſtance, the quantity of the time elapſed ſince the ſeparation of the *Welsh* & the *Irish*, ſhould be in the ſame *ratio* of three to one with the ſpace of time elapſed from the ſeparation of the *Highlanders* from the *Irish*; or, which is the ſame thing, this laſt ſpace ſhould be in the inverſe *ratio* of 3. to 1. with the former. Now, as it is known from the *Irish* annals that the ſeparation of the Highland *Scots* from the *Irish*, began in the year 503, & that they continued to encreaſe their numbers from Ireland during the 6th 7th & 8th centuries, we may, by taking a *medium*, fix their entire ſeparation about the middle of the Eighth century; that is to ſay about a little more than 1000 years ſince. This computation, if we ſhould exactly conform to the above proportion, would throw back the ſeparation of the *Irish* from the *Welsh* on the continent of *Gaul*, to the term of three thouſand years. But as their climates & their ſituations for preſerving their reſpective languages in the British Iſles, are not very different; we may with a good face of certainty, ſuppoſing always the above proportion of affinities, refer their ſeparation to ſome Epoch between 2300, & 2600 years backward of our time; ſo as it may be about 800 years before the birth of *Chriſt*: a very inconſiderable antiquity in compariſon with that of the ſeparation of the *Gomerians* & *Magogians*.

For a concluſion of this Preface, I have one remark to add, which tends to ſhew the perfection & politeneſs, as well as the antiquity of the *Iriſh* language. It conſiſts in this one remarkable circumſtance, that before the *Iriſh* came to the knowledge of the *Goſpel* or *chriſtian* morals, their language had words for all moral duties & virtues, and their oppoſite vices or ſins; nay, & for thoſe acts which are called Theological virtues, *faith*, *hope*, & *Charity*, & whoſe *Iriſh* names are *Creidiomh*, *Dóchas*, *Grádh*, all three mere original *Iriſh* words, ſuch as no language can want. The *Iriſh* names of the ſeven mortal ſins, *Uabhar*, *Saint*, *drùis*, *Craos*, *Fearg*, *Formad*, *Leiſge*, are of the ſame nature, as well as thoſe in which are expreſſed the ten commandments, the four Cardinal virtues, the ſeven gifts of the holy Ghoſt, the ſeven Corporal & ſeven ſpiritual works of mercy or piety, & the twelve fruits of the holy ſpirit. *Galat.* 5. 22. not one of all thoſe names having the leaſt reſemblance in radical ſtructure to the ſcriptural *Latin* words of the ſame ſignification; excepting *Creideamh*, which I have demonſtrated above, & in the note at the word *Oiſrion* in the Dictionary; to be an original *Celtic* word, & that upon whoſe root, which is *creid*, the Latin *credo* was formed. All this plainly ſhews that the *Druids* who were the Doctors of morality & religious diſcipline amongthe *celts*, & particularly in *Ireland*, were a Learned Body of people, & fully inſtructed of all moral duties & virtues. For the *Iriſh* language could not have words for objects or ideas that were unknown to the *Iriſh Druids* & the reſt of their nation. Of the ſame geuuine ſtock of the old *Iberno-Celtic*, are the names of penitential works, *Troſca*, *Déirc*, *U'rnaithe*, i. e. faſt, alms, & prayers; though the firſt is of a radical identity with the *Treſchia* of the Greek in the compound word *Ethelo-Treſchia*, which expreſſes the ſame thing as the *Iriſh* compound *Toil-troſca*, voluntary faſt. *caſar's* remark that the *Gauls* went over to *Britain* for perfecting themſelves in the *Druidiſh* diſcipline, ſhews that the *Druids* who belonged to the colonies that paſſed over from *Gaul* to the *Britiſh* Iſles, carried with them & preſerved in thoſe remote receſſes, the original doctrine of morality, poſſibly the ſame that had been handed down to them from the *Patriarchal* times. And if thoſe *Gauls* who went to *Britain* for that purpoſe, had paſſed over to *Ireland* to be inſtructed by the Iriſh *Druids*; it is quite agreable to reaſon to think that they would have found the primitive traditions ſtill better preſerved amongſt them, than among the *Britans*, who left the continent of *Gaul* much later than the *Guidhelian Iriſh*. Another ſhort, but curious, remark to be made on the Iriſh language is, that though it be not common in the other European languages, nor, indeed, does it ſeem natural, that monoſyllabic words should be expreſſive of complex ideas, yet the *Iberno-Celtic* Dialect abounds with ſuch monoſyllabics. For inſtance, this one ſyllable *maig* conveyes at once a complex of all the different ideas of *a ſtern & proud attitude of a perſon's head & face, with an affected air of the countenance.*

I am very ſenſible that ſome account of the origin & antiquity of the uſe of Letters in *Ireland*, would be very pertinent at the head of an *Irish* Dictionary. But as that ſubject & the Enquiry that should attend it, would require an extenſive diſſertation to ſet it in its due light; I have reſerved it for another work which as I have hinted before, might in a short time be made ready for the preſs. it is fit to inform the Reader, that as the *Irish* caracters are not known to ſtrangers, & even far from being generally underſtood by the natives of *Ireland*, whereof but very few apply themſelves to the reading of Irish books or manuſcripts, it hath been judged more expedient & of more general uſe to print this Dictionary in the *Roman* & *Italick* types, the Leading Irish words being in ſmall *Roman* Capitals, & the *Irish* exemplifications in ſmall *Italicks*; all in their true & proper Orthography. It is juſt at the ſame time to inform the Reader who will doubtleſs take notice of ſeveral inſtances of repetitions of the ſame words in different writings throughout this Dictionary, that ſuch repetitions proceed partly from the difference of pronunciation in the four Provinces of *Ireland*, & partly from the ſubſtitution of commutable vowels & conſonants indifferently for each other. I have followed Mr. *Harris's* example in his edition of Sir *James Ware's* works, by inſerting in an Alphabetical order in the *Irish* Dictionary, the names of the old families of *Ireland*, & of the territories they anciently poſſeſſed; but in a more ample manner than Mr. *Harris* has done. The abbreviations uſed in the Dictionary are explained at the heel of this Preface; & the *Errata* are to be found at the end of the Dictionary. I would recommend to thoſe who would be deſirous to conceive at once a general notion of the nature & radical conſtitution of the Irish language, to begin with reading ſucceſſively the Remarks prefixed in the Dictionary before every one of the ſeventeen Letters of the *Irish* Alphabet.

ABBREVIATIONS.

H. & Heb. for Hebraicé. old parch. for parchment. L. & Lat. for Latiné. Pl. for Plunket: & Cl. for Clery. Gr. for Græcè. ant. membr. for antiqua membrana, W. & Well. for Welsh. & S. W. for ſouth Welsh. n. W. for north Welsh. dim. for diminutive. pl. for plural. Q. for quære. i. e. for id eſt. ex. for example. Ir. for Irish. vid. for vide. ſup. for ſuprà. qd. vid. for quod vide. Brit. for British. Syr. for Syriac. Hiſp. for Hiſpanicè. Belg. for Belgicé. Gall. for Gallicé. Dan. for Danish. Germ. for Germanicè. S. for Saint. gen. for genitive. Goth. for Gothicé. Teut. for Teutonice. Cantab. for Cantabricé. Chal. for Chaldaicé. N. B. for nota benè. Sc. for Scotch. an. for anno. Sax for Saxonicè. Ang. Sax. for Anglo-Saxon. *Caithr. Thoird.* for *Caithreim Thoirdhealbhaigh. L. B.* & *Leabh. Br.* for *Leabhar Breac mic aodhgain*, or mac-Egan's ſpeckled book. compar. & comp. for comparative. & for and. *&* for *agus*. gen. for genitive. Brog. & Brogan. for Broganus. Col. for column. p. & pag. for page. c. & ch. for chapter v. for verſe. t. & tit. for title. vit. for vita.

REMARKS

REMARKS ON THE LETTER A, &c.

THe letter A is the firſt in the Alphabets of almoſt all languages, though our ancient hiſtorians inform us, as O Flaherty, upon the authority of the book of Lecan, obſerves, that the old Iriſh like the Æthiopians or Abyſſines began their alphabet with the letter B, & therefore the Iriſh called it Beth-luis-nion *from its three firſt letters B L N. However, in imitation of other learned languages, & particularly the Latin, whoſe alphabet was introduced into Ireland by the firſt miſſionaries of the Chriſtian Religion, the modern Iriſh thought proper to begin their Alphabet with A. This letter is one of the five vowels (called* cúig guthaidhe *in Iriſh) & is pronounced broad, like* aw *in Engliſh. It is diſtinguiſhed by the appellative of* Ailm, *which ſeems to ſignify ſtrictly & properly the* palm-tree, *called* palma nobilis, *& therefore deſerves precedency; although Mr. Flaherty notwithſtanding the affinity of the words* ailm *&* palma, *interprets it the* fir-tree, *lat. abies. It is not unlike the Hebrew* Aleph, *& the Chaldæan & greek* alpha. *By our Grammarians it is ranked among the* leathan-guthaidhe, *or broad vowels; and in our old manuſcripts we find a, o and u written indifferently one for the other, as in* agas ocas, agus *And: as alſo in* déar, déor, déur *a tear, &c. thus among the Æolians we find O written for A, as* ſtrotos *for* ſtratos, *an army,* onô *for* ano, *meaning* over, *or* above, *& the Latins have imitated them, ſaying* domo *from the greek* damò, *to tame, or ſubdue; as alſo* Fovius *for* Fabius, *according to Feſtus, &* forreus, *for* farreus.

A was ſometimes written for the ea *of the moderns, as* dagh *for* deagh, *good, &c. it begins all thoſe diphthongs which in Iriſh are called* na ceithre hamharchoill, *or the four aphthongs, viz.* ao, aoi, ai, æ. *Note that* ao *(which is a modern aphthong, as is the triphthong* aoi, *& is ſubſtituted inſtead of* æ *&* œ *uſed by our old writers) is pronounced broad like* é *long, or the latin* oe, *as in the words* ſaoghal *an age, lat. ſæculum, &* aos *age, lat.* ætas. *The triphthong* aoi *is pronounced like* ee *in the Engliſh words* been, keen, &c. *but more nearly like* ui *in the Iriſh, for which it has been ſubſtituted by the moderns. It is an inflection of* ao *& formed directly from it, as from* maol *bald, comes* maoil, *&* maoile *bald & baldneſſ;* ſaor, daor *produce alſo* ſaoir, daoir, *&c. ſo that the Iriſh triphthong in general is formed by adding an* i, *to the diphthong & thus ſerves to expreſſ the genitive caſe & other in-*

flections of the ſame word, as aoi *from* ao, eoi *from* eo, iai *from* ia, iui *from* iu, *and* uai *from* ua. *Analogous to the genius of the Irish language in this manner of inflecting the diphthongs into triphthongs, it is obſervable in the Ionic inflections of nouns that they frequently uſe* oio *for* ou *in the genitive caſe: & nothing more common in the greek language than a vowel extraordinary, & ſometimes two, added in the beginning, middle or end of words, that they may ſound the ſweeter, or that the verſe may flow the more pompous & muſical. Thus, for one example amongſt many, the Phœnician tribe who are call'd* Gephyræi *in the Latin edition of Herodotus, are written* Gephyraioi *in his greek original. l. 5. c. 57. 58. So that if we would compare both languages together, we ſhould find mnch agreater number of ſuch inflections & variations in the greek, than in the Irish. And they are the leſſ puzzling in the latter, as the three vowels are all pronounced with one breath & in one ſyllable, and as no vowel but the* i *is added to the diphthong to form the triphthong.*

But this ſingnlarity ſeems peculiar to the Irish language, that no two or three vowels joined to each other in the ſame word, can form two different ſyllables. For which reaſon our Bards or verſificators who frequcntly wanted to ſtretch out words by multiplying their ſyllables according to the exigency of their rhymes, deviſed the method of throwing in between the two vowels an adventitious conſonant (generally a d *or* g *aſpirated by* h) *in order to ſtretch and divide the two vowels into two different ſyllables. And as this conſonant was quite foreign to the natural frame of the word, ſo it entirely corrupted & diſguiſed its radical formation & ſtructure. It muſt be confeſſed this method has the ſanction of a reſpectable antiquity, & is countenanced by examples, if not precedents not only in the Welsh or old British language, but even in the greek, wherein the Æolic digamma (which is the* V *conſonant & was pronounced by the Æolics, as it is ſtill by the Germans, like* F) *was inſerted when two vowels met together. For example, the word* Jaones *was prononnced* Javones *or rather Jaſones*, & Jaon *changed into* Javon, *&c. vid. Stillingfleet origin.* p. 560. *Thus alſo an adventitious* d *is inſerted between two vowels in many Latin words both to diſtmguish the ſyllables & prevent a hiatus, particularly in compounds whoſe firſt part conſiſts of the iterative particle* re *while the following part begins with a vowel, as in the words redarguo, redeo, redigo, redimo, redintegratio, &c. but certain it is notwithſtanding theſe examples or precedonts, that this rule together with another deviſed in like manner by our bards or Rhymers, I mean that which is called* caol le caol, agus leathan le Leathan, *have been woefully deſtructive to the original & radical purity of the Irish language.*

This latter rule (much of a more modern invention than the former, for our old manuſcripts ſhew no regard to it) imports and preſcribes that the two vowels thus forming, or contributing to form two different ſyllables by the interpoſition of a conſonant, whether ſuch a conſonant be adventitious to, or originally inſeparable from the radical formation of the word, ſhould both be of the ſame denomination or claſſ of either broad or ſmall vowels: and this without any regard to the primitive elementary ſtructure of the word. So that if the vowel preceding the conſonant ſhould originally happen to be of the claſſ of broad vowels a, o, u, *while the vowel following the ſame conſonant ſhould be of the claſſ of the ſmall vowels* e, i, *or vice verſa: in that caſe, the vowel preceding the conſonant being of a different claſſ from that which follows it, muſt either be ſtruck out entirely to make room for a vowel of the ſame claſſ with the following (for it is the vowel following the conſonant that commands the change in the preceding, without being ſubjected to any in itſelf) or elſe an other adventitious vowel muſt be placed after it of the ſame claſſ with the ſubſequent.*

I ſhall inſtance only in two words amongſt many others, both to illuſtrate thoſe two rules by way of exemplification, & to ſhew how prejudicial they naturally muſt have been to the primitive purity of the Iriſh language, by changing, corrupting & metamorphóſing a great number of its words from their original & radical ſtructure. I ſhall firſt exemplify in the Iriſh word Gall *a Gaul, plural.* Gaill *Gauls; which are the Celtic words upon which the Latin words* Gallus Galli *have been formed. Nothing more evident from the moſt ancient monuments of the Iriſh nation, than that the national name of the firſt Celts who came to Irland (whether they arrived there immediately from Gaul, or rather after remaining for ſome tract of time in the greater Britiſh Iſle, as Mr. Lhuyd gives good grounds to think) was* Gall *in the ſingular &* Gaill *in the plural; & that their language was called* Galic, *or* Gailic: *though it is equally certain this ſame national name of* Gall, *and* Gaill, *in the plural was afterwards applied by the old natives to other colonies that followed theſe primitive Celts into that Iſland from different parts of the continent, & even to the Engliſh adventurers whom they called* Clanna Gall, *as well as* Sagſanaic: *which muſt have proceeded both from their having forgot their own origin on account of the change of their national name from* Gaill *into* Gaidhil, *&c. and alſo from the knowledge they traditionally preſerved of the Gauliſh nation, of its great extent, as well as of its vicinity with the Britiſh Iſles: all which circumſtances occaſioned that the generality of the old Iriſh Celts & Celtiberians, who probably were the firſt planters of Ire-*

land, imagined that the ſtrangers who came amongſt them from time ito time, whether immediatety from Britain or otherwiſe, muſt have originally proceeded from Gaul. Now, the Irish Bards or Rhymers wanting to ſtretch out this monoſyllable Gaill *into two ſyllables to ſerve the exigency of their verſes & rhythmical meaſures, have firſt formed it into* Gadhill *agreable to the former of the two rules now mentioned, & when the ſecond rule* caol le caol, *&c. took place, it required that an* I *or an* E *ſhould be thrown in before the conſonant* d, *by which means it turned out* Gaidhill *or* Gaedhil *inſtead of its ſimple original formation* Gaill. *So likewiſe the word* Galic *or* Gailic *meaning the Celtibernian language was changed into* Gaidhilic *or* Gaedhilic *genit.* Gaedhilice *or* Gaedhilge, *from which laſt ſpelling it has been changed by our modern Grammarians into* Gaodhailic, *genit.* Gaodhailge, *by the unnatural ſubſtitution of* ao *inſtead of the* æ *or* œ *of the ancients, abſolutely ordering that we ſhould pronounce their* ao *juſt as we do* oe *in the latin word* Cœlum.

Guidhil, *another writing of the ſame word, meaning the Irish people &* Guidhhilic *their language are found in ſome Irish manuſcripts of good antiquity, from which the moderns, by abuſively ſubſtituting* aoi *inſtead of* ui, *thó carrying no other ſound, have turned theſe words into* Gaoidhil *and* Gaoidhilic *genit.* Gaoidhilge, *which is the gothic & uncouth ſhape, in which, to conform with the modern orthography, I muſt let it ſtand, in the very frontiſpiece of my Dictionary.* I *have juſt hinted that* Guidhil *&* Guidhilic *is not to be counted a modern manner of writing theſe words; which truth is confirmed by Welsh manuſcripts of reſpectable antiquity, wherein the Irish are called* Guydhil *& ſometimes* Guydilod *& their language* Guidhilec. *Apropos to this writing of the welsh I cant but obſerve by the bye, that it hence appears this old nation muſt have always judged the primitive Irish & the Gauls to be originally one & the ſame people, inaſmuch as we find in Mr. Lhuyds Archæologia (comparat Etymol, pag. 23. col. 3.) that the welsh or old Brittans interpreted in their language the Latin word* Gallus *or* Gallicus *by* Guydhileg. *a word which is plainly & litterally of the ſame formation with thoſe whereby they diſtinguished the Irish people & their language. Before I have done, with the words* Gaill *&* Galic, Gailic, *or* Gaelic, *I think it pertinent to remark that notwithſtanding the complex & inform ſhape of the words* Gaidhil, Gaedhil, Gaoidhil, *and* Gaidhilic, Gaedhilic, Gaoidhilic, *into which they have been changed, yet the originals from which they were derived are ſtill preſerved in their primitive ſimplicity, by the very pronunciation of theſe latter words, which is very nearly the* *ſame as that of the former, inaſmuch as the adventitious letters* dh *are not pronounced & ſerve only to diſtinguish the ſyllables: which shews that this was the only purpoſe they were firſt thrown in for. we should not in the mean time forget that it is to this change made in the words* Gaill *and* Galic, *doubtleſs by our Heathenish Bards who inſerted the letter* d, *that we owe the important diſcovery neceſſarily reſerved to their ſucceſſors who embraced Chriſtianity, of them illuſtrious perſonages* Gadel & Gadelus: *the former an Usher under that Royal* Schoolmaſter Pheniuſa Farſa *King of* Schythia, *in his famous ſchool on the plain of* Sennaar, *where this* Gadel *invented the Irish alphabet & the Gadelian language, ſo called as it is pretended from his name; & the latter a grandſon of that King by his ſon* Niul *married to* Scota *daugther of Pharaoh* Cingris, *as our Bards call him, inſtead of Cinchres, King of Ægypt, under whoſe reign they tell us* Moſes *& our* Gadelus *were Cotemporaries & great friends: and from this* Gadelus *our learned Bards gravely aſſure us that the Irish derive their name of* Gadelians, *who, they tell us, were alſo called* Scots *from his Wife the Ægyptian Princeſs* Scota. *This diſcovery, J have ſaid, was neceſſarily reſerved to our chriſtian Bards, as their heathenish Predeceſſors moſt certainly could have no notion of the plain of Sennaar, of Pharaoh, or of Moſes; objects not to be known but from the holy ſcriptures, or ſome writings derived from them, ſuch as thoſe of Joſephus; Philo, &c. never known to the Irish Bards before their Chriſtianity. J have remarked in another work not as yet published, that our chriſtian Bards did not loſe much time in availing themſelves of the ſacred hiſtory to frame this ſtory, inaſmuch as we find it word for word in the ſcholiaſt on the life of S. Patrick by Fiachus Bishop of Sleipte, one of that ſaint's earlieſt Diſciples; which ſcholiaſt the learned & judicious Colganus places towards the end of the ſixth century. This date is much earlier than that of the manuſcript called* Leabhar gabhála, *or the book of conqueſts, wherein our ſtory now mentioned is embellished with further circumſtances.*

The other word J mean to produce as a remarkable example & proof of the alteration of the primitive & radical frame of many words of the Irish language, cauſed by the above deſcribed rules & other innovations of our modern copiſts & Rhymers, as well as by the corruption proceeding from vulgar pronunciation, to which indeed all languages have been ſubject (even the Latin, witneſs the words nudiuſtertius, pridié, poſtridie, &c.) *the word, I ſay, J mean to exemplify in, is* Bliadhain *or* Bliaghain *a year, lat.* annus. *The original formation or conſtruction of this word was* Bel-ain, *or* Béal-ain [*] *i, e, the circle of Belus, or of the ſun.* ain *or* ainn *in Iriſh ſignifies a great circle, as its diminutive* áinne, *vulgarly* fáinne, *means a ſmall circle or a ring. vid* ain, ainn, áinne *infra; and* Bel *or* Beal *was the Aſſyrian, chaldæan, & Phænician, name of the true God, while the Patriarchal religion was generally obſerved; & very properly, as it ſignifies* Dominus *or* Dominator *in Latin. This name was afterwards attributed to the ſun, when theſe oriental nations generally forgot, or willingly ſwerved from the worſhip of the true God, & adored that planet as their chief Deity. See Gutlerus* origenes mundi *lit 1°. cap. 9. Schedius de Diis Germ. cap. 7°. Tirinus in cap. 2. Oſee v. 16. It is very certain that the primitive Iriſh obſerved this idolatrous worſhip of the Sun under the name of* Bél *or* Béal, *whatever part of the world they derived it from, as appears very manifeſtly by thoſe religious fires they called* Béal-teinne, *which, according to all our old monuments & hiſtories, they lighted with great ſolemnity on may day: a fact which is evidently proved by the very name whereby they diſtinguiſhed that day, which is ſtill called & known by no other name than that of* Lá Beal-teinne, *i, e, the day of the fire of Bel or Belus. this ſolemnity they celebrated in honour of the Sun under the name of Beal on this firſt day of their ſummer, when the benign influence of that planet begins to reſtore new life to both the animal & vegetable world in moſt parts of our hemiſphere.*

Now this word Bel-ain *being changed by the vulgar pronunciation into* Ble-ain *&* Bli-ain *in which poſition it required the inſertion of an aſpirated* d *or* g, *conſequently turned out* Blidhain *or* Blighain *according to the former of the two rules above explained, & then, the latter rule of* Leathan le leathan *to vindicate its right to ſhare in the new creation of this word, threw in the vowel* a *before the adventitious conſonant to agree with the ſubſequent* a, *ſo that the original word having thus received two adventitious letters beſides the aſpirate* h, *is thereby metamorphoſed from its original form* Bel-ain *into* Bliádhain *or* Bliághain *for it admits of both theſe writings. In my general preface to this Dictionary J shall mention a good number of other words whoſe true radical originals are ſcarce, if at all, diſcernable through the hideous shape they have been transformed into, both by vulgar pronunciation authoriſed by ignorant copiſts who had not skill enough to rectify them, & by the inſertion of ſo many vowels & conſonants which*

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[*] *Vid. the valuable Iriſh manuſcript cale'd* Feilire na Naomh, *i. e. the vigils, & feaſts of Saints, judged to be a work of the 8th century, whereof J have a Copy, which, by the appearance of the writing and parchment cannot be leſſ antient than the tenth Century.*

were quite adventitious and foreign to the natural & radical frame of the words. J shall finish theſe remarks with obſerving that the word Ain *or* Ainn (*which is the latter part of the compound word* Bel-ain *ſignifying the great circle of Belus, i, e, the ſolar circle or annual courſe of the Cun*) *is the Celtic original upon which the Latin word* Anus *was formed, it was afterwards written* Annus, *for Quintilian informs us that the* Ancients *did not double their conſonants. Varro aſſures that the proper & original ſignification of this word* Anus *or* Annus *is a circ or great circle, whoſe diminutive* Anulus *or* Annulus *ſignifies a ſmall circle or ring. his words are*, nam ut parvi circuli, annuli, ſic magni dicebantur anni. *But the word* annus *is now exalted to mean ſolely & properly the ſolar circle or annual courſe of the Sun, whilſt* anus, *its more ancient writing, is degraded to ſignify no more than the circular form of the podex. Vid Littleton ad voces* Anus, Annus, Annulus. *other examples, to obſerve it by the bye, of words of an honourable meaning at firſt, being afterwards degraded to a diſhonourable ſignification & vice verſa, will be found in the following Dictionary at the word* Cniocht.

FOCALOIR

FOCALÓIR
GAOIDHILGE-
SAX-BHÉARLA
OR,
AN IRISH-ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

A

A His, her. ex. *a cheann*, his head, *a ceann*, her head.

A their. ex. *a cceann*, their chief, or, their head. *a cclann*, their Children.

A before inanimate things in the ſingular number, ſignifies *its* ex. *a bhun*, its bottom, *a thoſach* its beginning.

A is a ſign of the preſent & preter tenſes. ex. *a deir mé*, J ſay, *a dùbhairt ſé*, he ſaid.

A is ſometimes a ſign of the future tenſe. ex *an àit as a ttiocfadh ſé.* the place from which he ſhall come.

A is a ſign of the vocative caſe, and ſignifies the ſame as *tu* or *o* in Latin. ex. *a Dhia* o God *a Dhuine*, you man, or o man.

A is ſometimes an Interrogative; as, *a bhfuil ſé ann*, is he there?

A is alſo a ſign of an affirmative, ex. *a ſeadh*, yes, yea.

A is ſometimes a prepoſition equal to *in*. ex. *a ttùis*, in the begining, *a tteach*, in a houſe N. B. » in old » parchments it is always written » *i ttùis*, *i tteach*, &c. before words » beginning with a conſonant; but » before thoſe that begin with vowels, it was rather *in* that was » prefixt *inſtead* of the modern » *an* or *a*, ex. *in àit*, in a place » *in eagluis* in the church. *in eagcòir*, in the wrong. but in the » modern way, when the Iriſh » word begins with a vowel, or » with the letter *G*, the *n* in the » prepoſition *in*, or *an*, is tranſpoſed and prefixt to the word, » and the vowel left by itſelf alone ex. *a n'àit* in a place, « *a n'eagluis*, in a church *a n'geall*, in pledge. this *ng* is » pronounced nearly, as the *gn* » in the french word *Seigneur*, » or the double *nn* or *ñ* in the » ſpaniſh *Sennor*. »

A is prefix'd to adverbs and nouns of time. ex. *a n'allòd*, formerly, or antiently (vid. *allòd*) *a n'iugh*, to day, *a màireach* to inorrow. « remark the affinity between *iugh* in the word » *a n'iugh* and *huy* in the french » word *aujourd'huy*, and between « *màireach* & the Saxon word *morrow*. «

A ſometimes ſignifies *out of* or *from*, like the latin *e. ex.* Ex. *a baile*, out of touwn, Lat. *e villa*, *a h'éirinn*, out of Ireland.

A is ſometimes equivalent to the latin prepoſitions *in* and coram. *ex. a lùthair* and *a bfiàdhnaiſe*, before, or in préſence of.

A in old writings ſignifies an aſcent, a hill, or promontory, as alſo, a Car or drag.

A ſignifies alſo good luck or good adventure; vid. ádh. hence the compound word *don-à* bad luck or bad accident. N. B. from the above examples it appears that the ſingle letter (**A**) in Iriſh, has almoſt as great a latitude of ſignification, as the Greek (*Apò*) which ſignifies *in*, *from*, *out of*, &c. Lat. a, ab, e. ex, &c. Goth: *aſ*.

A B

Ab an abbot, or rather a father. N. B. » this word is of » the ſame radical ſtructure and » ſignification as the Hebrew » (abh) and the Chaldaic (abba) » as alſo the greek, & Latin « (abbas).

Ab, ſomtimes ſignifies a temporal Lord.

Ab, ex. *nàr ab béo é*, let him not live.

Aba, a cauſe, a matter, or buſineſſ.

Abach, the entrails of a beaſt.

Abaidh, a bud, alſo ripe.

Abail, agus. Abailt, death; alſo, dead, or Expired.

Abair, Say you, ſpeak you, the imperative mood ſecond perſon of the verb *abaraim*, or *abraim*, to ſpeak.

Abairt, ſpeech, an articulate form of expreſſion.

Abairt, education, politeneſſ. good manners.

Abaise, a cuſtom, or manner.

Abhac, a dwarf; *abach*, a proclamation.

Abhach, a terrier, a little cur dog to unkennell foxes: it ſeems derived from the word *abh*, the ſound of dogs in barking by an onomatopoeia, hinc *abhaſtrach*, the barking of a deg.

A'bhadh, a camp, or encampment, commonly called *longphort.*

Abhal, an apple tree, alſo an apple. vid ubhal. *wel.* aval.

Abhan, a river; rectius *amhan.* Latin amnis.

Abhantu'r, good luck upon any undertaking.

Abhastrach, the barking of a dog.

Abhcòide, an advocate. potius *adhbhacòide.*

Abhlan, a wafer. *abhlan choiſreicthe*, the hoſt or Euchariſt.

Abhéil, (vid.) *àdhbkal.* terrible, dreadful.

Abhlan, a portion of meat, fiſh, or butter which a perſon may eat with his Bread, vulgarly Called Kitchen.

Abhlabhar, *no abhlabrach*; mute, or dumb.

Abmha'thair, a mother abbeſſ.

Abhra, an Eye lid. plur. *abhraidh* vulgo *fabhraidh.* Corn. *abrans.*

Abhra *agas abra*, a ſpeech, a ſaying, a poem. hence the diminutive *abhràn.*

Abhra'n, a ſong, or ſonnet, &c.

Abraim, to ſay, or ſpeak.

N. B. Many of the Iriſh verbs are irregularly declined or conjugated ex. *abraim*, J ſay, *a deir tù*, you ſay, *a deir ſé*, he ſays, *deirmid* we ſay. *deir ſibh*, ye ſay. *deir ſtad*, they ſay. thus the verb *abraim* which may be Called defective, borrows moſt of its perſons, not only in the preſent tenſe, but alſo in the Entire perfect, from the verb *deirim.* Ex *adùbhairt mé* J ſaid. *adùbhairt tù*, you ſaid, this verb *deirim* has a plain affimity with the *dicere* of the Latin, and the *dire* of the French.

Abra'n, agas, *abraon.* the month of Aprill.

Abrann, evil, Naughty, alſo bad News.

Absoloìd. forgiveneſſ, abſolution.

Absdal, & *abſtal*, an apoſtle plur, *easbail*, and *abſtail.*

Abstalda, apoſtolic.

Abstaldacht, apoſtleship.

Abuidh, ripe, alſo, ready, Expert, alert. thrifty. ſometimes written, *apuidh* ripe, not unlike apricus, a, um, which is to the ſame ſenſe.

A'bulta, able, ſtrong, capable lat. habilis.

Abhus, a wild Beaſt of any kind *teach na Nabhus.* a houſe in which wild beaſts are Kept. hence *abhaſtrach.*

Ac, a refuſing, a denial.

Aca, with them, *nì bion aca* they have not: *aice*, with her. *aige* with him.

Acaideadh, an Inhabitant, a tenant.

Acara, an acre of Ground. vid. acra.

Acarra, the lone of any thing. alſo, conveniency, or uſe.

Acarach, uſefull, Neceſſary, alſo oblidgng.

Acartha, profit.

ACCU'IL, backwards. vid *Cùl.*

ACH, but, vid, *acht.*

ACHA, a mound or bank. Cantabricé *acha* a rock.

ACHADH, a field.

ACHAMAIR, ſoon, timely, alſo abridged ex. *go hachamair.* brevi tempore, ſoon or ſpeedyly.

ACHAMAIREACHT, abridging, abreviation.

ACAR, agus, *achear.* ſharp, tart, ſour, lat: acer, acerbus. *gall*: acre, and aigre.

ACHDRA, an Expedition by ſea or land ex. RÒ IMIG AR ACHDRA. he went on an expedition.

ACHDRAN, an adventurer, a foreigner.

ACHDRANACH, the ſame. & more properly.

ACHMUSA'N, a reproof, a reproach.

ACSAL, an Angel.

ACHT, the ſame as *ach*, & ACHD. but, Except, ſave, only. Lat. at. ex. *ach amàin*, ſave only, *acht ceanna* however.

ACHT, a ſtatute, decree, or ordinance, hence Lat. Actor, ſignifies a pleader at Law.

ACHT, a condition, act or deed ex. *ar na hachtaibh ſin*, upon them conditions Lat. acta.

ACHT, a body.

ACHT, Danger, hazard, or peril.

ACHTAIM, to ordain, or order, to paſs an act in Parlement.

ACHLAID, to chaſe, pursue.

ACHLAD, and *aclaid*, the art of fishing, alſo a fishery.

ACLAIDHE, ſmooth, ſoft, alſo polite, civil Generous, like the Gr. aglos, ſplendidus.

ACMAC, a circuit, or compaſſ.

ACMHAING, and ACMHAINGEACH, puiſſant, plentifull, copious, rich.

ACOMAL, to heap together, to encreaſe lat. accumulo, are, ex. *rò acomail ſé na cnàmha dà dheoin.* He heaped up the bones. old parchment.

ACOMAL, an aſſembly, or heaping together ex. *acomal deòra ſò mo dhearc.* old Par. Lat. accumulatio.

ACOR & ACOBHAIR, avarice, covetuoſneſſ, penury.

ACRA, an acre of Ground Lat. acra. this Irish word has a cloſe affinity with the Hebrew *acar* an husband man, agricola, & from this acar or the Irish acra comes the lat. acra & ager. vid. Buxtorf. and opitius Lexicons.

ACUS, vulgo, *agus*, Lat. ac. Gothicé *Gah.*

A D

AD, is ſometimes the ſign of a participle, governing a ſecond perſon, ex. *ad bhùala*, ſtriking you; lat. te feriens, ADMHARBHADH, Killing you, lat. te mactans.

AD, is prepoſed in the old Irish to all Verbs in the perfect tenſe of the Indicative and the preſent of the potential, indifferenly or in the ſame ſenſe, as *do* in the modern way of writing. ex. *ad ſcriobhas*, J wrote, for *do ſcriobhas. ad ſcriobhainn*, for *do ſcriobhainn*, J would write, lat. ſcriberem.

AD, is a ſign of the preſent tenſe ſometimes, but often of the perfect tenſe. ex. *ad bheirim* J Give, *ad chluinim* J hear.

AD, ſignifies, a, or an; but

always applyed to the ſecond perſon. ex. *Biaidh tù ad Sheanràdh agus adſhorſhocal*, thou shalt be a proverb and a bye-word.

ADAG, a shock of corn, a sheaf or bundle of corn, or ſeverall ſmall sheaves ſet together, to make one greaf shock, or heap.

ADAMANT, a Diamond, the hardeſt and moſt glittering of all precious ſtones called by the Lapidaries a Diamond lat. adamas.

A'DAMH & ADHAMH, Adam, the firſt man.

ADAIR, an adder.

ADBA'TH, to die. ex. *ro adbhàth*, he died.

ADBATH, ſlaughter, deſtruction.

ADFIA, it belongs to you, it's your property, this is an imperſonal verb like the lat. decet.

ADH, a Law, alſo fit to do any thing.

AD'H, felicity, ſucceſſ, good luck ex. *as fearr àdh nà ealuide.* good luck is better than skill, or art.

AD, is an intenſitive or augmentation of the ſenſe, or ſignification of aword.

ADABHAIR, to ſport or play.

ADHAIGH, & *agaïdh*, the face, or complection Gr. Eidos.

ADHAILG, deſire.

ADHAILGNE, the millitary Law, or Law of arms.

ADHARCA'CH & ADHARCAMHUIL, horny, having horns.

ADHAL, a fleſh hook.

ADHALL, dull deaf. having the ears ſtopt up. (rectius *odhall*, from *o*, an ear and *dall* dull or deaf vid o.) hence the word *adhalltàn* a ſtupid dull fellow.

ADHALL, ſin, corruption.

ADHALTRAIDHE, an adulterer.

ADHLTRANACH, the ſame.

ADHALTRANNAS, adultery.

ADHAIMHRAIGTHEAR É, let him be bleſſed or be beloved, not unlike the lat. word adametur, but that this Irish word is an Imperſonal.

ADHAN, a pan, or large chaldron.

ADHANN, the herb colts foot.

ADHANADH & ADHANAM, to Kindle, to warm. ex. *do hadnadh an teine*, the fire was Kindled, alſo to ſtir up. like the lat. adunare.

ADHANTA, Kindled, warm, alſo exaſperated. *a tà an teine adhanta*, the fire is kindled.

ADHNA, the kindling of the fire, the warmth or fervour of an action.

ADHARAIM, to adore.

ADHRA, adoration hence *idhioladhra* idolatry.

ADHARADH, to Ioyn, to ſtick cloſe to, lat. adherere.

ADHARC, a horn. ex. *adharc bò*, &c.

ADHARCACH, horned, horny.

ADHARCÌN, a little horn.

ADHART & ADHARTA'N, a bolſter, a pillow hence *claon adhairt*, a pain in the neck, and by a metaphor, *ceannadhairt gacha pobuill*, the chieftains & repreſentatives of Every people. *ceann adhairt*, properly means abolſter.

ADHARTAR, a dream.

A'DHAS, good.

A'DHBHA & ADHBHADHAN, Inſtruments, ex. A'DHBHA ceoil, Inſtruments of muſick.

ADHBHA & ADHBHADH, a houſe room, or habitation, alſo a garriſon, a fortreſſ. tis very common to ſignify a Prince or great mans palace in old poems.

A'DHBHACHT, a harmleſſ, or in offenſive Jibing. or joking.

A'DHBACHTACH, Jocoſe, merry, Jeſting.

ADHBACHTACH, groſſ, or fat. in good plight.

ADHBHAIRSEACH, a carder of wooll or flax. mná adhbhairsìghe, Women hired for carding.

A'DHBHAL, quick, nimble, thrifty.

A'DHBHAL, prodigious, great, ſtrange, ex. *àdhbhal mòr.* Exceeding Great.

N. B. This word has generally the ſame ſignification with *Abhéil*, which in the antient celtic did ſignify *Air*, that element being ſtill called avél, in the Brittish language, (vid Lhuid's comp: voc: in verbo Aer) hence *Dia-abheil* contracted into *dia-bhal*, ſignifies devil or ſpirit of the air, from which the gr: and lat. Diabolos & diabolus, quaſi Daemon Aerius; in Iriſh Deamhan aer.

A'DHANTRIREACH, a ſort of muſick containing three notes called by the Iriſh *Geantraighe Goltraighe*, *ſuantraighe*.

A'DHBHAR, a cauſe, or motive. ex. *ar an adhbhar ſin*, therefore, for that cauſe.

ADHBHAR, a ſubject or matter to be ſhaped into another form; hence metaphorically, *A'dhbhar Saoir*, an apprentice to a carpenter or a maſon. *A'dhbhar Ceardaighe* an apprentice, or the matter of a tradeſman.

A'DHBHARACH, or A'GHBHARACH, lucky, fortunate.

A'DHBHARAS, Carded wooll for Cloathers, hence adhbhairſeach, quod vide.

A'DHBO, a proclamation, alſo a cry of war, every Prince & tribe had one peculiar to them.

A'DHBHCHLAS, Joy, pleaſure; alſo oſtentation.

ADHBCHLOSACH, pleaſant, ambitious, vain glorious.

A'DHBUD, Joy, pleaſantry, merriment.

ADHBHOCOÌDE & ADHBHOCOI'DEACH, an interceſſor, an advocate.

ADHBHOCO'IDEACHT, a pleading.

ADHFHLAIT, a Conſtitutional or rightfull ſovereign inſtalled according to Law from *adh* a law and *flaith* a ſovereign.

ADHFHUATHMHAR, deteſtable, odious abominable; *adh* in this word being an augmentative of the ſenſe and force of the word. vid. *adùath.*

ADHGHAIR, Lawfull, Juſt.

ADHLACADH, to bury, to inter, vid. *adhnacal*, tis formed from *Leac*, a ſtone laid over the grave.

ADHLACAN, a burial or interment.

ADHLAICTHE, buried, interred.

ADHLAIC, the deſire.

ADHLANN, a youth or lad, one able to bear arms, from *adh*, fit *and lann* a ſword or lance.

ADHLAÒCHDA, fit to take up arms or enter the military degree.

ADHMA, Knowing, ſhillfull.

ADHMAD, timber.

ADMHA'IL, an acknowledgment or confeſſion.

ADMHAIM & ADMHUIGHIM, to

Confeſs,ex. *admhajm mo pheacadh*, J Confeſs my guilt.

ADMHA'LADH to Confeſſ.

ADMHALL, wanton, deſultory, nimble.

ADMHOLADH, to extoll, to praiſe to ones face, from *aidh* a face & *moladh* a praiſe.

ADHNACAL, a ſubmitting to the Law of nature, a burial, interment, from *adha* law, *nae*, or *nai*, man, and *cal* obſerving or ſubmitting to.

ADHNA'IR, & ADHNA'IRE, villany, shamefacedneſſ, confuſion.

ADHNAÌRIGHEAN, it shames, puder.

ADHNAOI, old, antient.

ADHRADH & ADHRAIM, to worship, to adore lat: adoro. ex. *Iòdhal-adhradh*, to worship Idols or Idolatry, alſo to adhere or Joyn, *ag adhradh don Ri'gh*, adhereing firmly to the King and his cauſe lat: adhereo.

ADHRA, and *adhras*, worship, adoration.

ADRAE, to refuſe, deny, reject.

ADUD'H, a circle fire. vid. Martins weſt Iſlands p. 116.

ADU'DH, vid. FADU'DH to Kindle fire.

ADU'ATH, horror, deteſtation.

ADU'ATHMHAR, horrible, terrible, dreadful.

ADU'ATHMHAIREACHT, abomination,

A E

AE, no AODH. the liver.

AE, aon, one, *do gach aon*, to Each, to Every one.

AER, the sky, or *air*, Gr. & lat. aer.

AEARDHA, airy.

AEARDAITE, Sky coloured.

AEDH, the eye.

AEGE, the liver. more commonly *aodha* & *haodha*.

A F

AFOST, gold. (vid Lhuyds Comp: voc. in v. aurum).

AFRAIGHIDH, to riſe.

AFRIONN, the maſſ, or Euchariſtic offering.

A G

AG, a ſign of the participle of the preſent tenſe, ex. *ag ra'dh*, ſaying, *ag ealo'dh* ſtealing into a place privily.

AG, at or by. ex. *ag an doras*, at the door, lat: ad; as, ad oſtium, *ag an amhain* by the river, ad vel juxta amnem.

AG, with, ex. *ag an dirnéis*, with the cattle.

AG, ſignifies, in the poſſeſſion or power of a perſon, ex. *ro' ata' an bhiail ag Murcha*, the ax is in Morrogh's poſſeſſion.

AGA', whoſe, whereof, ex. *aga' ndéin ſé jonad* whoſe place he ſupplies.

AGA, *no agadh*, leiſure, time, or opportunity ex, *ni'bhfuil agadh agam air.* J have not time or leiſure to do it.

AGA, no AGADH, an addition, hence it's diminutive, AGAISI'N.

AGAD, unto thee, with thee; *agaibh*, unto you, ex. *ſeas agad féin.* ſtand by thy ſelf.

AGALL, a ſpeech.

AGALLADH & *agallamh*, a Dialogue, unde *agallamh Oisìn agus*

Pàttruig. alſo perſuaſion. *fear agalmha*, an Interpreter, a ſpeaker.

AGALLA, to ſpeak, or tell to a perſon. this word is of the ſame root and origine with the Gr, *aggello*, lat: *nuncio*, *are*, in which word the antient Greeks always pronounced the two gammas or double (g) the former being changed into (n) bymodern Grammarians,as, *angello* inſteed of *aggello*; in theCeltic *agalla to* ſpeak or tell to: hence the Gr. *Eu-ag gelion.* i. e. good telling or Good tidings, Anglicè, Goſpel i e. Gods ſpel or Good ſpel, which is the ſame as God's tell or Goodtell, the words God and Good being of the ſame originall ſenſe for reaſons obvious to Every one.

A'GH, an ox, bull, or Cow *àgh altaidh* a buffelo.

N. B. Agh or adh are always pronounced like *i* in English, or like the word *eye*, in the beginning of words except when the ſyllable is marked with a long ſtroke or *sine fada* in which caſe it is pronounced long like *aw* iu English.

A'GH, a battle, a conflict: alſo feats of arms Gr: *agon* Certamen pl *àgha.* ex. *Conn an àgha*, the warlike *Conn.*

A'GH, fortune, luck, happineſſ proſperity vid. adh.

A'GH, fear, aſtoniſhment, awe.

A'GHA, or *àghaim*, to be afraid or aſtoniſhed: like the Gr: *agao*, demiror, ſtupeo, hence awe in Engliſh.

A'GHACH, warlike, brave.

AGHAIDH, be merry. j. *bi ſù bhach.*

AGHAIDH, or *aghaigh* the face or complection, alſo the front. ex. *aghaidh an chatha* the front of the army, hence *aghaidh* ſignifies againſt. ex. *am aghaidh*, againſt me. *do chuàidh ſé air aghaidh*, he proſper'd, but more properly written *adhaidh* liké the Gr, Eidos.

AGAM, with me or in my poſſeſſion.

AGARAIM & AGARA, to revenge.

AGART, Revenge.

AGARTHACH, vindictive, revengeful.

AGAS, no *agus*, and. in old parchments it is writen *acus.* lat. ac.

AGHART, a bolſter. rectus *adhairt.*

AGHARTHA, deaf, alſo little, diminutive.

AGHASTOR, a halter, to lead a horſe or other beaſt by, like the Gr. *agomai* duco, to lead. in it's inflexions of the preſent Dual *ageſton.*

A'GHDHA, of, or belonging to a fight or battle.

AG'HMHAR, *àghmharach*, fortunate or lucky, happy, proſperous, antiently written *Amhra.*

AGHNAS, a pleading for, argumentation.

AGHNA'IDHE, an advocate or pleader.

AGRHADH, to expoſtulate, alſo to Challenge, to lay to a perſons charge; ex. *na'r agradh dià an chuir ſin ort*, that God maynot avenge or puniſh you for this crime *na'r agrar ortha é*, let it not be laid to their charge.

AGNA, wiſdom, diſcretion, prudence Gr: *agneia*, caſtitas & *agnos-agna* chaſtus,purus. Chaſtity being the trueſt ſign of a wiſe man.

AGSAL, Generous, Noble.

A I

AI, i e: caingen, a cauſe or controverſy.

AI, a ſwan.

AI, no aoi; an herd, alſo a sheep, a cow.

AI, or AOI, a region, country, or territory; plur. *aoibh*. ex. *aoibh liatha'in*, the country about Caſtle Lyons, *aoibh maccoille*, the country of Imokilly, &c.

N. B. In Hebrew *y*, or *aoi* ſignifies a Region or country. vid. opitiu's lexicon.

AI, i, e, *éigſe no eolcha*, the Learned.

AIBḢ, or *aoibh*, a ſimilitude.

AIBHÉIS, the ſea. Lat. abyſſus. & gr. abyſſos. alſo great boaſting, vain Glory.

A'IBHÉSEACH & AIBHSEACH, wonderful, terrible, alſo Enormous, ſtrange, arrogant, ſurpriſing.

AIBGHITIR, or AIBCHITIR. rectius *abchitir*, the alphabet. abecedarium.

AIBIDH, ripe, grown to perfection, is like Hebrew *aibhibh*, culmus, ariſta. ſtraw, ſtubble; alſo an ear of corn which is never aibidh or ripe, till it has the *aibhibh* or culmus upon it.

AIBIDIL, the alphabet.

AICDE, a veil.

AICE, with her, by her; ex. DO BHÌ AICE, she had.

ACA, with them, *aige*, with him.

AICE, led, as *capull aice*, a led horſe.

AICE, *aiceach* & *aicidheacht*, a leading. from the verb *aicim* to lead lat. ago.

AICE, a tribe, alſo nourishment, alſo a deſire.

AICE, near, cloſe to, hard by, as, *am aice* near me.

AICFEACHT, Power.

AICEAR, angry, cruel, ſevere, diſagreable to all the ſenſes. lat. acer and acris.

AICI'D, a diſorder, ſickneſſ,

AICI'DEACH, a ſick diſordered or infirm perſon. Gr. aidnos, infirmus, aegrotus.

AICIDE, accident, as, *aicide an ara'in agus an ſhi'ona*; the accidents of bread and wine.

AICIM & *aitcim*; to pray, beſeech, entreat or beg.

AICME, a ſort or Kind; a ſect of people. Gr. *aicme* is the bloom of age.

AIDEÒMHAID, they shall confeſſ. vid admaim.

AIDHBEAN, long, alſo bad or Evil.

AÌDHBHÉIL, a wonder, a boaſting.

AIDBHÉILEACHT, the ſame. Gr. *abelteros* ſtolidus.

AIDHBHSE, an old ſort of Irish ſong, or *crona'n*. Gr. *aeido*, cano, canto.

AIDHCHLEADH, miſchief, violence.

AIDHEACH, or *aoidheach*, a milch cow.

AIDHFIDHEACH, demonſtration.

AIDIDE, or *aididhion*, humble, reſpectfull. gr. *aidoios*, venerandus.

AIDHME, raiment, apparell, alſo Goods and Chattles.

AIDHME, a military dreſſ.

AIDHME, coarſe, or rough land Gr. aimos, dumus, vel locus arboribus conſitus.

AIDHNE, age.

Aidhmhille, to conſume, confound, deſtroy, pervert. ex. *bhùr naidhmille* your confuſion. Is. 30. 3.

Aidhmhmeillte, conſumed.

Aidhmhos, no *aighnios*, arguing pleading, reaſoning. vid. aghnas.

Aidhnaighe, & *aidhne*. advocate, pleader.

Aieir, of or belonging to the air, as *deamhon aieir*, rectius æir, *Demon aerius*.

Aifir, blame, fault.

Aifrion, the unbloody ſacrifice of the maſſ.

Aige, to act, or carry on. *Aonach tailtionn do aige.* vid. Cronicum ſcotorum.

Aigéin, *Antiq. ocèin*, the ocean, the deep; hence *dubhaigéin na farge*, the bottomleſſ depth of the ſea. vulgo *duigéin.*

Aigeora mé, J will viſit, or puniſh.

Aighe, a beám, a prop or ſubporter.

Aighe, ſtout, valiant.

A'ighe, a hill.

Aighean, a Kettle, a braſſ pot vid. adhan.

Aigionta, intentions.

Aigine, the intention, mind or inclination.

Aighréire, à Judge. Gr. *aireo* ſignifies to make choiſe of. Judges being the elect or choſen men a mong the people.

Aighneach, no *oineach*, liberality, generoſity.

Aighthe, faces, the pl. of *aghaidh*, *bhu'r naighthe* your faces.

Aile, or *eile*, another. lat. alius.

Ail, a ſtone, *ail aobhtha*, a pebble, hence *aileach*, a ſtone horſe. Heb. *ſalah* is a rock or ſtone.

Ail, ſhamefaced, alſo Noble, beautyful. cantabricè *ahal* ſhame.

Ail, a ſting or prickle.

A'il, will, pleaſure. ex. ma' a'il leat, if you will; *munab a'il leat*, if you will not. lat. voluntas.

Ailbhi'n caerach, a ſmall parcell of ſheep.

Aile, the ſame as uile. ex. *aile chòmhachtach*, almighty. Goth. *allai.*

Ailfeas, a bridle bit.

Ailgean, a noble offſpring. from *ail* noble, & *Gean* Kind, i. e. altigens.

Ailgeas; a deſire, longing appetite.

Ailgeas, an alms, *guidh ailgeas*, he prayed for alms.

Ailim, to pray, entreat, or beſeech. in the Arabic & Hebrew Languages *alah*, ſignifies to adore, worſhip, whence the Epithet *Eloah* is given to God. vid. Deu. 32. 15.

Ailim, to Nurſe, foſter, Nourish. lat. *alo.*

Ailiomhaint, Nourrishment.

Aillim, J go, or come, Gallicè aller.

Aill, go thou or come. ex. *aill i le*, *fortaig*, veni huc, & ſuccurre vid. vitam S. P. apud colganum.

N. B. This laſt example ſheweth how different the Iriſh Orthography in antient times, has been from that of the preſent age.

Aill, courſe, place, ſtead, turn, lat. vicis.

Aill, or Faill, agreat ſteep or precipice, a rock, or cliff (lat. vallum, like *falla*) *mullach na haille*, the top of the rock. *all bh'ruachach* having ſteep or rocky brinks or borders. hence perhaps the national name of Allobrogii a people who inhabited the rocky country near the Alps.

Aillbil a bridle bit.

Aillbhr'uachach, having ſteep or rocky brinks.

Aille, praiſe.

A'ille, moſt beautiful.

Aillean, a cauſeway.

A'illéan, a pet, or darling.

Aillia'th, roaring or lowing, as *ailliath Léoin*, the roaring of a Lion.

Aillis, a Canker, an Eating or ſpreading ſore, hence *braon aillſe* a drop obſerved to fall upon the tombs of certain Tyrants, ſo Called from it's Cankerous corroding what it falls upon.

Aillin, or *ailin*, another, a ſecond. lat. alius.

Aillse, of or belonging to a Canker. vid. *aillis*.

Aillse, delay, neglect, heedleſſneſſ.

Ailm, the name of the letter a in Irish, ſo Called according to ô Flaherty, from *ailm* which ſignifies a fir-tree; it is not unlike the Heb. aleph, and the Chald. & Gr. alpha.

Ailm, a fir-tree, but more propetly the palm tree, hence, *domhnach na hailme*. i, e palm ſunday.

Ailp, any groſſ or huge lump or chaos. Quaere if this Celtic word be not the origine and radix of Alps the mountains ſo caled, rather than from their being high, *ab altitudine*, or from their being white with ſnow, *quaſi albi montes.*

Ailt, ſtately, grand, Noble, lat. altus.

Ailt, Joynts, the pl. of *alt.*

Ailt. a houſe; alſo any high place *ſùidhe Eoin an ailt*; ſeſſio alitis in alto. vid. Brogán in vita S. Brid.

Ailtire, an Architect, a Carpenter.

Aimhdhéoin, unwilling, againſt conſent *dhamihdeòin a dhìtchil, idir ſhaomhadh & aimhdheoin.* lat. volens, nolens.

Aimheaga'n, an abyſſ. vid. aigéin.

Aimheann, pleaſant, agreable.

Aimid, a fool or mad man, or woman. it's diminutive *amadàn* lat. amens, amentis.

Aimhleas, hurt, detriment.

Aimhleasg, ſloathfull, indolent.

Aimhleisge, drowſineſſ, ſluggishneſſ.

Aimhneart, force, violence.

Aimhréidh, disquieted, diſturbed, diſordered.

Aimréidhe, ſtrife.

Aìmhréidhe, the defiles or ſtraits of a place, dlúth-aimhréidh na coille, the faſtneſſes of the wood.

Aimhriar, mismanagement.

Aimhrioch, diſguiſe.

Aimrid, barren. ſteril.

Aimsiughadh, temptation, alſo to tempt ex. *ro bàil re mac dé é aimſiugh ò dhiabhal*, the ſon of God was pleaſed to be tempted by the devil in the wilderneſs. vid. *leabhar Breac.*

Aimsir, time, ſeaſon, wel; *aimſer.*

Ain, honorable, praiſe worthy, reſpectfull.

Aine, delight, Joy, pleaſure. Gr. aine, laus.

Aìneas, & *àinios.* Joy, Gr. ainos laus. but the Irish word *ain* which ſignifies honourable reſpectfull praiſe worthy, is more agreable to the Gr. aine & ainos. and is in all probability the radical word.

Aine, agility, expedition, ſwiftneſs, alſo muſic, harmony, melody, alſo experience.

Ainbhcealach, rough, ruggid.

Ainbheach, manifold, copious.

Ainbheach, rain.

Ainbfeas, Ignorance, rudeneſs.

Ainbhfeasach, ignorant, from ainbhfeas ignorance, which comes from *An*, the negative quod vid. & *fios* or *feas* Knowledge.

Ainbhféile, impudence, alſo ſtingyneſs.

Ainbhfeitheach, rude, ignorant.

Ainbhfine, a foreign tribe, or ſtrange people. ex. *a ccrioch ainbhfine*, in a foreign Country.

Ainbhigh, rainy weather, *làethe ainbhigh*, *ainbhigh uathmara*, a terrible ſquall of wind.

Ainble, naughtineſs, badneſs.

Ainbhfòil, brave, valiant, intrepid.

Ainchea'rd, & ainchea'rdach, a buffoon, alſo an ingenious, fallacious fellow, an impoſtor. or a ſycophant.

Aincheas, a doubt.

Ainching, a champion, or great warrior.

Aincheantais, a toy or trifle.

Ainchial & ainchialtach, peeviſhneſs, frowardneſs.

Ainchialtha, peeviſh, froward, teſty.

Ainchliu, a peeviſh perſon.

Aindeiſe, afliction, calamity, *làn d'aindeiſe*, loaded with afliction. *o bhùr nuile aindeiſe* out of all your calamitys, compounded of the negative *an*, & *deas*, dextrous, convenient. andeoin, againſt onés *w*ill.

Aindear, a young woman, or virgin fit for marriage, compounded of the intenſitive *an*, fit for, and *fear*, a husband. it should be more properly *ainſhir*.

Aindiárraigh, angry.

Aindiuid, obduracy in ſin, final impenitence, ab *ain* & *diuid* tender hearted.

Aindlìge, treſpaſs, *m'andlighthe*, my treſpaſſes or tranſgreſſions. alſo uſurpation, or an infringment of the old conſtitution.

Aindlightheach & *aindligheach* a Lawleſs perſon, an uſurper. *go haindligheach*, wrongfully, perverſly.

Aineach, horſemanship.

Aineamh & *ainimh*, a blemish, ſtain, or blot.

Aineamhach, blemished, maimed.

Aineart & *aimhneart*, violence, oppreſion.

Aineòlus, ignorance, from the negat. *an*, & *eolas* Knowledge.

Aineòlach & *aimheolgach*, illiterate, not cultivated with Learning or Knowledge. one ignorant of the road.

Ainfhfadh, plenteous, abundant.

Aingeis, a curſe, or malediction.

Aingeal, or *aingiol*, an Angel or meſſenger lat. angelus. vid. agalla.

Aingeal, ſun-shine, light, fire.

Ainglìdhe, Angelical, bright.

Ainglìdheacht, an Angelical ſtate.

Aingìdhe, malicious, envious, ſpitefull.

Aingìdheact, malice, ſpite. ex. *croidhe gan aingidheacht* gan fuath, a heart without malice or hatred.

Ainiarmharthach, too much, too powerful, too many, over-ſwaying, puiſſant.

Ainim, or *ainm*, a name lat. nomen.

Aininne, anger.

Ainbhigh, a beaſt, or brute animal, vid. *li.*

Ainimneamhuil, famous, renoun'd, &c.

Ainimniu'ghadh, to name, to mention.

Ainimnighthe, named, *go hainimnithe*, namely.

Ainiocht, oppreſſion.

Ainiòchtach, oppreſſive, Tyrannical alſo inhoſpitable, compounded of the negative *an* & *iocht* clemency, humanity, hoſpitality.

Ainiòdhan, unclean, impure, compounded of the negative *an* & *idhan*, pure, clean, fit, lat. idoneus.

Ainiomh, or *ainimh* a natural ſpot, or a diſagreable mark in the body; alſo a ſtain or blemish on a perſons reputatión.

Ainle, or *fearlòg*, a kind of creature with four legs and a winged tail allways living on trees, called by the Irish *cat crainn* i. e. a tree-cat.

Ainle, well featured.

Ainleacht, ſoftneſs, ſmothneſs.

Ainleannaim, to perſecute, *ain leanſadh mé tù*, Iwill perſecute you.

Ainleanmhaint, perſecution.

Ainleas, diſſervice, or great harm done to one's ſelf.Note,it is the negative of *leas*, advantage, ſervice to one's ſelf. ex. *do rìn ſé a leas*, he acted wiſely & to his own advantage, *do rìn ſé a ainleas*, he conducted himſelf uniwiſely & to his own diſadvantage, *tà cómhairle t'ainleaſa ſùghat.* you are reſolved to deſtroy your ſelf. J know no language that can expreſs in one word, the full meaning of either of theſe Irish words, *leas*, *ainleas.*

Ainleathrom, oppreſſion, injuſtice.

A'inleòg, a ſwallow. corrupıly. fáinleóg.

Ainmhéid, awonder.

Ainmheasardha, exceſſive, huge, alſo in ordinate, intemperate.

Ainmheasardhacht, exceſs, intemperance.

Ainmhìan, Luſt, paſſion, inordinate deſire, concupiſcence. ex. *ainmhiana na colla*, the luſts or concupiſcence, of the fleſh.

Ainmhianach, luſtful, intemperate.

Ainmhìnte, or *ainbhinte*, beaſts.

Ainn & *ain*, a great circle, hence *Bel-ain*, (vulg. *Bliaghain*) the greal circle of Belus, *i.* e. of the ſun; or the annual courſe of that planet through the Eccliptic. Note. Upon theſe celtic monoſyllables *ain* & *ainn* the latin words *anus* & *annus* have been formed. vid. *Remarks.*

A'inne, vulg. *fàinne*, the diminutive of *ainn*, a ſmall circle, or Ring. lat. annulus.

Ainsearc, or *ainſhearc*, hatred.

Ainsgìan & *ainſgianac*, a furious extravagant man.

Ainsgianta, deſtroyed, broken down.

Ainteann, braced up, overſtiff.

Ainteas, an exceſſive or ſcorching heat, alſo an inflammation.

Ainteasuìgheacht, idem; *anteaſùigheacht na fola*, a great heat of blood.

Aintréan, ungovernable inflexible. Note. In ſeveral of the preceding words begining with *ain* that particle, which ſhoud rather be *an*, but is here changed into *ain* by the abuſive rule *coel le coel*, is a prefix ſignifying exceſs; as in the words *ainmheaſardha*, *ainmhian ainteas*, &c. in other words it is a negative particle, ſuch as *un* in Engliſh, as in *ainiochtach*, *ainiodhan*, &c.

Air, upon, or over. in all old writings it is *fòr*, as *for an tir*, in ſtead of *air an tir*.

A'ir, number'd, from the verb *àirim*, to number, or reckon, *do àir ſé* he reckon'd.

Air, deſtroyd; from *airgim* to deſtroy, rob or plunder.

Air, ariſe, rectius *oir*, as in the word *muchòirighe*, early-riſing.

Air, the ſecond perſon, of the imperative of the verb *airim* vulg. *fairim*, to watch, or take care.

A'ir, the genitive caſe of *àr* ſlaughter.

A'ir, plowed. lat. *aro*, *arare*.

Airbhe, ribs.

Airbhe, a ſtory.

Airbhe, ribbed, furrowed.

Airbheadha, diviſions, ex. *do rinneadar trì hàirbheadha dà ſluaghaibh*, they made three diviſions of their armies.

Airbire, an armfull, as much as one may carry between both arms.

Airbhre, a multitude, a legion, *idir airbhre aingiol rò ſùidheadh é eneinſeacht lé Hénoc a bparrathas*. vid. *Leabhar breac*.

Airbhre; a hoſt, or army.

Airc, the arc. lat. arca.

Airc, a ſtrait, or difficulty, Great hunger. hence *airciſeach*, a hungry ſtarving man.

Airc, a Lizard, airc luachra, an Emet.

Aircheacht, potius *eircheacht* hereſy.

Airceadal, a propheſy.

Airchealladh, ſacriledge from *air* a robbing, and *ceall*, a church lat. *cella*, the ſame as *ceall-argain*.

Airchealltrach, a hind or doe of the third year; alſo a hind-calf, a hart of the firſt year.

Aircheann, certain, poſitive, undoúbted.

Aircill, to lye in waite, or in ambush.

Airchionn, a ſide.

Airciosach, covetuous, Greedy of food, hungry, voracious, ravenous.

Airchis, a complaint, or expoſtulation.

Airchis, meeting, *do chuir ſé airchis orra*, he ſent to meet them.

Airchest, the ſame. *air airceiſt an Righ*, to wait on, or be of the Kings levy, *air airchеiſt an tſluagh*, to Expect the Coming up of the army.

Airceach, Ingenious.

Airchill, i. e. coiméad, Keeping.

A'ird, a Coaſt, a quarter or Cardinal point, *òn àird shoir*, from the Eaſtern quarter, or from the Eaſt.

A'ird, loud, alſo publick, *as*, *òs àrd*, publickly. vid. árd lat. arduus.

A'ird & *oirde*, order, improvment, lat. ordo.

Airdbheadh, to cut down.

Airdcheann, a ſovereign or ſuperior whether Eccleſiaſtic or civil.

A'irdcheannas, ſuperiority ſovereinty, great power.

Airde, height ex. cá háirde what height.

A'irde & *àirdhean* a ſign.

A'irdheana, the poſition or ſituation of a thing. ex. *droch-airidheana a chatha* the diſadvantageous poſition of his legion. vid. Caithréim Thoirdhealbhadh.

Airdìntinn, haughtineſs, arrogance, high ſpirrited.

Airdìntinnleach, high minded.

Airdeanaibh, conſtellations.

Airdrìghe, any Kingdom govern'd by one perſon.

A'irdhsgéimhleoir, a curious, inquiſitive over-prying body.

Aire, heed, care, attention, ex. *tabhair dam haire a Innſi an Laoi* vid. Brody's Poem.

Aire, a fiſhing-ware.

Aireach, careful, vigilant circumſpect.

A'ireach, hoſtile, violent.

Aireac, ingenuity.

Aireadha & *oireadha*, excellent, famous.

A'ireamh, & *àiriomh*, to number, to count, ex. *noch do hàrmheadh dìobh*, that were numbered of them.

Aireanach, a beginning.

Airear, a bay, or harbour.

Airear, to ſatisfy.

Airear, food alſo pleaſant.

Aireasg, the apple of the eye; the ſight.

Airel, a bed.

A'irghe, a herd, pl. *àirighe* & *àirìgheadha*.

A'irghe, a place for ſummer grazing in the mountain.

A'irgheach, one who has many herds; of, or belonging to an herd.

Airghean, a rein, *airgheana ſriain* the reins of a bridle.

Airgheana, ſymtoms, ſigns, or indications ex. *argheana an bhàis* the ſymptoms of death.

Airgiod, money, properly ſilver. lat. *argentum*, gr. *arguros*, derived from the celtic **Arg.** *white*, which is like the Gr. *argos*, whence they derive their *arguros*, as well as the lat. *argentum. airgiod beo*, quick ſilver.

Airgim & *airim*, to heed, to mind, to take care of, or obſeve. ex. *mà airìgheamuid*, if *we* perceive, or obſerve.

Airghìr, a cow-calf.

Airghìm, to aſk, ſeek, or demand.

Airgim, to ſpoil, rob, or plunder, take or drive away: lat. *arceo*, Gr. *arkeo* propulſo, & heb: *arak* fugio, hence *ceallargain*, ſacriledge.

Airgthe, ſpoiled, plunder'd, ravaged.

Airgtheach, a ſpoiler. Robber.

Airgtheach, alſo ſignifies bountifull, generous in beſtowing ſilver. hence *Eanna* of the dalgaſſian Princes is ſaid to derive his ſurname *airigtheach*, quaſi *airgiodach*.

Airidhe, ſpectres, viſions.

Airidhe *na croiche*, the ſign of the croſs.

Airigh, certain, particular, eſpeciall *go hàirigh*, eſpecially.

Airigh, a Prince, nobleman &c.

Airìgheacht, a ſovereignty, principality. ex. *airìgheacht Caiſil*, the ſovereignty of Cashel, old parchment.

Airilleadh, a Law.

Airiltean, a fashion.

Airiocht, or *oireacht*, clans, factions or parties, hence *airiochtas* an aſſemby. airiocht, alſo ſignifies a cantoon, & correſponds with the latin word Regio.

Airiomh, plowing, alſo agriculture husbandry lat. aro, are, hence aireamhain, plowmen. ie. Iruin.

Airis, Knowledge, airis, airiſe, airiſin and irſe, hiſtory. *irſe agus ſeanchas-dàla*, hiſtory & genealogy. chronicum ſcotorum.

Airise & *airisin*, a rehearſal, or narration.

Airisin, an appointment, *airiſin catha*, an appointment for battle.

Airisim, to watch. ex. *airiſidh ſunn.* watch here. vid. leabhar breac.

A'irleacadh & a'irleacaim, to lend or borrow.

A'irleacadh & *àirleagadh*, loan, alſo uſury, or any extravagant gain ariſing from the practiſe of lending money. *airle*, counſel.

A'irleacthach, Ready or willing to lend money, or any other thing, alſo he that lends.

Airleóg, a fling, juſtle, or toſs.

Aìrligthe, lent, adventitious, borrowed.

A'irleógach, enterpriſing, adventurous.

Airm, arms, weapons.

Airm, a place, *go hairm a raibh an Righ.* to the place where the King was. *cà hairm* or *c'airm*, where, in what place. ubinam.

Airmchrios, a belt, worn by a ſoldier to faſten his armour on.

Airméart & *airmidh*, an order or cuſtom.

Airmghein & *amhraghein*, well born, or deſcended.

Airmheadh, a kind of meaſure.

Airmheadh, a herd of cattle, lat. armentum plur. armenta.

Airmidhin, honour, reverence.

Airmidhineach, venerable, reſpectful as, *a òigh airmhidhineach*, virgo veneranda.

Airmhidh, an interdict; alſo a troth, vow, or promiſe.

Aìrne, ſloes. Gr. Erinlen.

A'irne, pl. of ára, the kidneys.

A'irne, a ſitting or watching up all night. hence the diminutive *àirneàn* which is the more common word.

A'irnea'n, a ſitting up late.

Airoile, all together, lat. ſimul.

Airrde, a ſign, *airrde na croiche* the ſign of the croſs. L. B.

Airrsci, the hinder part of the neck.

Airsge, contemplation.

Airteagal, an article.

Airtin & *airtein*, a pebble.

Airtnéal, wearineſs, fatigue.

Airtneamh, a ſoldier's whetſtone, among the old Iriſh.

Ais, a hill, alſo a fort or covert.

Aìs, dependance, *ata ais agam air*, J depend upon him: hence.

Aisim, to depend, to have confidence in, as. *aisim air*, J depend upon him.

Ais, back, backwards: as *tar a ais*, backwards, *tug air ais*, to recall. hence *aiſeag*, reſtitution.

Ais, a loan.

Ais, free, willing, *air ais*, *no air èigion*, nolens, volens.

Aisc, damage or treſpaſs.

Aisceadh & *aiſcim*, to clean, or examine the head or any part of a perſons body.

Aise, Death, applied to a dead perſon, hinc aiſleine a ſhroud.

Aisg, a reproof, reprehenſion, or chaſtiſement.

Aisge, a preſent, or free gift or donation. *do thug dhamh an aiſge* he preſented me, or gave me gratis.

aishidh,

aisgidh, ſreely, gratis.

AISGEIR, a mountain. as *aisgeir* or *Eisgir Riàda*, the Ridge of mountains, which part *Leath cuinn* from *Leath mogh*. vid. *Eisgir*.

AISDE & *aiſte*, a poem, alſo any ingenuity or invention. lat. aſtus.

AISDÉOIR, or *aisteoir*, a tricking ingenious artful fellow; a cheat or impoſtor. lat. aſtutus.

AISDE, or *aiſte* out of it, or of her. *ag dul aiſde*, departing thence or thereout. compounded of *as*, from, lat. *abs* & *e* or *i*, *do chuaidh a ſpiorad aisde*, she gave up the ghoſt.

AISDEAR & AISDIOR, a journey or peregrination; *air ſeadh a naiſdir*, during their journey, *trì là aiſdior*, three days journey: it now vulgarly means miſſing onés way & disappointment in onés journey.

AISDEARU'GHADH & AISTRIM, to remove from one place to another, to travel, or ſojourn.

AISDHÌACHT & AISDÉOIREACHT, playing pranks, acting the impoſtor.

AISEALBHA, reſtitution, alſo to reſtore, or give back *in ſpecie*.

AISICEACH, crafty, ingenious.

AISIOC, i, e, *ais-ìóc* reſtitution *in æquivalenti*. re-payment litteraly. alſo vomiting.

AISIOCADH & *aisicim*, to reſtore return, give back.

AISION, a Diadem, or crown.

AISION, a Relick; as *aisionna na naomh*, the holy Relicks. vid. *Taiſe*.

AISLEAR, a ſpring tide.

AISLEÌNE, a shroud, the woollen covering commonly put upon the corps of dead people.

AISLING, a dream.

AISLINGEAM & *aisliongadh*, to dream. *noch aislingeas*, that dreameth.

AISLINGTHEACH, a Dreamer.

AISTE, out of her or it. from it.

AISTEA'R, a journey. vid. aiſdear. lat. iter. aſtrioghadh, to remove.

A'IT, a place.

AIT, comical, ſtrange, arch. hence *aitios*, pleaſantry, drollery.

A'ITEAMH, a proof, a convincing argument.

AITEANN, furz.

AITÌGHIM, to prove, to convince.

A'ITIU'GHADH, to inhabit, or improve. *aiteòchaidh mé*, J will inhabit; *agus do hionncolnadh an friotal*, *agus do àitigionainne*, & verbum caro factum eſt, & habitavit in nobis.

AITH, quick, alſo sharp.

A'ITH, a ford, or kiln: A'ITH AOIL, a lime kiln. pl. *àithche* kilns.

A'ITHAÌDHIM & *aithnim*, to know, to perceive.

AITHBHE, the Ebb of the tide.

AITHBHÉODHAM, to revive. *aithbhéodhadh*, idem.

AITHBHÉODHCHAIN, enlivening, reviving.

AITHBHIOR, blame, reproof. ſometimes written *aithſior*, & *aithbhiort*.

AITHBHIORACH, a reprover, a cenſor.

AITHBHIORADH, to blame, cenſure, reprove.

AITHCHEAS, appeared, *ſan oidhche rò aithcheas ſoillſe mòr*, great light was ſeen in the night.

AITHCHÉODHAIM, to diſapprove, diſlike, contemn.

AITHEACH, a ſow.

AITHE, revenge.

Aithcheas, a Lady of pleaſure.

Aithcheas & aitcheasaìdhe, whoriſh.

Aithchim, to pray or entreat.

Aithchéo, a contradicting or gainſaying.

Aithchumàir, conciſe, compendious.

Aitheadh, to ſteal away, or retire privately.

Aitheallach, a ſecond proof.

Aitheannta, the commandments, alſo precepts. ſingular *aithne.*

Aitheannta & aitheantach, known, alſo familiar, free, ſociable.

Aitheantas, acquaintance, knowledge. *duine dom aitheantas*, one of my acquaintance.

Aithearrach, a different perſon, or thing. an other.

Aithearrach, a change. *aithearrach chulaidh*, a change of Raiment.

Aitheasc, an admonition, advice or lecture. vid. *Leabhar breac* paſſim.

Aitheirge, reſurrection, *aiſeirge*, idem.

Aitheirgim, to riſe from the dead.

Aithghea'rr, ſoon, short, generally applied to time: *go haithghèarr*, shortly, brevi tempore. a short cut or way.

Aithghein, like, or another onés ſelf, quaſi regenitus.

Aithghenim, to regenerate.

Aithgheineamhuin, a regeneration.

Aithid, a ſerpent, which ſeems to be the aſp. ſometimes ſaid to a fiery peeviſh perſon. Gr. *ate*, damnum.

Aithidìn, a little venemous creature.

Aithigh, & *aithìghe*, Giants. vulgo *fathaigh* its ſingular is *athach* or *fathach.*

Aithin, commanded; *do aithin ſé*, he commanded.

Aithinim, to ordain, to order, to command or direct.

Aithinne, a firebrand; vulg. *faithinne.* alſo awart.

Aithir, father, gen. athar *aithir nimhe* a ſerpent, an adder. *aithir luſa*, ground ivy.

Aithis, an affront, an abuſe; alſo shame, confuſion. ex. *naomhaithis*, Blaſphemy.

Aithisim & aithisiu'ghadh, to affront, to abuſe, to shame. hence *aithiseach*, & *duine aithiseach*, an abuſive, reviling man.

Aithiubhar, banishment, expulſion.

Aithle, an old rag.

Aithle, after; ex. *d'aithle an laoi*, after the poem: *d'àithle àdhamh d'ionarba* after Adam's exile.

Aithmhéal, repentance, an after ſorrow.

Aithne, a diſtrict in the county of meath, anciently the eſtate of a tribe of the o Caſeys.

Aithne, knowledge, known. *nior budh aithne*, it was not known.

Aithne, a commandment. *an dàra haithne*, the ſecond commandment.

Aithnim, to know: alſo to recommend, *aithir neamhdha, aithnim m'anam is mo ſpiorad it làmhaibh*, in manus tuas commendo ſpiritum meum.

Aithneach, treaſured, or hoarded up.

Aithre, an ox, bull, or cow.

Aithreadh & *aithreachas*, repentance.

Aithrìn, a ſharp point.

Aithrinne, a calf.

Aithrìogadh, to dethrone, or depoſe a ſovereign. N. B. the tranſlator of Dor. Keating's hiſtory, whoſe ignorance of the Iriſh language appears in every page of his work; tranſlates the Iriſh word *aithriogadh*, into that of re-eſtabliſhment on the throne, where he treats of the Reigns of *Cairbre Lifſeachair* King of *Leath-cuinn*, & *Mogh-chorb* King of *Leath-mogh*; the ſcope & ſenſe of the hiſtory being therein directly contrary, as the Reader may plainly ſee.

Aithris, an imitation.

Aithris, a report.

Aithrisim, to report; *do aithris ſé*, he reported it. alſo to imitate.

Aithristeach, a rehearſer, or relater. ex. *aithriſteach ſgeúl*, a tale-bearer.

Aitìgheas, vulg. *faitigheas*, reluctance, unwillingneſs.

Aìtreabh & *àitreabhadh*, dwelling, inhabiting.

Àithsgrìobhadh, to tranſcribe, or copy.

A L

Al, i. e. *aileamhuin*, lat. *alimentum*, nurture, food.

A'l, a brood, or the young of any animal, *a hàl òg*, her young onés.

A'la, nurſing. hence *dàla*, i, e, *do àla* to nurſe, ex. *aithir-dàla* a foſter-father. lat. alo, alere.

Ala, (quaſi *albha ab albedine*) a ſwan. & wel. *alark* a ſwan.

Ala, a wound.

Ala, *allaidh*, skill or craft. hinc *alaidhe*, an art or trade, & *aladhnach*, full of artifice, comical, crafty.

Ala, wiſdom.

Ala, ſpeckled.

Alaim, to hail, or ſalute, ſometimes written *ſalaim.do shàileadar na Righ é*, they haild him King.

Alaim, to nurſe, or foſter. lat. alo. *oilim*, idem.

Alaim, to ſing, to praiſe, or pray to. ex. *alaim Dia an chóimhdhé*. this verb is like the Heb. verb *alah*, which ſignifies, to praiſe, to worship, & adore. hence *allelu-iah*, laudate Dominum.

A'lain, white, bright, clear, fair.

Alban, *albain*, the name of ſcotland. lat. Albania genit. *na halban*.

Albanach, ſcottiſh, alſo a ſcot.

Alba'rd, an halbard, or halbert.

A'lfath, a cauſe or reaſon.

Alfhalach, hid or concealed.

A'lga, Noble, brave: Gr. *alke* Robur, Hiſp. *algo*, unde *Hi'd'algo*, a well born man: *Inis àlga*, an old name of Ireland.

A'lgas, or *aìlgios*, a falſe inclination to ſtool.

All, univerſal; or all, as *bùadh-all* or *all-bhùadhach*, all-victorious or triumphant.

All, or *oll*, great, prodigious, monſtrous. as alſo *uile* univerſal, is like the Hebrew *El*, magnus, potens, fortis. hinc *El* nomen Dei, *Eli*, *Eli*, my God, my God.

All, a bridle.

All, & vulgo *Eile*, other, ſtrange, another. is like the Gr. *allos* & the lat. *alius*.

All, foreign, alien. hence *all-*

mhùrdha, Exotic, that comes from a foreign country. (from *all*, & *muir*, the ſea, or from *all* foreign & *mùr*, a habitation), lat. tranſmarinus. *don taobh air aill*, on the further ſide. *tainig ſe a nall*, or *an all*, he came from the oppoſite Side, but commonly, he came from beyond ſea.

ALL, wild, *madra alla*, i, e, canis ſilvaticus. a wolf.

ALL, a rock, or rocky cliff, by the moderns, *aill*, *ſaill*. ex. *allcluith*, i, e, petra cluith; juxta Bedam hiſt. lib. 1. c. 12. munimentum erat Pictorum.

ALLA, the name of a River in the county of Corke which gives a name to a Barony called after it *Dùhalla*.

ALLABHAIR, or MUC ALLA, an Eccho.

ALLABHAR, a great army.

ALLADH, to go to, to meet. Gall. *aller*.

ALLADH, a preſent.

ALLADH, excellency, fame, greatneſs.

ALLAIDH, ſavage. ALLTHA, idem

ALLANN, formerly, as, *a n'allann*, in former times.

ALLCHUR, tranſpoſition: *allchur na bhfocal*, the tranſpoſition of the words.

ALLGHLOS, miſchief.

ALLGHORT, an orchard. rectiùs *abhal-ghort*, an apple field; vulgo *all-ghort*.

ALLMHU'RACH, or *allmharach*, a foreigner, a tranſmarine.

ALLMHU'RDHA, Exotic, outlandish, of another country.

ALLMHU'RDHACHT, barbarity, or extraordinary cruelty. ex. *allmhùrdhacht na Lochlannach rò bhì ſan bhfear ſin*, he had the barbarity of the Danes in him.

ALLÒD, antient, alſo formerly. *a n'allòd* & *a n'allùd*, in ancient times. Note. this celtic word *allòd* is the original upon which the latin *allodium* ſignifying *antient property*, hath been formed.

ALLRAON & *allrian*, a foreign expedition, or voyage.

ALLTARACH, other, diverſe, oppoſite: *taobh alltarach na hamhan*, the other ſide of the River.

ALLTA, wild, ſavage. *beathàighe allta*, wild beaſts.

ALLUIGH, wild. ex. *damh alluigh*, or *damhàn alla*, a ſpider. the black worm of the wall for *alla*, *ſalla*, or *bhalla*, are ſynonimious latinè *vallum*, & hence the English word *wall*.

ALLUIN, of a hind. *Laogh alluin*, a fawn.

ALMCHADHA, charitable, giving alms; Eleemoſynarius.

ALMOINNE, almonds.

ALMSANA, alms-deeds, lat. *Eleemoſyna*.

ALMHA'INE, the country and reſidence of the famous Fion mac Cumhail in Leinſter.

ALPA, *ſliabh alpa*, the alps. vid. AILP.

ALT, a nurſing. *ban-ailte*, a nurſe. cantab. *lanlitu*.

ALT, a high place, or edifice. ſee the word ailt. wel. *alht* is an aſcent. lat. *altus*.

ALT, an action, deed, or fact, alſo an article.

ALT, a leap. lat. *ſaltus*.'

ALT, a part of any thing, a ſection of a book.

ALT, a joint: *eidir altaibh*, between the joints.

Alt, the ſtate or condition of a perſon or thing. ex. *a Thaidhg nà tathaoir Tòrna :is gan e àn alt bhùr nagallmha. Lùig ò Clèire.*

Altòir, an altar. Gen. *na haltòra.*

Altochta, viſiting.

Altra, a foſter father. *ban-altra,* a foſter mother, or nurſe.

Altraghadh, to move.

Altroma, nurſing. *athair altroma*, a foſterer, alſo to nurſe or foſter.

Altrannas, nurſing, vid. *alaim* to nurſe. wel. *aultruan* a God-mother.

Altughadh, and altu'ighim to give God thanks: ex. altúighim le Diá, J thank & glorify God.

Altu'ghadh, grace after meat. this word ſeems to be derived from the cuſtom of our Pagan anceſtors who worshiped their Gods in altis *ſeu excelſis*, on the ſummets of hills & mountains. as appears by the *carns* or heaps ſtill to be ſeen on the tops of high places in Ireland.

Altus & alltus, altacht & *alltacht*, wildneſs, ſavageneſs, barbarity.

Alu'da, wounds.

A'luin, fair, *ingean àluin*, a fair daughter or Lady.

Aluinn, time.

A' M'

Am, time; *roimhe ham*, before their time, *an am* in time: pl. *aman;* ex. *troſga na g'ceithre haman*, the faſt of the quatre tenſe.

Ama, the hame of an horſe collar, a kind of band about a draft-horſés neck. Groecé, *amma*, a band.

Amac, a vultur, or any ravenous bird.

Amach, out: *ò ſo amach*, hence forth, hence-forward.

Amad, & vulgò *amid* a mad man a ſimpleton, a foolish ſilly perſon, a fool. hence the diminut. *amadàn.* lat. *amens.*

Amada'n, a fool, a mad man.

Amada'naght, foolly, follishneſs.

Amada'nta, foollish, ill judged.

Amail, broken.

Amarac, fondneſs. lat. *amor.*

Amarca, fondneſs, a being over kind.

Amarcach, fond, over kind, too indulgent.

Amarcaim, to be fond of or kind to a perſon. *ag amarac*, idem.

Ambeath, quick, nimble, ſwift.

Ambeith, a being, eſſence.

Amgoiste, a Godfather.

Amh, raw, ſour, bitter. ex. *feoil' amh*, raw flesh.

Amh, a kind of fishing net.

Amh, even, alſo, but. Heb. aph, etiam, quinetiam.

Amh, bad, naughty.

Amha & amhaim, to be raw.

Amhail & *amhuil*, like unto, as; Gr *Omalos*, & lat. *ſimilis.* wel. *Hamal.*

Amhailge, *tir amhailge*, Tyrauly in connaught.

Amha'in, only, alone, except.

Amhaon, plurality, it is uſed alſo for twins.

Amhar, muſic.

Amharc, a fault.

Amharc, behold.

Amharcaim, to ſee, to behold, or look at.

Amhan, a river. lat. *amnis.* wel avon, cor. auan, & arm. aun. this Irish word is pronounced *auinn.*

Amharg, woe; amarg duit, woe unte you.

BIBLIOTECA NAZ. ROMA VITTORIO EMANUELE

Amhan-mòr, the river black water in munſter.

Amhantar, rectius *adhbhantar*, good luck or proſperity in adventure. Gallicè, *avanture*, *bonnè avanture*, vulgò dicitur *anntùr*; as, *àgh agus anntùr.* it alſo ſignifies, a perquiſite, or Royalty. ex, ſé marg deig, anéaghmais amhantúr. ſixteen marks (as chief-rent) beſides the caſual perquiſites, or Royalties.

Amhancholl, the Letter X, according to Flaherty, alſo the aphthongs ſometimes written *amharcholl.*

Amharus, doubt, ſuſpicion, or miſtruſt. *gan amharus*, without doubt.

Amharasach, dubious, diſtruſtful, ſuſpicious.

Amhas, a wild, ungovernable, or mad man, *tigh na n'amhas*, Bedlam. hence the dimin. *amhaſàn* & *amhaſòg.*

Amhas, a ſoldier: in the Hebrew language *amatz* ſignifies, Robuſtus, fortis fuit. in the German *Ambacht*, is a ſoldier.

Amhasa'n, a dull, or ſtupid man.

Amhasòg, a ſilly woman.

Amhgar, affliction, tribulation, ſorrow. *an amhgar mhòr*, in great diſtreſs.

Amhla, *amhlaìdh*, & *amhluidh*, ſo, thus.

Amhlabhair, dumb, mute.

Amhnas, impudent. Brogan in vita Brigidæ. alſo importunate, troubleſome.

Amhnas, unuſual, extraordinary, *cath cròdha amhnàs*, a ſmart & remarkable battle. vid. chronicon ſcotorum.

Amhra, rectiùs *abhra* a poem, hence *amhràn*, a ſonnet, quod vid. *amhra cholluim chille*, a poem compoſed for S. Columbus.

Amhra, good, great, noble, proſperous lucky *amhra arad do thuàthaibh*, bona eſt ſcala populis.

Amhra, dark, gloomy, obſcure.

Amhra, mourning, lamentation for the dead. alſo the hilt of a ſword.

Amhra'n, a ſong, rectius abhrán.

Amhsgaòileadh, a Lax, a looſeneſs, or flux.

Amhuin, a River, lat. amnis.

Amm, miſchievous, evil, bad.

Amm, to refuſe.

Amm, time, *cat é an tam*, what time; lat. *tempus. vid. am. troſga na n'amman* the faſt of the quatuor tempora.

Amri, a cupboard.

Amuich, or *amuigh*, on the out ſide, without doors, beſides, without.

Amus, an ambush, ambuſcade, or ſurpriſe; alſo any violent attack, or onſet. ex. *amus* longphoirt, ſurpriſing the camp or quarters of an enemy. alſo, protection, ex. *a Chrioſt mac Dé, tiàghamuit uile air hamus*, Chriſt ſon of God, we all fly to thy protection. old. parc.

Amusadh, to hit. *d'amuſadar na ſaigheadòirighe é*, the Archers hit him; alſo to level, or aim at.

A N

An, the; ex. *an duine*, the man.

An, whether. ex. *an tù mo chara?* art thou my friend? lat. *an.*

An, or, *aon* one, lat. unus.

An, in compound words ſometimes ſignifies negation, & anſwers to the in, & un of the English, & to the in of the lat. ex. *anàgh*, un happineſs, infelicitas. ſometimes when put before a ſubſtantive it ſignifies very great, or very much. ex. *aniàracht* a very great attempt; when put before an adjective it ſignifies very. ex. anmhòr, very big.

AN, is the article of the maſculine gender in oblique caſes, as na is of the feminine. as, *mac an fhir*, *mac na mna.* vid. *na.* the plural of this article an before maſculines, is *na*; as *na fir* the men.

AN, evil, bad, alſo a kind of veſſel.

AN, water; alſo ſtill or quiet.

AN, true, alſo pleaſant.

AN, noble, alſo ſwift.

ANA, Riches; a cornu copiæ, or inexhauſtible treaſure, alſo a continuance of calm weather ex *a tà an ana naomhtha ann.* there is now a heavenly bleſſing or plenty.

ANABUIDH, unripe, sharp.

ANACAIL, quietneſs, protection, relief, deliverance alſo mercy. ex. *do rinne anacal air* he shewed him mercy. K.

ANACAR, affliction, calamity. *a lo m'anacra* in the day of my affliction. *t'anacra*, thy affliction.

ANACH, Anger.

ANACH, a washing. or tinging. *anach ſàd a nairm a lin chrò*, intinxerunt ſua arma ſanguine.

ANACHAIN, danger. misfortune, alſo a bad accident *do bhain anachain do*, he came by a bad accident.

ANADH, delay; *gan anadh*, ſine mora.

ANADH, danger.

ANAG, neat, clean.

AN'AGHAIDH, againſt.

ANAIC, a wound.

ANAIC *mé*, ſave thou me.

ANAICE, a ſaving, or protection.

ANAICIM, to ſave, to relieve, or protect, alſò to beware or take care. ex. *anaic leat*, take heed. *anaicſead ar an pericil ùd tù.* Jwill ſave you from that danger.

ANACHILL, reſtleſs.

ANAINBHREADH, inſatiable.

ANAIRT, ſoft, tender.

ANAIRT, bandle-cloath, or Linnen of ſmall breadth.

AN'AIS, backward, reverſed.

ANAITHNID, unknown.

ANA'L, breath. Wel. *anadl.*

ANA'L, an annal. pl. *anàla*, annals.

ANA'LACH, a chronicle, annals.

AN'ALL, hither, from beyond. ex. *an'all tar Jordan*, over Jordan.

ANAM, life, ſoul. lat. anima.

ANAMCHARA, a boſom friend; alſo a Penitentiary *Joſeph anamchara cluàna mic nòis.* vid. chron. Sc.

ANAMH, rare. *go hanamh*, ſeldom, rarely.

ANAOIBHIN, woe, alſo diſagreable. ex. *as anaoibhin duit.* woe unto you.

ANBHA, prodigious, great, portentous.

ANBHAL, huge, exceeding great. from *anba* & *all*, univerſal or all, *anbhal*, all-prodigious.

ANBHFAINE, weakneſs, fainting. *ag dul an anbhfaine*, ready to faint; from the augmentative *ana*, & *fann*, weak, feeble. hence *anbhfann.* this word is commonly pronounced. *anùine.*

ANBHFANN, weak, feeble.

ANBHA'S, a ſudden, untimely or unnatural death.

ANBHFOD, ignorant.

ANBHFOIL, brave, or couragious.

ANBHIA'NACH, ſenſual, luſtful. rectius an-mhianach.

ANBHODH, falſehood, villainy.

ANBHORB, furious.

Anbhrith & *anbhruith* broth. from *àn* water & *Bruith*, boiled.

Anbhroid, tyranny.

Anbhua'n, uneaſineſs, anxiety; pronounced *anbhòin* as, *làn d'anbhuain*, full of anxiety & ſurprize.

Anchaint, reviling, or back-biting.

Anchaith & *anchaitheamh*, a ſquandering, or extravagant ſpending.

Ancoire, a ship anchor.

Andach, bad, alſo anger.

Andaigh, ſin.

Anda'na, preſumptuous, impudent.

Andon, although.

Andòthchas, preſumption.

Andòthchasach, preſumptuous.

Andua'larasc, Cathechreſis.

Anduine, a wicked man.

Anéal', a ſwoon, ex. *teid a néal*, he fell in a ſwoon.

Anéis, a skin, or hide.

Anfa, *anfadh*, *anfaidh*, a ſtorm, a tempeſt. ex. *an anfadh jòrdàin*, in the ſwelling of the Jordan.

Anfach, or *anfadhach* overflowing, tempeſtuous.

Anfam, wewill ſtay, or remain.

Anfhlath, a Tyrant, an uſurper.

Anfhòrlan, puiſſance, tyranny, oppreſſion uſurpation. *anfhòrlan na lochlanach acus na ngall m-bùadha.* the tyranny of the Danes & other foreigners.

Anga & *inge*, but.

Angangach, a ſnare.

Angathtonnach, glittering.

Angbhaidh, ſin,

Angbhaidh, valiant, ſtout, hardy, courageous.

Angclu', a champion.

Angcruire, an Anchorite.

Anghlonn, adverſity, danger, alſo oppreſſion.

Anglaodh, a great cry.

Angna'ta, Relations, alſo reſpite, delay.

An'iugh, to day. antiently written *in uigh*, and *in ùi*, for *gh* is not pronounced. it is the ſame as *huy* in french, & *oy* in Spanish. lat. hodie.

Aniu'd, error, depravity.

Aniu'dach, depraved, perverſe.

Anmhaoin, hatred, pique.

Anmhia'n, concupiſcence, ſenſuality, exceſs of any thing moſtly applied to the paſſion of luſt; from the particle *an* & *miàn*, a deſire. plur. *anmhiana*, *anmhiàna na colna*, the luſts of the flesh.

Anmhia'nach, ſenſual, luſtful.

Anmhòr, very great, *go hanmhòr*, exceedingly.

Ann, there, therein, in the ſaid place.

Annaicthe, a cleanſing or purifying.

Annadh, i. e. *maill*, delay; *gan annadh*, immediately.

Annaid, a year.

Annfhocal, a word of courſe, a proverb.

Annghairm, an appellation, or naming.

Annsa, in this very place, here; alſo in the, ex. *annſa lò*, in the day.

Annsa, beloved, dear.

Annsacht, love.

Anntoil, Luſt.

Annsan, in him, alſo then.

Anon tar, over.

Anois, now; a nosa, the ſame.

Anosgailt, a chaſm, or great gap.

Anra, one in the next degree of honour to an *ollamh.*

Anro, abundance.

Anrò, miſery, hardship. bad weather. from *an* & *rò* froſt.

ANRA, the dregs of men or meaneſt perſon. *giolla anra*, gall. goujat de l'armée.

ANRÒIDHTEACH, oppreſſed.

ANROIDHE, oppreſſed. hard ſet.

ANSGAINE, a chaſm.

ANSGAIRT, a clamour, or great cry.

ANSHANNTACH, a greedy gut, a Gorbelly.

ANSHÒGH, miſery, adverſity, hard chear, affliction. *do lucht anshòigh*, to the afflicted.

ANSIN, then.

ANSU'GRADH, ſcurrility.

ANTARRAING, a ſtrife or debate.

ANTOIL, inordinate deſire or will.

ANTOILIM, to luſt after a thing, or be very deſirous thereof. *d'antoiligh ſé*, he luſted.

ANTOILÌGHEACHT, an earneſt or vehement longing or deſire.

ANTOMHALTÒIR, a glutton, from *ana* & *tomaltaim*, to eat.

ANUA'BHAR, exceſſive pride.

ANUA'IBHREACH, proud.

AN'UA'IR, when, at the time that.

ANUA'IS, fierce, or cruel.

ANUA'ISLE, baſeneſs; alſo more baſe.

ANUALUIGH, burdenſome.

ANUA'S, down, from above.

ANUASAL, mean, baſe, or ignoble.

ANU'NN, or *anonn*, over to the other ſide, beyond ſeas.

A O

Note, *ao* is uſed by our modern grammarians inſtead of the *ae*, & *oe* of the antients, and *aoi* inſtead of *ui*, & are pronounced in the ſame manner. It has been already ſaid that this ſubſtitution is very abuſive as it carries away the words from their radical propriety, & affinity with other languages.

AOBHDHA, beautiful, *dreach aobhdha*, *aobhdhacht* obedience, alſo beauty.

AODH, fire.

AODH, the liver.

AODHA, the proper name of a man, equal to Hugo & Hugh in Engliſh. ex. Aodha ua Neill, Hugh ô Neil. potius *Oedh*; it is the ſame name as *Eudes* in french.

AODHAIRE, a paſtor, a ſhepherd, a cow-herd.

AODHAIREACHT, a keeping, or herding of cattle.

AOFHUATHMHAR, deteſtable, horrible, odious.

AOI, a ſtranger, a gueſt.

AOI, or *a*, A ſwan.

AOI, a comfederacy, compact, ar agreement.

AOI, inſtruction, knowledge, or diſcipline.

AOI, honour, reſpect.

AOI & I, an Iſland ex: *aoi* or I *coluim chille*, an Iſland in Scotland, where S. Columbus lived chief Abbot.

AOI & [illegible], a country, as *aoì mac Cuille* the territory of mac Cuille, or the barony of Imokilly.

Note, this Iriſh word *aoi*, or J ſignifying an Iſland; alſo a Region, or country, is quite analogous to the Hebrew *ai* or *y*, inſula, Regio, Provincia, an Iſland; alſo a territory or Region. vid. Opitius's & Buxtorf's Lexicons.

AOIBH, neat, elegant, civil, courteous.

AOIBH, likeneſs, ſimilitude.

AOIBHE, pleaſant, comely.

AOIBHEAL, pleaſant, a rejoycing or merriment. ex. *mì aoibheal*, rejoycing time.

AOIBHEAL, fire, or a ſpark thereof; from *aodh*, fire. ex. *nà ſéid aoibhheal gan ſhadùghadh.* do not blow a ſpark or ember that is not kindled.

Aoibhle, a ſign or mark.

Aoibhlìghim, to mark.

Aoibhneas & aoibhnios, joy, delight; *chum aoibhnis, for delight.*

Aoide, youth.

Aoidéadach, well behaved.

Aoideòg, a hair-lace, a fillet, a head-band.

Aoidhe, a skillful or knowing perſon.

Aoidheacht, hoſpitality, ſuccour, lodging.

Aoidheachtach, hoſpitable.

Aoidhedhe, a gueſt.

Aoil, the mouth. Cantab. *akol.*

Aoilbhréo, a Lime-kiln.

Aoileach, a gazing-ſtock. Nah. 3. 5.

Aoileach, dung. *aoiligh*, of or belonging to dung. ex. *carn* or *carnàn aoiligh*, a dung-hill.

Aoileanda, excellent, fine, charming.

Aoilseóg & *aillſeòg*, a caterpillar.

Aoin, a ruſh.

Aoin, honour.

Aoin, in compound words is the ſame as *aon* one, tho' *aoin* is never ſaid, but when the firſt or initial vowel of the ſecond word of the compound happens to be of the denomination of *caol*, or ſmall vowels. ex. aoin-intin, one mind. aoinfir, of a ſingle man. as *comhrac*, or, *coimh-rèic aoin-fir*, a Duel. *aoin-ni* any thing. but *aon-fhir* & *aon-ni*, is ſaid very commonly & properly.

Aoine, the vulgar & corrupt word for Friday ex. *aoine an chiaſda*, good friday. vid. infra *Dé* & *Dia.*

Aoinim, to faſt, or to abſtain from fleſh on Friday.

Aoir & airìre, a curſe or malediction, is anologus to the Hebrew arur or aryr, accurſed, maledictus. Genes. 3. 14.

Aoirim, to curſe.

Aoireagradh, a Reſtipulation.

Aois & *aoiſe*, an oblique caſe of aos, quod vid.

Aol, lime. *aolſorn*, a lime-kiln.

Aoladh, to plaiſter & to white-wash with lime.

Aon, excellent, good. Cantab. *On* the ſame.

Aon, a country.

Aon, or *haon*, rectius *eun*, one. the ſame as the Gr. nominat. neutre *Hen.* genit. *Henos*, & lat. *unus.*

Aonach, a fair; an aſſembly. vid. aontbeacht.

Aonach, a market town in lower Ormond.

Aonar, alone.

Aonaracht, ſingularity.

Aonara'n & *aonardha*, ſingle. all alone.

Aonarachd, ſingularity.

Aonbhall, *air aonbhal*, together.

Aonchathrach, a fellow citizen, or one of the ſame town or city.

Aonda, a ſimple; it is the oppoſite of Cumuſc, a compound.

Aonda, ſingular, particular.

Aondacht, unity. vulgo aontact.

Aonraca'nach & *aonracànda*, deſolate, ſolitary. alſo particular. as, *go haonracànach.* in particular, only.

Aonraca'nach & *aonracànas*, déſolation, or ſolitude.

Aonsloine, of one ſurname.

Aonsuirt, wallowing. 2. Sam. 19.

Aonta & *aontùghadh*, celebacy or the unmaried ſtate. *duine an aontùghadh* a man unmaried.

Aonta, *aontadh* & *aontughadh*, a vote, or conſent.

Aontadhach, willing: *go haontadhach*, willingly.

Aontheacht, corrupté & vulgo aonach, a fair, an aſſembly, or convention. plur. *aontaighe*.

Aontu'ighim, to obey, to conſent to.

Aontuigh & *aontuìghthe*, united, agreed to.

Aonnair, once, one time.

Aos-greine, the ſmall country of Limerick. from the hill called Knock-greine to Limerick, the ancient patrimony of the o Conuings, whoſe principal caſtle near Limerick was called Caiſtlean y conuing or Caſtle connell: aos trimáigh, from owny to Limerick.

Aos, age. *ca haois tù*, how old are you? wel. oes.

Aos, a ſect or kind of people, of the ſame condition, profeſſion, or degree, which anſwers to the latin & french *Gens*: *aos ealdhan*, the men of arts & ſciences: *aos tèad, no ciuil*, muſicians. *aos dána* Poets. *aos galair*, the ſick; *aos uaſal*, the nobility or gentry; *aos óg agus eaſta*, young & old folks.

Aosta & *aosmhar*, old, ancient.

Aoth, ſmall, little.

Aoth, a bell.

Aoth, a crown.

Aoth, any ſervile work, eſpecially plowing.

A P

Apa, an ape.

Aprainn, mercy.

Apru'n, an apron.

Apthach, mortal.

Apuigh, ripe, id quod *aibidh*, quod vid.

A R

A'r, our, a pronoun agreeing with the lat. *noſter*.

Ar, or *air* upon, as, *ar an d'talamh*, upon the Earth. alſo at, or in. as, *ar dtùis* in the beginning. vid. *air*. 'tis written in old manuſcripts *fair* or *fòr*. English, over.

Ar, or *air*, when ſet before words of price, anſwers to the English, for. ex. *ar deich bpìòſa ſithchiod argid do braitheadh an ſlanaightheóir*, it alſo agrees with for in other reſpects, as, *ar olcas*, for badneſs. *ar a neachuibh*, for their horſes.

Ar, by adding another word to it, makes the ſame an adverb, as, *ar ais*, no, *ar druim*, back-wards, *ar aonbhall*, together, in one place.

Ar, is very often taken for a deir, ex. *ar ſé*, ſays he, *ar si*, ſays she, *ar ſiad* ſay they.

A'r, a Plague, alſo any great ſlaughter, or havock. alſo the ſlain in battle, as, *ar a n'àr*, upon the ſlain. Cantabricé *hara*, ſlaughter. Græcè *Arés*. Mars. & Gr. *Ara* Diræ.

A'r, plowing, husbandry *ar na àr* do bi an *ur*, the Land was plowed. Gr. & Lat. Aro.

Ar, a guiding or conducting.

Ara, a page, Lacquey, or Coachman.

Ara, a conference.

A'ra, the loin, plur. *àrana* the reins, galar na náran, a pain in the reins, or loins.

A'ra, a country in the county of Tipperary.

Araba, for the ſake of, for.

Aracar, motion.

A'rach, a plow-shear, alſo utenſils for plowing.

ARACH, ſtrength, puiſſance, power. hence *àrachdach*, able puiſſant. & *àrachdas*, the ſame as árach.

A'RACH, a bier, lat. *feretrum.*

ARACUL, a cell or grotto, a hut, &c. we commonly call a deſolate forſaken houſe *tigh araguil.*

ARAD, ſtrong, bráve.

ARADA, a ſevere puniſhment.

ARAD, a ladder. ex. *amhra aradh do thuàthaibh*, bona eſt ſcala Populis. vid. Brogan, in vit: Brig.

ARADH, a running.

ARAFHLASCA, the running of the reins.

ARAIDEAN, a desk, or pulpit.

ARAIGH-SRIANA, the reins of a bridle. pl. *araigheana.*

ARAILL, BOTH.

A'RAIM, to plow. Gr. & Lat. aro.

ARÀ'N, bread, derived from *ar* plowing, husbandry, as, *aràn cruithneachta*, *aràn òrna*, *aràn coircee*, &c. Gr. *artos*, panis.

ARAN, a name of diverſe hills or hilly places in wales, Ireland & ſcotland: Gr. *oron* accuſat: of oros a mountain.

A'RAN, the kidneys. *gràdh na n'àran*, a tender love.

ARANAILT, a pannier.

ARANCHA, a pantry.

ARA'NÒIR, a Baker.

ARA'ON, both. *ſibh a raon* you both.

A'RAS, a room, a houſe, or habitation. m'áras, my houſe.

ARBA, yet, nevertheleſs.

ARBHACH, havock, deſtruction.

ARBHAR, or ARMHAR, a hoſt, an army.

ARBHAR, corn, either wheat, oats, or Barley, &c. particularly ſo called when in ſtanding corn, or before it is threshed. Lat. *arva*, *arvorum*, fields of corn.

ARBHRAIGNEACH, ſcarce of corn.

ARC, an ark, Lat. *arca*, as, *arc Naoi*, the ark of Noah.

ARC & ARG, a large cheſt in the form of a ship. the name of the ship *argos* ſeems form'd upon the cetlic *arg.*

ARC, the body.

ARC & ARCA'N, a little pig; alſo a dwarf.

ARCHAINGHEAL, an Archangel. otherewiſe *àrdaingeal.*

ARCHEANNACH, an Archdeacon.

ARCHEA'NA, henceforth, in like manner.

ARCHU', a band-dog, otherwiſe *naſc-chù.*

ARCLU'ACHRA, an Emmet or Lizzard. *Arclhuàchra na ſléibhe*, Coluber.

ARCRA, or *Earcra*, an Ecclypſe; *arcra gréine*, Ecclypſis ſolis.

ARCUILL, a Hermit's cell.

A'RD, an aſcent, or high place. hence the British Garth, a promontory.

A'RD, high, mighty, great, noble, is uſed in the ſame ſenſe in the Perſian language. it is true celtic: & the Lat. Arduus-a, um high, lofty, difficult, is formed upon the older celtic language. wel. *hardh*, fair, handſome.

A'RD & ART, noble, or ſtrong, hence the proper name of a man *Art.*

A'RDA, a mountain to the Eaſt of Cashel, anciently the Eſtate of a tribe of the o Deas.

A'RDA, high, hanghty. *cnuic àrda*, high hills.

A'RDACH, a territory of Carbury in the county of Corke, the ancient Patrimony of the o Flins, called from thence *o Flain àrda.* alſo a hill & village in the county of Limerick neer newcaſtle.

A'rdachadh, a height, top, or ſummet.

A'rda'ghadh, honour, promotion.

A'rdaighim, to extol, exalt, or prefer.

A'rda'n, a hillock, or little height.

A'rda'nach, proud, high-minded.

A'rdchathaoir, a throne, pl. *àrdcaithreacha.* alſo an Archiepiſcopal ſee.

A'rdcheannas, Dominion, power, ſupremacy. hence *Archeannach*, ſometimes written *fairceannach*, ſignifies a ſuperiour, or eminent perſon in the Hierarchy, as a Metropolitan, Bishop, Abbot, Archdeacon, &c.

A'rdchìos, tribute, chief Rent.

A'rdchur, ſupreme power, ràther Impoſt.

A'rdeascop & vulgo *eas'bog*, an Areh-bishop. vid. *Easbog.*

A'rdfheamanach, a high ſteward. potius *àrdſhadhmanach.*

A'rdghothach, loud, noiſy.

A'rdhamh, a plow-ox.

A'rdharc, a pair of colours, an Enſign.

A'rdhasach, high, ſtately. bold.

Ardmacha, Ardmagh, the Archiepiſcopal ſeat of the Primate of Ireland.

A'rdòg & *ordóg*, a thumb. *ordog coiſe*, the great toe.

Ardollamh, a chief profeſſor of any ſcience. as *ollamh re ſeanchas*, an antiquary, *a chief chronicler*, *ollamh re dan*, *a Poet.*

A'rdoras, vulgò, *ſardoras*, the the lintel of adoor.

A'rdrach, a monarch.

Ardrach, gain, profit, advantage.

A'rdreachtas, a ſynod, an aſſembly, or convention. a contraction of *àrdoireachtas.*

A'rdsgoil, a college, or univerſity.

A'rdshagart, a high Prieſt, or Pontif.

A'rdu'ghadh, to extol, to promote, heighten.

Arfadh, in the mean while.

Arfeadh, for.

Arg, white. Gr. *argos*, albus; whence the Latins derive their *argentum*, ab albedine, tho' as properly from this celtic word *arg.* unde *argiod.*

Arg, milk.

Arg, a champion, from *argaim* to ſpoil. hence *argdha*, valiant, brave, military.

Arg, the ſame as *arc*, an ark, cheſt, bier, or coffer.

Arg, famous, excellent, noble.

Argad, or, *airgiod*, a ſtopping, or hinderance.

Argaim, to ſpoil, plunder, lay waſte or deſtroy, & *argnaim* is the ſame.

Argain, a plundering, or robbing, hence *Ceallargain* ſacrilege, robbing churches.

Argairim, to keep to herd vid. *ionguirim.*

Arghairt, he or she kept. ex. *argairt làethe ainbhìgh coerca fòr meòdhon Réidhe*, cuſtodiebat die vehementis pluviæ oves in media planitie: Brogan, in vit. Brigit.

Argnadh, robbery ; plunder ; devaſtation; airgne idem. *go mo tànaiſde airgne do A'rdmacha* ſo that ardmagh was near being ruined by pillage.

Argthôir, a deſtroyer.

Arguimeint & arguin, an argument or proof.

A'rleòg, a high ill-judged aim, high flight.

A'rleógach, full of high attempts.

A'rlòigh, gathering, rectius *tàrlòigh*, as, *feàſta an tàrlóigh*, the feaſt of the gathering. hence *tàrlógh arbhair* a gathering or bringing in the corn from the fields to the barns or corn-yard.

Arm, a weapon, arms, *lé làmharm maide*, with a hand-weapon of wood. the Egyptian Hercules is ſaid to have uſed no other arms but ſtaves of wood.

Arma'il, an army, alſo weapons, arms, an armory. it forms *armàla* in the genitive.

Armain, or *armann*, an Officer. hence Arminius, the famous German General.

Armara, a check, or rebuke.

A'rmhach, ſlaughter.

Armhindim, to worſhip, honour or reverence.

Armhorach, *armoraice*, armorici, the Brittons of low Brittany. this word is compounded of *ar* & *mor* or *mar*, both together ſignifying ad mare, or ſuper mare.

Armtha, armed.

Armaim, to arm. *armaighthe*, armed.

Armuintear, let him be bleſſed, an imperſonal.

Arn, the genit. of *ara* the loin, or flank. ſcor. the kidney. *ó na hairnibh*, from the loins.

A'rnaidh, a band.

A'rnaigim, to pray. vid. urnáighim. *pritchad, batſad, àrnaigead*, prædicabat, baptizabat, orabat. vit. S. Patric.

A'rnaighte, pro úrnaighthe, prayers.

Aroill or araill, a great deal, many, &c. *gur órdaig ſiàd araill do riàghaluibh ſan chómhairle ſin.* that they ordained many wholeſome laws in that ſynod. vid. Annales Tighernachi ad annum 1152.

Aroile, a certain, or an other. ex. *ro ſhoillsidh aingeal an aiſlinge d'aroile ſeanòir, go nùbhairt* cuidam viro ſapienti Angelus in ſomnis apparuit &. dixit. L. B.

Aroile or araille, as much, as many more ex. *ro ſhàgaibh an Cardinal Papyro pallium an A'rdmacha, pallium an Aith Cliàth, agus araile a Cconachtaibh agus ſan Mùmhan.* vid. Annales Tighernachi Clonmacnoiſenſis Archidiaconi.

Arr, á ſtag or hind.

Arracht, an image, a ſpectre, or apparition.

Arrachta, tall, puiſſant, mighty, brave.

A'rrachtas, power.

Arrach, ornament.

Arradh, merchandize. pl. *arràidhe.* Pedlar's goods, &c.

Arraing, convulſions, alſo a a ſtitch.

A'rsa, old, ancient. ſtricken in years.

A'rsanta, ancient.

Art, a Bear.

Art, a man's name, Arthur, ſo called from *art* a Bear ; like the Gr. *arktos*, urſus, or rather from *art* noble, great.

Art, noble, generous.

ART, a ſtone; hence *artene*, gravel, pebbles.

ART, a tent, or tabernacle.

ARTCHAIREAL, a Quarry, or ſtone pit.

ARTEAGUL, an article.

A'RTHRACH, a ship. A'RRTHACH, idem.

ARTRA, an artery, or vein.

ARTRAGADH, to do or make.

ARTAIGHIM, to ſail.

ARTRU'IGHIM, to encreaſe or enlarge.

ARUIS, the way.

ARUSG, the neck.

A S

AS, out of. ex. *as an d'talamh*, out of the ground. *as an tir*, out of the country. lat. abs.

AS, is equal to *am* & *is*, in English. ex. *as mé an ti as mé*. Jam that J am. *as aithne duitſe é* he is known unto thee.

AS, often comes before a comparative degree & then always begins a ſentence (juſt as *ni bhus*, always ſtands in the body of a ſentence) and is equal to the lat. verb ſum in any perſon of the preſent tenſe. ex. *as mó Dòmhnal nà Doncha*, Daniel is bigger than Donogh.

AS, a caſcade, or fall of water.

AS & ASA, a shoe.

ASACH. shod.

ASAD, out of thee, from thee, *aſam*, out of me.

ASADH, kindling. alſo ſtopping, ſtanding.

ASAFIRMIM, to remove.

ASAIDH, to reſt, or ſtay.

ASAIRE, a shoemaker. Heb. aſar, ligavit, conſtrinxit.

ASAL, an aſs.

ASÀM, a ſtocking or hoſe. wel. Hoſan.

ASARLAGHACAT, magic, divination by herbs.

ASCAIM, to ask for, to beg, to beſeech. *rod aſcaidh Brighide ar eugnaire an Righ*, qui poſtulavit a Brigida propter amorem Regis Dei Brogan. the Saxon word *ask is* viſibly of the ſame root.

ASCAL, a conference, or talking together, converſation.

ASCAL, a forcible onſet.

ASCAL, the flowing or swelling of the tide.

ASCAL, an Encreaſe.

ASCAL, *aſgall* & *aſgallàn*, the arm-pit. *oſgal* & *ocſal* the ſame. Germ. *achſel*, & Belgicè *oxel*, the arm-pit. lat. *Axilla*. Gall. *Aiſelle*.

ASCAR, a gueſt. *ni bu brònach an t'aſcar*, non contriſtatus eſt hoſpes.

ASCATH, a ſoldier, or champion.

ASCHU', and EASCHU', an eel, *aſchù airgthe*, a congre-eel.

ASCIRT, tow, or wadding uſed in charging a gun. *aſcartach*, idem.

ASCNAIM, to mount, to aſcend to come, to approach. alſo to enter into, *d'aſcnamh flathas mic muire*, ad intrandum in Regnum filii Mariæ.

ASCNAMH, Aſcenſion.

ASDA, of them, out of them. *a taid ſiàd làn aſda fein*, they are ſelf-willed, i, e, they are full of themſelves. 2. Pet. 2. 10.

ASDAR & AIDIOR, vid. *aiſdear*, a journey, potius *aistear*.

ASEADH, yes, yea. wel. yſſer.

ASION, a crown.

ASLACH, a requeſt, or petition.

ASLACH, temptation.

ASLA'IDHIM, to beg, to requeſt,

to beſeech; alſo to tempt. *aſlàidhim ort*, J beſeech you.

ASLONNADH, a ſearch, or diſcovery.

ASNA & ASNADH, a rib: *a aſnaidh*, his ribs. wel; aſen.

ASNACH, ribbed, having ribs.

ASNADH & ŌSNADH, a ſigh, a groan.

ASNASACH, a hewer of wood or ſtone.

ASRA'NNACH, a ſtranger. potius *achtrannach*.

ASSAIN, plates; *aſſain Phràis ar a luirighnibh*, greaves of braſs upon his legs.

ASSUITH, as ſuith an ghrìan, it was ſunſet.

ASTARTHÒIR, a porter.

ASTAS & ASTAL, a ſpear or Javelin. lat. *haſta*.

ASTEACH, inwards. *leachta aſteach*, flattened inwardy, compreſſed. *aſdigh* or *aſtigh*, within, alſo at home.

ASTRAIM, to travel, to go afar off.

ASTRAIM, to bear or carry aſide, to remove.

ASTRANNACH & *aſrannach*, a ſtranger.

ASUIBH, from you, out of you.

ASUIDHEADH, kindling.

ASUM, from me, out of me.

A T

AT, a riſing in the skin, or flesh, a ſwelling.

AT, milk.

ATA' MÉ, *atàim*, Jam, *a tà tu* & *a taoiſi*, thou art. *a ta ſé* he is: *a tà sibh*, you are. *c'ionus a tà tù?* how do you do. Hiſpanice *como eſta tu*.

ATACH, a requeſt or petition.

ATAIM, to ſwell. *do at do chos*. thy foot is ſwoln.

ATA'IMHEACHT, redemption.

ATAIS, woe, deſolation, deſtruction.

ATAISEACH, deſolate, full of ſorrow.

ATAISEACH, woefull, deſtructive. *creach ataiſeach* a deſtructive *plundering*.

ATAN, Garlands. act. 14. 13. alſo a ſort of hood, cowl, or bonnet.

ATAS, victory.

ATBHACH, an attack.

A'TH, a ford, pl. áthanna. Athcliáth, Dublin. Ath-luáin, Athlone.

ATH, juſt, lawful.

ATHA, vulg fatha, a green, a plain, an open place, a plat-form. hence *ceanatha*, the human face.

ATHA, the cud. ruma.

ATHACH, a giant, pl. athaigh. alſo a plebeian. corrupte *fatach*.

ATHACH, waves.

ATHACH, á requeſt.

ATHACH gaoithe, a blaſt of wind.

ATHAILE, unattentiveneſs.

ATHAINNE, embers, coals. vulg. faithinne.

ATHAIR, a father. *athair Baiſdìghe*, a Godfather. *athair altroma* or *altrannas*, a foſter-father. *athair cleàmhna*, a father in law, athair faoiſidin, a father confeſſor. Gr. & Lat. *pater*. Gothicè *atta*: Cantabricè *aita*: Friſiorum linguâ, *haite*. confer illud Pompei Feſti: *attam pro reverentia ſeni cuilibet dicimus quaſi eum avi nomine appellemus*. hinc *attavus*. Heſychius ſays that the Cretans meant by the word *eittas* what the Greeks meant by *tous pateras*. the old greek word *atta* had the ſame ſignification. vid. Franciſci

Junii

Junii gloſſarium Gothicum ad vocem, atta, ad calcem codicis argentei.

ATHAIR-LUSA, the herb called ground-ivy.

ATHAIR-DHIOBADH, a patrimony. athair thalamhan, yarrow, lat. mellifolium.

ATHAIS, reproach: alſo confuſion, written alſo *aithis*.

ATHAISIM, to revile to reproach. *aithisim* & *aithisiùghadh*, the ſame.

ATHAISEACH, reviling rebuking, &c.

ATHAL, deaf, idem quod *adhal*.

ATHARDHACHT, a patrimonial right, or hereditary property.

ATHARDHAIM, to adopt, to make the ſon of another man capable of inheriting your own eſtate.

ATHARDHADH, adoption, alſo that which belongs to a perſon, by the hereditary right of Kindred, or of adoption.

ATHARGAIBH, importunity, ſollicitation.

ATHARGAIMH, a conflict, or skirmish.

ATHARMACHTADH, parricide, a patre mactando. Pl.

ATHARRU'GHADH, to exchange, to remove.

ATHARRU'GHADH, a difference.

ATHBHACH, ſtrength.

ATHBHACH, a different time.

ATHCHAOIN, a complaint. vid. *éag-caoine*.

ATHCHAGNADH, a chewing the cud.

ATHCHAITE, worn, caſt off.

ATHCHANTAIREACHT, recantation.

ATHCHAIRT, a repairing, alſo a renewal of onés leaſe, or other right, or privilege.

ATHCHARTÒIR, a reſtorer, or renewer of a leaſe, charter, or privilege.

ATHCHASAIM, to return. alſo to untwiſt.

ATHCHASDA, returned. alſo twiſted. ex. *ſnath athchaſda*, twiſted yarn.

ATHCHOGADH, a Rebellion.

ATHCHOGAIM, to rebel.

ATHCHÒIMILEARA'N, a Regiſter;

ATHCHOIMIR, short, abbridged.

ATHCHOIMIRE, an abbridgment.

ATHCHOMARACH, asking, or enquiring.

ATHCHÒIRÌTHE, repaired, mended, athchòrúghadh id.

ATHCHRADH, reſtitution, or reſtoration.

ATHCHURAIM, to reſtore, or recover.

ATHCHUINGE, a repeated requeſt or petition. vid. *cuinge*.

ATHCHUINGIM, to requeſt, entreat, or beſeech. *athchuingim ort*, J pray thee.

ATHCHUIR, banishment, exile.

ATHCHUR, a ſurrender.

ATHCHUIRIM, to give up, to ſurrender. ex. *ro athcuir a fhearrainn air.* he gave him up his lands. alſo to banish, or exile out of a country.

ATHDHRUIDIM, to open.

ATHFHA'S, a new growth, or a ſecond growth.

ATHFA'SAIM, to grow again.

ATHGHABHA'IL, retaken ſpoils.

ATHGHABHAIM, to reſume.

ATHGHAIRID, short.

ATGHAIRE, a brief, an abbridgment.

ATHGHLACAIM, to reſume, to take back.

ATHGHLANADH, to cleanſe a new.

ATHGHLANTA, refined, burnished, or polished.

ATHLADH, awound, or ſcar received in battle, or elſewhere.

ATHLA'GHADH, a delaying or puting off.

ATHLAMH, quick, brisk, nimble.

ATHLEITIDHE, requited, retaliated. Lhuyd.

A'TH-LUAIN, athlone, a Barony in the county of Roſcommon, alſo the town itself.

ATHNAMH, ſtore, great treaſure.

ATHNACAIM, to give up or deliver.

ATHNUA'DHAIM, to repair, to make anew.

ATHNU'ADHAIGHTHEÒIR, a repairer, reſtorer.

ATHREÒS, to improve, amend, or manure.

ATHRIU'CHACH, a man that removes from one country to another; alſo a captive in a foreign land.

ATHRU'GHADH, variableneſs, inconſtancy.

ATHRUIGH, he aroſe, or removed. F.

ATHRHIGHADH, to remove, to change.

ATHRUIGHTHE, of captivity.

ATHSU'IGHEAGHADH, a ſecond proof.

ATHUA'MHAR, horrible, déteſtable.

ATHUA'SGHLADH, Redemption. potiùs *ath-ſhùaſgladh*.

ATRACH, a wherry, a ſmall river-boat, to tranſport paſſengers.

ATTAICE, i. e. ad t'aice, hard by, near you.

ATTEÒGHADH, a dwelling, or habitation.

ATTHRAIDHE, in the firſt place. F.

ATTIN, furz or gorſe.

ATHHUIDH, ſpace.

AUDHACHT, Death.

AUDHALLAIM, to be deaf or hard of hearing. vid. *adhall*. Pl. ex. Cl.

AU'RGNAIS, or eargna, an exalted or noble prayer.

REMARKS ON THE LETTER B.

B is the ſecond letter of the Iriſh Alphabet, as well as of moſt other Alphabets. it is the firſt conſonant, & is called a Labial letter, becauſe the lips are moſtly uſed in the formation of it. in Iriſh manuſcripts of late ages it is written for p; both b & p, being made commutable one with the other, as in the words dubh, *black,* doibh, *to them,* bá, *it was, they write* duph; pa, *&c. which is alſo the caſe with the Greeks & Latins, for the former write* bikros, *for* pikros, amarus. *& the Latins wrote* poplicola *&* publicola *indifferently, &* populus *&* publicus. *alſo* ſcriptum *& not* ſcribtum *from* ſcribo. *by puting a tittle or point over this Letter in Iriſh (which is a late invention being not to be found in any old parchments) it ſounds like the Latin* v *conſonant, as we have* *no ſuch Letter in our alphabet, which is the caſe of the Greeks, tho' their* B *or* beta, *is often rendred in Latin by* v, *as*, *Gr.* Barrhon, *Lat.* Varro. *Gr.* Birgilios, *Lat.* Virgilius. *Gr.* biote *Lat.* vita; *Iriſh* Beatha, *& when titled it ſounds* veatha, vita. *the name of this conſonant in Iriſh, approaches much cloſer in ſound & Letters to the Hebrew name of the ſaid Letter than either the Chaldæan* Betha, *or the Greek* Beta, *it being in Iriſh* Beith *& in Hebrew* Beth. Beth *ſignifies a houſe in Hebrew, &* Both *in Iriſh is a very common name for an open houſe or tent. Tis to be obſerved that the Iriſh conſonants* b, c, d, g, p, t, *by a full point or title ſet over any of them do thereby loſe their ſimple ſtrong ſound, and pronounce after the manner of the Hebrew conſonants* bh, ch, dh, gh, ph, th, *which are ſimply & genuinely aſpirates; on the other hand, tis to be particularly noticed, that the now mentioned Hebrew conſonants, by them called* Begad-kephat *memoriæ cauſa, by fixing a* Dageſch *or full point in the middle of any of them, do thereby alſo loſe their ſimple aſpirate ſound, & pronounce ſtrong like the Iriſh* b, c, d, g, p, t; *ſo that the addition of a full point to any of thoſe Iriſh conſonants changes it immediately into it's correſponding Letter of the Hebrew; & again, the addition of a full point to the above mention'd Hebrew conſonants, changes them into their correſponding Letters of the Iriſh. by this kind of reciprocation between the Hebrew & Iriſh languages, the antiquity of the Iriſh or Celtic ſeems to be ſufficiently demonſtrated; altho' it muſt be confeſſed. that the uſing a full point in either of the two languages is of a late invention, theſe conſonants being naturally wrote down, & the ſtrong or aſpirate pronunciation of them left to the judgment of the ſkilful Readers, who doubtleſs wanted no ſuch points to direct them; thus the modern Spaniards who uſe the* b *& the* v *indifferenly for each other, pronounce the word* Biber *to drink, as if it were written* Biver, *&c. as did alſo the ancient Romans. ex. Hic ſe* Bivo *omnibus ſuis beneſecit. &* Bidit *for* vidit, Bixit *for* vixit, beto *for* veto, boluerit *for* voluerit, Bendere *for* vendere, &c. *vid. Lhuyd. compar. Etymol. pag.* 22.

B A B A

BA', were, have been, the preterperfect tenſe of the verb *bim*, to be, to live, Gr. *Bios* vita & *biô*, vivo. ex. *do bhà mé*, I was, *do bhà tu*, you was, *do bhà ſé*, he was, &c.

BA, the plur. of *Bò*, cows, Lat. Bòs & Gr. Bòs Æol.

BA', good.

BA', death.

BA', under, ex. *bà Arc*, under the boby.

BAAIN, rectiùs *buain*, to cut, or mow down, *do bhuàin luachra*, to cut Ruſhes.

BAAN, matrix bovis, the matrice of a cow PL. it is vulgarly called brúán, & underſtood to be the skin, which covers the calf in the matrice, & is diſcharged after the calf.

Babacht, ſweetneſs, innocence. Lat. *Babas*, a baby or fool. Gr. *babax*, talkative.

Ba'ba'n, a babby.

Ba'bhu'n, a bulwark. PL.

Bac, a hindrance, or impediment. bacail, idem. *do chur bac orrtha*, he hindered them.

Bacach & bacadh, lame, halting. *ni bhiós coſa an bhacaicc ionann*, the legs of the lame are not equal.

Bacaim, to hinder, to fruſtrate, or impede.

Bacaiseach, impeding, or obſtructing.

Bachal & bachol, a ſtaff, a croſier Lat. baculum.

Ba'ca'lta, baked.

Baca'n, the hinge of a door, *air a bhacànaibh*, upon it's hinges, from *baic*, which ſignifies a crooked turn, or bending. Wel. *Bach*, a hook.

Bacat, a captive, or Priſoner. P. L. ex. Cl.

Bacc, a shepherd's crook. Gr. *Baktron* & Lat. *baculum*, F.

Baccim, to crooken, or make crooked.

Bach, a breach, alſo a violent attack or ſuprize.

Bach, drunkenneſs. Lat. *Bacchatio*.

Bachaire, a drunkard, a Bàccho, vid. *beice*. PL.

Bachall, clipping, shearing.

Bachar, an acorn, Lat. *bacchar* the herb Lady'ſglove.

Bachla, a cup, or chalice. PL.

Bachlach, curled, frizled.

Bacla, an armful.

Bac-la'mhach, diſabled in the hand or arm.

Bachlu'bhra, a ſurfeit from drinking. PL.

Bachthorma'n & bachtora'n, the noiſe of drunkards.

Bacoidhim, to go by crutches. PL.

Bactrach, the name of an Irish Druid, who is ſaid to have diſcovered to his Prince, from an Eclipſe of the ſun, the Paſſion of our ſaviour, the very time it happened.

Bachul, a ſtick or ſtaff, Lat. Báculus.

Bachul, *Eaſpuic*, a Bishops ſtaff or Croſier.

Ba'd, a boat, wel. *Bàd* & Fr. *Bateau*.

Badhb, the North.

Badhb, a tract of land.

Badhb, the Roiſton crow, alſo any ravenous brid, asa vulture, &c.

Badhb, i, e, *Bean tuàthach or Bean-Sìghe*, a fairy woman vulgarly ſuppoſed to belong to particular families.

Badhb, a ſcold, a quarelſome woman.

Ba'gach, warlike.

Bagair & bagar, threatning. *a mbagair*, their threats.

Bagairt, idem: pl. *Bagarthaighe*, threats.

Ba'gh, à battle, & *bàighe*, the ſame.

Ba'gh, a kindneſs, reſpect. friendship.

Ba'gh, a word.

Ba'ghach, fond, kind, ſympathetic.

Ba'ghaim, to promiſe.

Ba'ghalach, dangerous, *baoghalach*, the ſame.

Ba'ghthroidim, to wrangle; chide.

Bai, the ſame as *bhì. bài ſé*, he was.

Baic, a twiſt or turn, a crokedneſs or bent. wel. *Bach*, a crook.

Baicbhea'rla, a ſoleciſm, i. e. a crooked reaſoning. PL.

Baichim, to touch.

Ba'idh, a wave.

Ba'idh, love.

Ba'idhe, gratitude, alliance, amity. *a tà bàidhe mór agam leis*, J have a great kindneſs for him.

Ba'idhe, prediction & *baoidhe* the ſame.

Ba'idheach, a comrade, or Coadjutor.

Ba'idheachas, grace or favour.

Ba'idheadh, or báthadh, to drown. *bàidhſighear é*, he will be drowned. *bàithſid an tir*, they shall overflow the land.

Ba'idhte, drowned.

Ba'idìn, a little boat.

Ba'ifphiast, a toad. PL.

Ba'ighim, to talk, to ſpeak to.

Ba'ighìn, a waggon. PL.

Ba'ighle, a fawn. ex. *at chonarc braicheamh acus brù, acus bàighle eatorru: ſochaidhe do dheach an màgh, acus breath agà mharbhadh a ſaou*, i. e. J ſaw a hart & hind, and a fawn between them; this tribe ſtalked thro' the plain, where they fell victims to a wolf.

Bail, a place; hence *Baile* a village, *ball* being the ſame.

B'a'il, put for *budh àil*, as, *niòr bhàil leis m'éiſteacht*. he would not hear me.

Bail, proſperity, good luck.

Bailc, bold, alſo ſtreight.

Baillchreathadh, trembling.

Baile, home, as, *imthigh a baile*, go home.

Baile, a city, town, or village, Lat. *villa*, quaſi *Billa b & v*, being correſpondent & commutable Letters. pl. *Bailte*. N. B. this celtic word *Baille* & the Lat. *Vallis* are originally the ſame, as the ancients always built their habitations in low ſheltered places, near Rivers or Rivulets.

Bailléin, a little bubble, a boſs or ſtud.

Bailléin, Drink.

Bailm, balm, or balſam.

Bailóg, a twig, ſprout, or ſucker.

Bain, the friſt perſon of the préſent of the imperative of the verb *bainim*, to pull, cut down, or take from.

Bain, a drop. pl. *bainnibh, do bhainnibh liòntar làithreach*. Cuimin naomhtha.

Baincheadach, authorized, an authoriz'd perſon.

Bainchid[illegible], it belongs. Pl.

Bainchlia'mhuil, a mother in law. Bainclíámhuin, a mother, or Daughter-in-law.

Ba'inchriota, white clay. Pl.

Ba'indearg, flesh coloured.

Baindìa, a Goddeſs. *Baindùileamh*, the ſame.

Ba'ine, whiter, of the comparative degree.

Baine & *bainne* milk, *bainne reamhar*, thick milk. vid. *lacht*.

Bainéacht, the actions of a heroine. i, e, *eàcht ban, no mnà*. alſo woman-ſlaughter. K.

Baineasóg, a Ferret.

Bainfheis, a wedding feaſt. vulgo *Bainis*.

Bainfiod, firſt perſon of the future of the indicative of the verb *bainim*.

Bainfhirinsgne, the Epicene gender. from *bein* put for feminine & *ſhear* for maſculine & *insgne* a gender. but there is no ſuch gender in the Iriſh, nor in the Hebrew, ſyriac, or chaldean languages, they having only two genders, maſculine & feminine, proper to diſtinguiſh the two ſexes male & female, which is the office of a gender to do.

Bainfhreagradh, a bond, or ſtipulation.

Bainfid, they ſhall take.

Baing, on a ſudden, by ſurpriſe.

Bainghearracht, a Goddeſs. Pl.

Ba'inìdhe, rage, fury, madneſs, *air buile is air bàinìdhe*, mad & furious, alſo ſilly, lunatic.

Bainim, to belong to: *nach bainionn ris*, that doth not belong to him. *bainid*, they belong.

Bainim, to pull, to hew or cut down, to take from. *Bainim ſop*, J pull a wiſp, *bainim crann*, J cut down a tree *bainim diot*, I take from you.

Bainion & banda, female. *León bainion*, a Lyoneſs.

Bainia'rla, a Counteſs.

Baineanta, effeminate.

Bainleòmhan, a Lioneſs.

Ba'inliagh, a Doctreſs, or woman Chirurgion.

Bainriòghan, a Queen.

Bainse, a feaſt; genit. of *Bainnis*.

Bainseach, retired, deſolate.

Ba'inseaghadh, Deſolation, deſtruction.

Bainspireòg, a ſparrow hawk. Pl.

Baintia'rna, a Lord's Lady.

Baintreabh, a widow, *fan ad bhaintreabhaigh*, remain a widow.

Bairche, ſtrong, brave, valiant.

Bairdhéis, the end or point. ex. *Bairdhéis an chlaidhimh*, the point of a ſword.

Bairéad, a bonnet, or cap or any ſort of head-dreſs, from *bàr* the head, & *éide* or *eàdach* clothes; this word is otherwiſe written *biread*, & in the vulgar greek there is *bireta*, & in latin *biretum*, Germ. *Baret*; Ital. *Baretta* ſclavon. *Baretta*,

Ba'ire, a goaling, a military kind of exerciſe played with a ball & hurly, greatly practiſed among the Iriſh. *Bàire comórtais*, a great goal plaid between two counties, or two baronies.

Bairéin, the ribberies, or croſs ſticks, or ſide timbers, between the Rafters of a houſe.

Bairesc, the froth of water, or any other liquor when boiled.

Bairghean, rectius **Bairìn**, a cake. *Baireana òrna*, barly cakes. Lat. *farina*. Ir. *Bairìn*. in the welſh *Bara* ſignifies bread: & in Greek, *Bora* is any meat. in the Heb. *Baroth* any food. & Heb. *Barah*, comedit, refecit ſe paſtu. vid. Buxtorf. Lexic.

Bairreabuadh & *barrabùadhbhail*, a trumpet, or ſounding horn. *do ſhèid a Bharrabhùadh*, he ſounded his trompet.

Bairìghean, a floor, a plot of ground.

Bairinn, a firebrand.

Ba'irneach, perverſe, angry, moroſe.

Ba'irdhealg, a hair-bodkin.

Bairéadtrom, quick, nimble.

Bairial, a ſhoe latchet, alſo the cover of a book.

Bairìn, a cake of Bread. vid. *Bairghean*.

Ba'irseacht, a ſatire.

Bairsgoig, the top of the windpipe.

Bairsìghe, brawling.

Bais, or *bas*, the palm of the hand. pl. *baſa* & *baſaibh*, *làn baiſe*, a handful.

Baischail & *baiſchriot*, redradle.

Baiscne, a tree.

Baisde, Baptiſt, as, *Eoin baiſte*; John the Baptiſt.

Baisdeadh, baptiſm; *baiſteadh* & *baiſte*, idem.

Baisdim, to baptiſe.

Baise, a palm, or hand's breadth.

Baiseal, pride, arrogance, haughtineſs.

Ba'iseoghadh & *bàſùghadh* to die, to periſh. *do chum nàch bàiſeòchadh ſé*, that he ſhould not periſh.

Baisginneach, a Barony in the weſt of the county of Clare, the Eſtate of the Mac-mahons of Thomond, but antiently of the *o Baiſcine*.

Baisìn, a baſon.

Baisleach, an ox.

Baisfhionn, fleſh coloured, reddiſh.

Ba'isteach, Rain, ſevere weather. genit. *bàiſtighe*: *an bogha bàiſtighe*, the Rainbow.

Baisteòir, one that baptizeth.

Baiteach, vulgò *bodach*, a clown.

Ba'ite & *bàidhte*, drowned.

Ba'itidh, *go mbàithidh mé*, that J may blot out.

Baithis, the pate. *baithis an chinn*, the crown of the head. tis the genitive of *Bathas*.

Baitìn, a ſtick, or little ſtaff.

Bal, a place, *ar bal*, *no air an bal*, on the ſpot, inſtantly.

Balach, a Giant, alſo a conceited ſpark. Pl.

Balach, a fellow (or as the Scots ſay) a chill, from *Baòth-laoch*, a fooliſh lad.

Baladh, a ſmell, ſcent, or ſavour. lat. odoratus. alſo the ſmell, one of the ſenſes.

Balaighe, profit, advantage,

Balbh, a ſtammering perſon, tongue-tied, & Hebr. *Balbel*, confuſe loqui. unde *Babel*. lat: *balbus*.

Balbhadh, to become mute &c. *do bhalbhadar na Bréagdhealbha*, the falſe oracles were ſtruck dumb. Lat. *balbutio*. & *balbucinor*.

Balbha'n, the diminutive of *Balbh* a mute, dumb, or tongue-tied perſon.

Bailbhe, the act of ſtammering.

Balc, a hardneſs, or cruſtineſs in the ſurface of the Earth, caus'd by dry weather.

Balc, ſtrong, ſtout, mighty, wel. *Balch* proud, arrogant.

Balg, a man of Letters, or erudition.

Balg, an open, or great gap.

Ball & *bal*, a place. or ſpot. *ball còmhnuigh*, a place of habitation, or abode.

Ball, a limb, or member. pl. *baill* or *boill*. Gr. *melos*, membrum.

Ball, a ſtain, ſpot or ſpeck,

either natural, or artificial. hence *ballach.* ſpeckled.

Balla, a wall or bulwark. Lat. *vallum.* pl. *ballaidhe.*

Balla'n, a teat or dug. Pl.

Balla'n, a shell. *ballàn ſeilghide*, a ſnail-shell.

Balla'n, a churn, or madder.

Ballairdhaim, to divulge, or report.

Ballasdadh, a ſetting forth, a publishing, a declaration. Pl.

Ballghalar, a plague.

Ballnasg, the joints, the limbs. Pl.

Balloisgteach, a Lobſter.

Ballsg, a blot, ſpot, or ſpeckle. pl. *ballsgadha.*

Balma, balm.

Balmuìgheadh, to embalm.

Ba'lta, a welt or border. pl. baltaighe. Pl.

Baltaidhe, fetters, bolts.

Ba'n, white. *làir bhàn*, a white mare. lat. canus, by changing the initial letter b into c.

Ba'n, true, certain.

Ba'n, copper.

Ba'n, waſte, uncultivated, hence *pàirc bàin.* a waſte field.

Ba'n, i. e. *firinne*, truth.

Ban, pro *bun*, the foot or pedeſtal of any thing.

Ban, uſual, common, *do ban & do lorg*, uſually. & banadh the ſame. Pl.

Ban, light.

Bana, death.

Banab, an Abbeſs.

Banabh, & *Banabhin*, a ſucking pig.

Banadh, go banadh, uſually.

Ba'nadh, to waſt: *bànſuìghear é*, it shall be waſted.

Bana'ghadh, pillaging, or plundering.

Ba'naighim, to make waſte or deſolate: alſo to blaunch or whiten.

Ba'naim, to grow pale.

Banais, a feaſt, or a wedding-Entertainment.

Banaiteach, ſerious. Pl.

Banaltra, a nurſe.

Banamhalta, shamefaced.

Banara, a maid ſervant.

Banasal, a she aſs.

Banbh, or *banbhàn*, a pig, a ſlip.

Banba, an ancient name of Ireland.

Banchéile, a wife, or ſpouſe.

Banchoigle, a cup-goſſip, a she companion.

Banchoìmhdeacht, a waiting maid.

Banchonganta, a midwife.

Banchontaim, to ſtipulate.

Banchruitire, a woman that plays on a harp or violin.

Banchuisleanach, a woman-piper, or one that plays upon a wind-inſtrument.

Bainfheada'nach, the ſame.

Bandha, female, modeſt.

Bandé & *baindia* a Goddeſs.

Bandru'adh, or *bandrùidhe* a ſorcereſs.

Bane, a wave; Pl.

Banfha'igh, a Propheteſs.

Banfheadhmanach, a Waiting woman, or houſe heeper.

Banfhlu'gsa, fluxus muliebris. Pl.

Banfhlaith, a Lords Lady.

Banfhu'adach, a Rapt.

Bang, a nut, v. gloſſar, vetus.

Bang, a reaping.

Bang, the touch.

Bangadh,

Bangadh, a promiſe.

Banghaisgéadhach, a woman champion.

Banghal, the ſame. *gail, no, gaiſceadh mnà.* idem.

Banmhac, a ſon in law.

Banmha'thair, a mother in law.

Bann, a marching, or journeying.

Bann, a band of men.

Bann, a law, a proclamation, *banna Imperialia*, the banns of the German Empire, *banna matrimonialia* the bans of mariage. hence allſo *bann eagluiſe*, Eccleſiaſtic cenſure.

Bann, a deed or fact.

Bann, death.

Bann, a ball. Pl. ex. Cl.

Bann, a Cenſure, ſuſpenſion, or interdict.

Banna, a band, or troop.

Bannach, i. e. *gniómhach*, actual, or active.

Bannach, a fox.

Bannaomh, a womant ſaint.

Bannla'mh, a cubit, a bandle. *bannlámh éàduigh*, a bandle of cloath.

Bannleannaim, to act the part of a midwife.

Bannsach, an arrow, a dart.

Bannshaoirseach, licenſed, authorized. Pl.

Bannsorn, a kind of gridle or bakeſtone. lat. fornax, furnus, clibanus.

Banóglach, a ſervant maid. *banòglach an tiàrna*, Ancilla Domini.

Banrach, a fold, *banrach caorach* a ſheep-fold.

Banrach, a ſmock or ſhift.

Bansgal, a woman. ex. *a bhanſgal, ar peadair, ni as thuc damh an té deir tu*, woman J know not the man, ſays Peter. *is tre banſgal tàinig bàs don bhith.* vid. *Leabhar breac.*

Bansgla'bha, a bond-maid.

Banscoth, a ſon in law. Pl.

Banshear, or **banshearach**, a Mare-Colt.

Banta, a niece.

Baoghal, peril, danger. *a Mbaogal catha*, in the perils of a battle.

Baoghlach & *baòghalach*, perilous, dangerous.

Baois, luſt, concupiſcence.

Baois, levity, vanity, madneſs *Baois na hóige*, the follies of youth *teach Baoiſe*, a Bedlam.

Baoischiol, laſcivious,

Baoistleach, a brothel, or bawdy-houſe.

Baoithchreidmheagh, credulous.

Baos, fornication.

Baoth, weak, ſoft, ſimple. *còmhràdh baoth*, ſimple talk.

Baothchaisigh, riotous, profuſe.

Ba'r, ſometimes uſed for búr, your, *Beithi agam bhàr Riòghacht ſagart*, you ſhall be unto me as a Kingdom of Prieſts.

Ba'r, a ſon. Heb. *bar*, filius, as *Bar Jonah*, the ſon of Jonah. *Dagh-bhàr* a good ſon. vid. the Irish Poem of Eocha o Floinn, ex. *Adhraim do Rígh na nduile do dha-bhàrr dìon ar ndàoine.* from this word bár, comes the word barrán & barránac, a young man commonly pronounced bearránac. vid. *Bearànach.* ſcoticè *Bearn.*

Bar, a learned man.

Bar, or *barr*, the head or top of any thing. hence *barrín*, rectius *bar-*

dhiòn, a cover for the head, a cap or mitre, *Cathbharr.* a helmet. wel: *Bar*, the top of any thing.

BA'R, the hair of the head.

BAR, the overplus of a thing, alſo advantage. as, *bàr aoiſe agus foghluim.*

BA'R, ſway, excellency. *rug ſé an bàr*, he bore the ſway.

BA'R, the top or ſummet of any thing. Armor: *Bar* & cantabricé *Barua.* hinc the Italian *Barruca*, & the French perruque.

BARA, to go, to march.

BARA, anger.

BARA, the palm of the hand.

BARAMHAIL, a ſuppoſition, a conjecture, or opinion, *droch-bhamhail*, a bad thought or opinion. *do reir mo bharamhlach*, according to my opinion, or conjecture.

BARAMHLAIM, to ſuppoſe, or conjecture.

BARAMÒTRE, the plant call'd worm wood. Lat. abſinthium.

BARANN, a degree or ſtep, alſo a ſtroke.

BARA'NTA & *baràntas*, a warrant, alſo confidence.

BARA'NTAMHAIL, warrantable, authentic.

BARA'NTAS, commiſſion.

BARBA, ſeverity.

BARBRÒG, the barbery-bush.

BARC, a ſtorm. alſo, much.

BARC, a ſmall ſhip or bark.

BA'RC, 'a book, unde *bárc-lann*, a Library.

BA'RD, a poet. Lat. bardus. pl. *Bàird.* Brit. *Bardh*, a mimic or jeſter, a poet.

BA'RDAS, a lampoon, or ſatire.

BA'RRDA'IGHEACHT & *bàirdeamhlacht*, a writing of Satires, or other reviling Rhimes.

BA'RDAMHAIL, addicted to Satires or Lampoons.

BARG, burning, red hot.

BARN, a Judge Wel. *Barn* Judgment.

BARN, a fight or battle.

BA'RR, id. qd *bàr*: *dà bhàrr*, over & above. alſo the height or top of any thing. *bàr-thuisligh*, a ſtumbling, or falling head-long.

BARR, *briuin*, CATHBHA'RR, a helmet, becauſe worn on the head.

BARR, the hair of the head, alſo the head.

BARR, an end.

BARR, ſewer.

BARRA, a bar.

BARRA, the fat of the pot, alſo greaſe.

BARRACH, tow: *ſnaithe barraigh*, threads of tow.

BARRACHAS, overplus, alſo great ſway.

BARRAGHAL, the tops, or lop-branches of trees. *bàrraghlach*, id.

BARRAIDHEACHT, id. q. *barrachas.*

BARRAÌGHIN, a mitre. vid. bar.

BARRAIST, borage.

BARRAMHAIL, gay, genteel.

BA'RRCHAS, curled hair.

BARRDÒG, a box, a pannier, a hampier.

BARRÒG, a young girl. the diminutive femine of Bar. *Barròigin*, id.

BARRÒG, a knot.

BARRÒG, an oppreſſion or ſtitch in ſickneſs.

BARRÒG, a grappling, or ſeizing, a faſtning-hold taken in wreſtling. aliás burrog.

BARRÒG, a wattle to make a wyth.

BARROGAIM, to take faſt hold of.

BA's, Death. Heb. *Baas*, pætruit, fætuit. 1. ſam. c. 13. v. 4. for Death ſubmits the body to ſtench & rottenneſs.

BAS, the palm of the hand. *baſa*, the palms. *bùailſid ſiàd a mbaſa uime*, they shall clap their hands at him.

BASAL, Judgment.

BASAL, pride, arrogance.

BASASCANAS, the baſe in muſick.

BASBAIRE, a fencer.

BASBRUÌDHEACH, leacherous.

BASC, red or ſcarlet.

BASC, round.

BASCAÉID, a basket. *baſcèid*, idem.

BASCAIRM, a circle.

BASCARNACH, lamentation, alſo ſtammering.

BASCART, cinnabar. Pl.

BASC-CHARNTE, globular.

BASC-CRIADH, Radle.

BASDARD, a baſtard.

BASE, the baſe, a baſis.

BASGAIM, to ſtop or ſtay, to check, to drown.

BAISGAIRE, a mournful clapping of hands, ex. *go raibh an chathair uile ſo aongàir guil, agus Baſgaire*. L. B.

BA'SLOG, carnificina.

BASOILLE, a vaſſal, or Tenant. F. C.

BASSA, fate or fortune.

BA'SU'CHADH, a puting to death.

BAT, & bata, a ſtaff or ſtick.

BATAIL, threatning or terrifying.

BATH & *ba*, pl. of *bò*, Kine, or cows. *ſeacht mbath*, ſeven cows.

BA'TH, the ſea.

BA'TH, a bay.

BA'TH, death, ſlanghter, murder.

BATHAÌNTE, a booty in cattle.

BATHAIS, baptiſm. *ò ghein Chrìoſt go a bhathais*, from Chriſt's nativity to his baptiſm. L. B.

BA'THAMH, to drown, to eclipſe, to blot out; or cancel.

BA'THAM, to diè, to periſh. *ad bàth Murcha*, Morogh died.

BATHAS, the top of any thing. *bathas cinn* the crown of the head.

BATHGHORM, a kind of blew, or azure colour.

BATHLACH, a clown. vid. balac.

BATHLAN, a calm.

BATHLAODH, a hat. galerus. Pl.

BATHRÒID, a token.

BATHSHRUTH, a calm, alſo any part of a ſtream that does not flow rapid.

BATROS, Roſemary.

B E

BÉ, is, *noch ar bé*, who is.

BÉ, night.

BÉ, a woman. *bean* or *ben*, idem. pl. *béithe*. young handſome women.

BÉ, the viſage, or face.

BÉBH, he dyed.

BEABHAM, to die.

BEAG & *beacàn*, a mushroom.

BEACH, a bee. *Saithe Beach* a ſwarm of bees.

BEACHT, a multitude.

BEACHT, a circle, a ring, or compaſs. BEACHT, perfect.

BEACHTA, carriage, behaviour.

BEACHTAIM, to compaſs, to embrace. BHACHTAIGHTHE, perfected.

BEACHDA'GHIM, to certify or aſſure.

BEACHDAMHAIL, round.

BEACHLANACH, a place where Beehives ſtand.

BEACHLANN, a bee-hive.

BEACHRAINIM, to grieve or trouble.

BÉAD, mournful or ſorrowful news.

BEADA'IDHEACHT, ſweet mouthedneſs, or an Epicurean taſte.

BEADA'IDHE, a lover of Dainties.

BEADAIDHEAN, a Scoffer.

BÉADAIDHEANACHT, ſcurrility.

BEADAÌDHIM, to act the Paraſite, alſo to love ſweet things.

BEA'DA'N & *beadànacht*, calumny, talking ill of the neighbour.

BÉADA'NACH, calumniating, given to calumny.

BEADAS, that ſhall be.

BEAG, little: *drong air ar beag ſibh*, they that deſpice you. beag nach, almoſt, in a manner.

BEAGA'N, a little, a ſmall quantity. Welsh. Bychán, ſmall.

BEAGEAGLACH, void of fear.

BEAGLUA'CH, deſpicable, of little value.

BÉAL, a mouth. *beàl mór*, a wide mouth. Wel. Bill. angl. bill.

BEA'LA, to die: *gach aon tairingios clóidheamh, is ó cloidheamh at bhe la*. Leabhar breac. Qui utitur gladio, gladio peribit.

BEALACH, a high-way, a road or path. *bealach àr ſlànaighthe*, via ſalutis noſtræ.

BEALAD, anointing.

BÉALBHACH, a bit. *béalbhach ſriain*, the bit of a bridle.

BÉAICHAINTEACH, talkative.

BÉAICHRA'BHADH, Hypocriſy; devotion in words. unde BÉAL-CHRA'BHACH. a Hypocrite.

BÉALDHRUIDIM, to ſtop one's mouth, to ſilence or nonplus.

BÉAIDU'NAIM, idem.

BÉALFHOTHARGAIN, a gargariſm, or waſhing of the mouth.

BÉALFHOTHARA'GADH, a gargling of the mouth. id.

BÉALGACH, prattling or babbling.

BÉALGHRA'DH, diſſimulation falſe love:

BEA'LRA'IDHTEACH, famous; alſo pratling, talkative.

BÉAIRA'DH, any language or tongue. *do dhearſgnaidh ſe dom gach nidh na bhealradh ſein*. he related all to me in his own language. L. B.

BEALTAIDH & *bealtan*, drity, filthy.

BEALTA'IDHEACAT, unclean'neſs.

BEALTAINE, a compact, or agreement.

BÉAL-TINE, or *beil-tine*, ignis *Beli* Dei Aſiatici: i. e. *tine-Beil*. May day, ſo called from large fires which the *D*ruids were uſed to light on the ſummets of the higheſt hills, into which they drove four footed beaſts, uſing at the ſame time certain ceremonies to expiate for the ſins of the People. this pagan ceremony of lighting theſe fires in honour of the Aſiatic God Belus, gaue its name to the entire month of May, which is to this day called *mi na Beal-tine* in the Iriſh language. Dor. Keating ſpeaking of this fire of Beal ſays, that the cattle were drove thro'it & not ſacrificed, & that the chief deſign of it was to keep off all contagious diſorders from them for that year, & he alſo ſays, that all the Inhabitants of Ireland quenched their fires on that day, & kindled them again out of ſome part of that fire. the above opinion about the Cattle, is confirm'd by the following words of an old gloſſary, copied by Mr. Edward Lhuyd. » *da tene ſoinmech do gnitis* na druithe *contincet laib moraib foraib: agus do berdìs na ceatra entra or teomanduib cecha bliadna.* » the main ſenſe of which is, that the Druids lighted two ſolemn fires every year, and drove all four footed beaſts through them in order to preſerve them from all contagious diſtempers during the current year.

BEAN, a woman, or a wife. vid. *Ben.*

BEAN, a ſtep, or degree.

BEAN, he beat. & *beanaim* to beat. anglo-ſax, to *bang*.

BEANADH & *Beanaim*, to appertain or belong to, *an ní bheanas liom*, the thing that belongeth to me. alſo to touch, or meddle with, *nà bean liom.* vid *bain.*

BEANADH & *beanaim*, to reap, to ſhear, to cut. *do bheanadar an fógmhar*, they reaped the harveſt. *beanſaidh mé a ceann dì* Iwill cut her head off. rectiús *do bhaineadar*, *bainſeadh mé.*

BEANADH, dullneſs, bluntneſs.

BEANAGHADH, a Salutation. rectiús *beanùghadh.*

BEANA'N, the name of one of the Iriſh Saints, called in Latin Benignus, who was the Succeſſor of Saint Patrick in Ardmagh.

BEANANN, furniture, houſhold goods.

BEANCHOBHAR, a horn. *beanchobhra*, plur. *beanchobharach*, horned, having horns.

BEANGA'N, a branch or bough: *beangàin do chrannaibh tiugha*, branches of thick trees. alſo the tooth of a fork or trident.

BEANN, the top or, ſummet of a mountain or rock. *dà bheann deàg beanna Beola.* the twelve ſummits of *Beanna Beola*, high mountains in the county of Galway; alſo a promontory or head Land towards the Sea; as *bén-eadair*, the hill of Hoth to the Nort-eaſt of Dublin. but notwithſtanding theſe Examples it ſignifies properly any ſteep high hill, ſeeing we find it ſo uſed throughout Ireland, ſcotland, and wales, itis of the ſame origine with the Gr. *Bounos.* in the welch it is *pen*, as *pen-man-muir.*

BEANN, a horn, Lat. cornu.

BEANN, i. e. *corn*, a drinking cup, becauſe anciently drinking cups were of horn.

BEANNA BAIRCE, a famous mountain in the extremity of the county of Derry in Ulſter.

BEANNACH, horned, or forked.

BEANNACHAR, or *Beannchuir*, i. e. *beanna bò*, cow-horns.

BEANNACT, a a ſalutation, alſo a benediction. tis properly written *Beandacht.*

BEANNAIGHIM, to bleſs, to conſecrate, alſo to greet or ſalute. *do bheannaigh ſé tri cealla*, he conſecrated three churches. *beannaighthear dhuit*, God ſave you.

BEANNAIGHTHE, bleſſed, conſecrated.

BEANNÓG, a coif, or linen cap worn comonly by women.

BEANNU'GHADH, or *beandùghadh* a benediction or ſalutation.

BEANNUIGHTHE, bleſſed.

BEANU'GHADH, to recover. *do bhean ſé an tiomlàn* he recovered the whole.

BEANRÌOGHAN, a Queen, as ſhe is the wife of a King, & not a *Righbhean*, or ſovereign Queen.

BEAR, a ſpit. *air bhearaibh fada ſionnchoill*, on long wooden ſpits.

BÉAR, the beaſt called the Bear.

BEARA, a Judge.

BEARA, ſpears, or Javelins.

BÉARA, Bearhaven, the name of a

territory in the moſt ſouth weſt part of Ireland, extending from near Glanroghty to Bantry Bay. the country called *Beàra* formerly belonged to the o Driſcols, who were of the tribe of Dairinne & Ithian Race; but in late ages to the o Sullivans.

BEARADH & *beirim*, to take or carry away, to bring. ex. *béaruid léo*, they shall take with them. *beir leat amach*, bring away with you. Lat. *fero* & Gr. *Phero*, porto, aufero.

Note that the Imperative *beir*, which is the ſame with *feir*, (the b as well as the *v* conſonant being commuttable with f) agrees exactly with the Latin *fer*.

BEARADH & *beirim*, to bear, to bring forth. *do bheir toradh*, to bear fruit. this as well as the foregoing verb makes it's participle *breith*, as, *ag breith leó*, carrying away with them, *ag breith clainne*, bearing children: & their perfect tenſe *rug*. as *do rug leis*; *do rug sí clann*. Lat. *fero* to breed, bring forth, or bear. & Heb. *Peri* fructus, & *Parah* fructum edidit, *b*, the Initial in Bearad & *p*, the Initial in the Heb. Parah, making no difference. Goth. *Bairan*.

BEARADH & *beirim*, to tell to relate, which makes its perfect tenſe *Beart*, as, *ad beart an ſile*, fert Poeta; *ad bheirim*, vulgò *a deirim*, correſponds very cloſely with the ſame Latin verb *fero* to report, relate, or ſay. this Iriſh verb in the firſt ſenſe, is like the Gr. & Latin; in the ſecond, it agrees with the Lat. & Hebrew: & in the laſt with the Latin only.

BEARA'N & Bearánach, a young man, a youth, Goth. & Iſlandicé *Barn*, Saxonicé *Bearn*, ſcotice *Bern*.

BEABADH, a boiling or ſeething.

BEARBHAIM, to melt, diſſolve, or liquify; alſo to ſhave the beard, rather than *bearraim*.

BEARBÒIR, a barber.

BEARG, a ſoldier, or champion.

BEARG, Anger.

BÉARGACHD, diligence.

BÉARLA, a language, or Dialect. *Béarla na féine*, the Fenian Iriſh, *Béarla na bhfileadh*, the Poetick-Iriſh. *beàrla na Déagharſgair* the ſtile of the Hiſtoriographers. *gnàithbheàrla*, the vulgar Iriſh. it is now uſed for the Engliſh tongue, & is the ſame originally with the French *parler* & the Italian *parlare*. the Iriſh Etymoligiſts derive it from *béal* the mouth & *ràdh*, a ſaying, i, e, any Dialect or ſpeech. but this ſeems an abſurd derivation.

BEA'RN, a breach, agap. a notch, or crevice. *béarnaidhe druite*, repaired breaches.

BEARR, ſhort, wel. *Byr*; corn. & arm. *Ber*.

BEARRA, a ſpear, a ſpit, ſometimes written *Bior*; *Bior iàruinn*, a ſpit of Iron. Lat. *veru*. wel. cor. & ar. *Ber*.

BEARRADA'N, a pair of Snuffers. *Smòlodòir*. the ſame.

BEARRADH, clipping, ſhearing, or cuting off from *Bearraim*, to ſhave, or ſhear. *bearrſa ſé*, he will ſhave. *ag bearradh a chaorach*, ſhearing his ſheep.

BEARRADH, a piece, ſhred, or ſlice, alſo a ſegment.

BEARRAN, gall, alſo grief, ſmart.

BEARRAG, Angry.

Bea'rrthòg, a Razor.

Bea'rrthòir; any ſatyrical, or bitter tongued man.

Beart, a bundle, as *beart tùighe*, *beart feùr* a bundle of ſtraw, of hay; alſo any load.

Beart, a judgment.

Beart, clothes. as *cois-bheart*, shoes & ſtockings *ceann-bheart*, hat & wig.

Beart, ſaid, the third perſon perfect tenſe of the verb *beirim*, to ſay, *ad bheart an file* vulgo *adùbhairt an file.*

Beart, the third perſon ſingular of the perfect tenſe of the Indicative mood of the verb *bheirim*, to give *do bheart*, he gave.

Beart, to carry, to catch, hold, bring forth, is a perfect tenſe of the verb *beirim.* this word & the ſubſtantive it governs are often rendered in English by the verb of the ſaid ſubſtantive as *do bheart, no do rug leim*, he leapt. the difference betwen thoſe two verbs is, that *beirim*, to give, hath an aſpiration on the initial letter b, in the preſent & the future tenſes, as *bheirim no do bheirim*, J give. *bhearſad, do bhearſad*, vel *do bhèar* Jwill give. But *Beirim*, to carry &c. can never have the ſaid aſpiration, & maketh *rugus* as well as *beartus*, in the firſt perſon of the perfect tenſe, & are both equally formed in all other perſons, nor can it have *do* before it in the preſent or future tenſes, as the other verb hath.

Beartaighim, to wield, or flourish. as *ag beartùghadh a chràoiſeach*, wielding his ſpear: alſo to meditate, as, *do bheartuigh ſé an gnìomh*, he meditated on the fact: likewiſe to tuck up or gather, as, *Brighid ag beartùghadh a brait*, Brigidá truſſing her garment. it means to shrug or ſtir up. as, *tug bertùghadh air fèin a meodhon a airm agus a Eàdàighe.*

Beartar, a caſt, a shot, or ſtroke.

Bea'rtha, shaved, shorn, *geirſciàn beàrrtha* a sharp Razor.

Beartha, boiled.

Bearthoìr, a Barber, a shearer *béarthòir*, quaſi Barbathòir.

Beartrach, a pair of Tables, or cheſſ-boards.

Béas, behaviour, manners. pl. *béaſa & beaſaibh.*

Béas, certain.

Beaschon, a ſyllogiſm.

Beaschnaghadh, an agreement, or accomodation.

Béasna'idhim, to confederate.

Beasg, a harlot.

Beastan, a grievance.

Beith, a birch tree. Lat. Betula; hence the name of the Irish letter B. or beith, according to o Flaherty. perhaps rather from the Beech tree. Pl. the letter Beith, anſwers more exactly to the Heb. B. or Beth than to the chald. Betha, & the Gr. Beta.

Beatha, life. *crann na beatha*, the tree of Life. Lat. vita. Gr. Biote. vid. *Bith*, infrá.

Beataghadh, provender, alſo a portion or allowance of meat.

Beathach, a Beaſt pl. *beathaigh allta*, wild beaſts. *beathaigheach* the ſame.

Beathaidh, living, *a mbeathaidh*, amongſt the living.

Beathaighim, to feed, to nourish.

Beathghadh, nurture, or bringing up, Education.

Beathmhan, a bee.

Beathodach, a Beaver.

Beathra, water.

Beathu'ghadh, to ſupport, or feed.

Béd, a deed or action, a practice. *béd nach cóir.* Lat. facinus. wel. Beth a thing.

Béd, a mournful news, or diſmal ſtory.

Bédfóriobhadh, a commentary, a regiſtring or recording of matters.

Béic, an outcry, a roaring, a grievous crying.

Béice, & *Béiceach*, crying out thro' grief, clamourous weeping. it is exactly equal to the Hebrew *Bechi*, *Becheh*, & *Bechith*, all words of the ſame ſignification, meaning loud or clamorous weeping, fletus, ploratus, vid. the Heb. verb *Bachah*, flevit, deflevit cum lamentatione, & elevatione vocis, whence the Latin Bacchus & Bacchanalia, vid. Henr. opitius 's Lexic.

Beiceadh, or *beicim*, to roar or cry aloud. ex. *cia tuſa bheiceas um an Righ*, who art thou that crieſt out unto the King.

Beicìghil, an outcry.

Beichairc, a bee-hive.

Béicim, to cry out loud, to roar.

Beicléimneacht, a dancing or ſkipping. Pl.

Beid, they ſhall be.

Béil, of the mouth. pl. *Béilgibh*, is ſometimes written.

Béile, a meal's meat.

Beille, a kettle, or chaldron.

Beillea'n, blame, reproach. commonly ſaid, *meilleàn*.

Beilt, or *bailt*, a cingle Ang. Sax. belt. Lat. Balteus.

Béim, a ſtroke, or blow: pl. *béimeann. béim cloidhimh*, a ſtroke of a ſword.

Béim, ſometimes ſignifies a ſtep, a pace. Gr. Bêma.

Béim, a blêmish, ſtain or ſpòt. *gan bhéim gan locht.* without ſtain or blemiſh.

Béim, a beam, or large peice of timber.

Béimcheap, a whipping-ſtock.

Béimneach, reproachful, contumelious, abuſive. ex. *nir bhu naithir béimneach*, non erat ſerpens contumelioſa. Brogan. in vit. Brigid.

Béimreach, talkative.

Béinid, or binid, a cheeſe runnet.

Béine, a champion, or famous Hero.

Béine, the Evening; ſo call'd from the bright appearance of the planet venus at the ſetting, of the ſun, & after. vid. *Ben* infrà.

Béine, a ſeparation, or disjunction.

Beinìn, a little woman. corn. Benen & Wel. Bennyn a woman.

Beinn, from *beann*, a ſummet, or top of a hill.

Benneòchuidh ſé, he ſhall bleſs. vid. *beannùghadh*.

Beirbhìghis, an Anniverſary feaſt or vigil. Pl.

Beiriatas, birth.

Beirim, vid. bearad.

Beirsgian, a razor.

Beirt, two perſons, whether men or women.

Beirt, help, aſſiſtance.

Beirt, a burden.

Beirthe, birth. potius born.

Béistin, a dimin. of *biaſt*, a little beaſt, Lat. beſtiola, by the moderns'tis taken for a any little worm or Inſect Lat. vermiculus.

ex.

ex. *as eatal mòr liom an Bèiſlin mbigsi dſàghail.* old parchm.

BEISGINE, peace, quiet, eaſe, reſt.

BEISGINE, ointment, oil.

BEISTRE, a veſtry.

BEIT, both, twain.

BEITH, to be: *ar mbeith*, being, *dà mbeith* if it be.

BEITH, a being, or Eſſence. rectius *bith* qd. vid.

BEITH & *Beithe*, a birch tree. Flaherty, betula, vel potius, a beech tree. *beith ſéimh.* bh. or b.

BEITHEACH, or, *Beathach*, a beaſt.

BEITHEAMHAIN, bees.

BEITHIL, bethelem.

BEITHNÌUR, the plant St. John's-wort, Lat. hypericum.

BEITHIR, a bear, a fierce wild beaſt, has an affinity with the Hebrew *Behema*, brutum, beſtia, fera.

BELRA, a pariſh or diſtrict. ex. an lìon tìre an gac tuaith, an lìon cathrach an gac tìr, an lìon belra an gach Cathair, agus an lìon Daoine in gac belra. I.. B.

BEMÌS, we would have been. *go mbemis air àr n'ais an dara hùair*, we would have been on our return a ſecond time.

BEN, or *Bean*, a woman. Wel. *Benyn.* Corn. *Banen.* Note this celtic word *Ben* is the radical origin of the Latin Venus, which means a woman, & may be as properly *benus* as *venus* the b & the v being equivalent in moſt of the antient languages. the genitive caſe of *ben* is *bene*, pronounced *benne*, in two ſyllables. ex. *dia bhene*, corruptly *dia aoine*, dies veneris, fryday; & the genitive of *bean* was primitively & properly *beana* which was likewiſe it's plural; but now it is ſtrangely & awkwardly corrupted into *mnà. Ben* is as frequently uſed in all old Irish parchments as *bean.* vid. poema ſancti Canici in Chron. Scotor. ad annum 532.

BENÉIGEAN & *Benèigniùghadh*, a rape.

BEO, cattle; beo living, or a live; hence.

BEÒDHA, lively, full of ſpirits.

BEÒDHACHT, vigour, ſprightlineſs.

BEÒDHAIM, to quicken, bring to life.

BEÒ-GHAINEAMH, quick-ſands.

BEÒIL, the genitive caſe of *beòl* or *beùl.* as, *teagaſg Beoil.* oral Diſcipline.

BÉOL, the mouth.

BEÒLACH, i. e. *Beòlaoch* an active lad, or man.

BÉOL-OIDEAS, tradition, or oral inſtruction.

BÉO-LUA'ITH, hot Embers, or rather hot aſhes.

BÉO-RA'DHARC, quick-ſightedneſs, or Diſcernment.

BÉO-RA'DHARCACH, a quick-ſighted or diſcerning man.

BEÒSACH, bright, glittering.

BEÒTHORRACH, ready to lye in.

BERRADH, the hair of the head.

BES, the belly. alſo a bottle.

BES, Rent, tribute.

BESCNA, peace.

BESCNA, any Land that is inhabited.

BETERLEACH, the old Law, or old teſtament. *s'an mbeterleach* in the old teſtament. Lat. in veteri lege. *nóileach*, the new law, or new teſtament. Leabhar breac paſsim.

BETHLUISNION, according to

Flaherty ſignifies the Iriſh Alphabet, from it's three firſt Letters. B, L & N.

Bethe, Birch, Lat. Betula.

Béul, the mouth, alſo an Orifice, or the open part of a veſſel, or other thing.

Béul, the falſe God Belus, to whom the ſolemn Druidiſh fires in Irland were dedicated.

Béulmhach, or *Beùlbhach*, the bit of a bridle, *Béulmhach Sriain.*

B I

Bì, or Bith, a killing or murthering. ex. *Conal ro bith Aodha, Luigh laga ro bi Béine Brior.* vid. Annal. Tighern. paſſim.

Bì, was, anſwering to all perſons as well in the ſingular, as in the plural numbers. as *do bbi mé, bhì tu, ſé*, &c. Lat. fui.

Bì & Beo, gr. bio, living, *Jóſa mac Dé bhì*, Jeſus ſon of the living God. *caithfidh gach Bì a bhiathadh*, every living thing muſt be ſupported & fed. *c'airm a ccuàla cluas neach a bì*, ubinam audivit auris viventis. Brogan.

Biach, i. e. *ball feardha*, virilia viri.

Biachachd, Priapiſmus. Pl.

Bìadh, meat, food, ſuſtenance.

Bia'dmhar, plentiful, abounding with proviſion.

Bìadhta, fed, fat. *Damh biàdhta*, a ſtall-fed ox.

Bia'dhtach, a hoſpitable generous man; alſo a particular order of People among the old Iriſh, whoſe care & duty was to ſupply the King's houſhold with all ſorts of proviſions, they alſo furniſhed the ſtanding army of the Kingdom or Province, as well as all foreigners or travellers, & were in the quality of publick victuallers. Now it ſignifies a good & hoſpitable houſekeeper.

Biail, a hatchet, or Ax. Wel. *Buyall.* ſuev. *beyel.*

Bìan, a pelt, skin, or hyde of a Beaſt.

Bìas, i, e, *gonſas*, that ſhall hurt or wound.

Bìast, anciently ſignified a beaſt, as alſo fiſh, Birds Lat. Beſtia, it now is taken for a worm, or little reptile, & written *piaſd.*

Bia'ta, well fed. vid. biàdhta.

Bia'tach, a generous farmer or hoſpitable man. vid. *Biadhtach.*

Bia'tuis, the plant or herb Betony or beet, Lat. Betonica.

Bichearb, no bichim, mercury or quick ſilver.

Bidhchea'rd, i. e. *biadh-chéard* a tavern, or victualling houſe.

Big, from beag, little.

Bigéun, or *Bigin*, a coif, a hair-lace, a caul that women truſs their hair in. Pl.

Bigh, glue, or bird-lime.

Bil, good.

Bil, a beck or bill of a fowl.

Bil, the mouth. Brit. Bil, the mouth of a veſſel.

Bile, a tree, *bile màgh Adhair*, a remarkable tree in the plain of màgh adhair in the county of Clare, where the Dal-Caſſian Princes were uſually inaugurated.

Bilian, a ſmall Veſſel; from *ian*, a veſſel, & *bile* or *bille* ſmall, little.

Bille, a bill, *bille dealuighthe*, a bill of divorce.

Bille, poor, little, mean, weak.

Crioſt do ghùidhe ni hatach mbille, i, e, *nì guidhe bocht Criòſt do ghùidhe.*

Billeòg, a corruption of Duilleòg, a leaf of a tree, or of a book.

Billeog-bha'ite, water Lilly, Lat. Nymphæa.

Billeoga an Spoinc, Colt's foot, Lat. Tuſſilago.

Bim, J am, J am wont to be.

Binn, true.

Binn, J was, J was uſed to be, *do bhinn* idem.

Bìnn, ſweet, harmonious, melodious *Pſailmceatlach binn*, a ſweet Pſalmiſt. *as binn do ghuth*, thy voice is ſweet. it is very often prefixed to ſeveral words by way of a compound, as, *binnbhriàthracht*, éloquence. *binnchéolmhar* Harmonious, *binnguthach* melodious. it's comparative is *binne* more ſweet or melodious.

Binn, from Beann a hill or Promontory. in books of the middle ages it is ſometimes written pinn.

Binne & binnios, harmony, melody.

Binnea'n, a Bell. *gur beanadh binneàn Chiaràin air*, an expreſſion that ſignifies a formal excommunication by the ceremony of the bell, &c. vid. chronic. ſcotorum ad an. 1043.

Bìndiol, a forehead-binder to dreſs children's heads.

Bìnnea'duir, the hill of Hoth near Dublin.

Binnéalta, pretty, handſome, neat, fine, Lat. bellus.

Binnéaltach, muſical, harmonious, from the melody of Birds.

Binid & bindean, Calf's runnet which is put into milk, to thicken & conſolidate it for cheeſes.

Binéger & binéigre, vinegar or pickle, quaſi *géire an ſhiòna*, the dregs or acids of wine.

Bìnse, a bench, or ſeat.

Bìodhbhuan & bithbhuan, perpetual, everlaſting. *go biodhbhùan*, for ever. Lat. perennis exiſtentia.

Bioca'ire, a vicar, or ſubordinate to any Eccleſiaſtic Superiour.

Bìocon, a Viſcount.

Bioda'nach, a tatler or talebearer.

Bìodh, altho', ſuppoſe, let it be. *bìodh a ſhiaghnaiſe*, for Example, as witneſs.

Biodhbha, a guilty perſon, ex. *as Biodhbha bais é*, he is guilty of death. Math. 26. v. 66.

Bìódhbha, an Ennemy, an adverſary.

Biogadh & bìogaim to rouſe, to ſtir up, to ſtartle.

Bìogamhail, active, lively.

Biól, a viol, a kind of muſical inſtrument.

Biolar, Water creſſes. this word is a corruption of *Bior-ſhéar*, from *bior* water, & féar, graſs.

Biolasgach, talkative or prattling.

Biolgada, rowing, oaring.

Bion, *ni bhiòn aco*, they have not uſually.

Bior & *bear*, a ſpit to roaſt meat on.

Bior, Water. Pl. *tiobar* & *tiobarad* a Well or fountain, & *tiobarbhior*, Well-water.

Biorach, a cow-calf.

Biora'n, a little ſtake, pin, or needle. the diminut. of bior, a ſpit.

Biorasg, a fiſhing bait.

Biorbhogha, a Rain bow.

Biorbhuafan, a water-ſerpent.

Biordhach, watry, full of water.

BIORDHORAS, a flood-gate, or ſluce.

BIORGOIN, a flood-gate, or dam.

BIOROR, the brink of any water, from *bior* water & *or*, the extremity or brink.

BIORRA, a King's fiſher, a long necked BIRD, BIORRA-CRUIDHÌN, the ſame, as alſo *Jaſguire cóirneach.* Pl.

BIORRAIDE, an oſier or twig.

BIORROS, Water Lilly.

BIOSAR, mendosè pro BIOLÀR, water-creſſes.

BIOSAR, Silk.

BIOTH, the world.

BIOTH, life, living. lat. vita. *biothbhuan*, living for ever. biothgrána, always deformed. this is but another writing of *bith* & *bith-bhuan.* the former is nearer the Greek & this latter nearer the latin.

BIOTHBHUAINE, eternity, everlaſtingneſs.

BIOTH *bhuan*, or *bith bhuan*, life everlaſting.

BIOTHBHUAN, perpetual, everlaſting, eternal.

BIOTHGHRAFADH & BIOTHGHRAIBHTHEACHT, Coſmography, or a deſcription of the world, TLACHTGHRAFADH, Geography. from *bioth* the world & *graſſadh* deſcription, & from *tlacht'* i. e. *talmh*, the earth, & *graſſadh* deſcription.

BIR, water, the inflexion of *bior*.

BIR, short.

BIRFHÌON, Metheglin, i. e. water-wine.

BIRID, a ſow for breeding.

BIRMHÉIN, ooſineſs or moiſture.

BIRRA, abounding with wells & fountains of water. hence the name of a town in the King's county, calld, *Birra*, English BYR.

BIRRAE, ſtanding or lodged water.

BIRT, the plur. of *Beart*, loads, or bundles.

BIRT, a hilt, haft or handle.

BIS, a buffet or box.

BISEACH, eaſe, a mitigation of pain at the Chriſis of a diſorder.

BISEACH, Proſperity, Increaſe; hence bliaghan BISIG, the BISSEXTILE or Leap year, from the encreaſing day.

BISEACHT, the ſame; hence alſo *bliaghan Biſeachta*, a Leap year.

BITH, a wound.

BITH, the world. hence, *ar bith*, any exiſting, or in the world, *duine air bith*, any man in the world.

BITH, any cuſtom or habit.

BITH, a being, an eſſence.

BITH, life, lat. vita.

BITH, or *bioth*, ſignifies perpetuity or continuance when it forms the firſt part in a compound, & may be rendered by *always* as *bith-shior*, ſemper. vid bioth. *bith-bheb*, continual, ever living.

BITHE, female, belonging to the female ſex.

BITHEAMHNACH, a thief.

BITHEAMHANTA, ſtolen, or given to theft.

BITH-SHIOR, always, everlaſting life.

B L

BLA', a town or village.

BLA', piety, devotion. Pl. ex. Cl.

BLA', the ſea, alſo a green field.

BLA', healthy, ſafe, or well.

BLA', a cry BLA, yellow.

BLACHT, a word.

BLADHGHAIM, to cry.

BLA'DH & BLA'DHMIC, Renown, reputation, fame. *as buaine blàth.*

nà Saogal. Reputation laſts longer than life.

BLADH, a part, or portion. vid. *blogh.*

BLA'DHAIM, to break.

BLADAIRE, a Flatterer, a Soother, or wheedler.

BLADAIREACHT, coaxing, flattering.

BLAGAIREACHT, a blaſt, alſo boaſting. vulg. *glagaireacht.*

BLAGA'NTAS, a bragging or boaſting.

BLAGHMAN, boaſting, or pretending to great matters of wealth, skill, or pedigree.

BLAGHMANACH, a brag, a boaſting noiſy fellow.

BLAINIC, rectius *blonog*, ſewet.

BLAINICEACH, fat, full of ſewet.

BLAISIM, to taſte.

BLA'ITH, plain, ſmooth: it's comparative is *blaithe.*

BLA'ITH, a bloſſom. vid. bláth. hence the Dim. bláithìn.

BLA'ITHFLEASG, a garland of flowers.

BLA'ITHLIAG, a Pumice ſtone. Pl.

BLAME, ſound, healthy. Pl.

BLANDAR, Diſſimulation.

BLAOCH, a whale.

BLAODH, a shout or calling, hence *blaodhruig*, conſtant shouting & bawling. Wel. BLOEDH.

BLAODHÓG, the ſame.

BLAODHRACH, brawling, conſtant bawling.

BLAODHÓGACH, noiſy, clamorous.

BLAOSC & BLAOSG, a husk, ſcale, or shell.

BLAOSGAOIN, rectius *bluiſcin*, diminut. of *blaoſc*, the skull. more uſually *plaoſgaoin* from *blaoſg* or *plaoſg*, a shell.

BLAS, a taſte or flavour. Lat. guſtus.

BLASA & blaſda, palatable, well-taſted. *caint bhlaſda* well accented words.

BLASADH & blaiſim, to taſte.

BLASDA, ſavoury.

BLASDACHT, ſweetneſs.

BLA'TH, a flower, alſo a bloſſom. *blàth na ccrann* the bloſſom of trees.

BLA'TH, a form or manner.

BLA'TH, praiſe.

BLA'THACH, BUTTER milk.

BLA'THADH, politeneſs, ſmoothneſs.

BLA'TU'GHADH, to flower, to flourish. *blàitheòchas ſé*, he shall flourish, i. e, in iſſue, & Riches.

BLA'THU'GHADH, to make ſmooth, to plane.

BLEACHT, or BLIOCHT, Kine.

BLEACHT, milk, alſo milky, giving milk, hinc *bò bhleacht* a milch-cow. or *Bo bhliocht*: in the welch *Blith* is milk. vid. *lacht* milk, Lat. Lac.

BLEACHTAIRE, or BLIOCHTAIRE, a wheedler, a ſoothing undermining fellow, who ſtrives to ſteal in to your confidence in order to come at ſecrets, & then to betray them. METAPH. from. ſoothing a cow's MILK.

BLEACHTAIRE, a Milker of Kine.

BLEAGHAIM, to milk.

BLEATHACH, a bag or bags of corn for grinding.

BLEID, a cajole, or wheedle.

BLEIDIREACHT, a coaxing, wheedling or flattering.

BLÉIDH & *bleidhe*, a drinking cup, a goblet.

BLÉIN, a harbour or haven.

Bleithim, to grind corn; hence *bleathach*, a bag of corn not yet ground. *do bhleith an Arbhair*, to grind the corn.

Bleu'n, the groin or flank.

Bliaghain, a year; rectius *Bliadhain*, to agree with the welch *Bluydhen*, & the corniſh *Bledhan*. vid. remarks on the letter A.

Bliaghanamhail & *bliaghantamhail*, yearly. *go bliaghanamhail* every year.

Blinn, the froth or ſpittle of a dead body.

Bliocht, product, fruit.

Blioch, vid. bleacht.

Bliosa'n, an Artichoke.

Bloach, a whale, rectiús blaoch.

Bloc, or *bloch*, round.

Bloch, the fat of any beaſt.

Blocbharraim, to point, to make round & ſharp of one end, like a top.

Blodh, a piece. *blodh do chloch muilin*, a piece of a millſtone.

Blod, Aoibh Bloid, now the Barony called lower Ormond in the county of Tipperary.

Blodhuideóg, a piece or fragment.

Blogh, a piece, portion, part. pl. *bloghaibh* & *bloghanaibh*.

Bloghadh, to crack, to break in pieces.

Blonog, fat, tallow, ſewet, moſtly ſaid to expreſs the fat of Swine, or Lard. wel. Bloneg.

Blór, a voice. aliter, *glór*.

Blós, open, plain, manifeſt.

Blosc, a Congregation.

Bloscaire, a Collector.

Bloscmhaor, a Collector.

Blosgach, a robuſt fellow.

Blosgadh, a ſound or report.

Blosgaim, to make a noiſe.

Blotlach, a Cave or Den.

Bluch, fatneſs.

Blunag, Lard. vid Blonog.

Blusar, a great noiſe, or outcry.

B O

Bo, a Cow, Gr. by the Æol. bós & Lat. idem, plur. *buaibh* Lat. boves. in the genit. & dat. ſingular it is inflected boin, as *do'n bhoin*, to the cow. Gr. boun in accuſat.

Bobas, *do obas*, I refrained, I would not.

Bobeloth, the Alphabet according to O Flaherty, ſo called from its two firſt Letters B, & L. vid Ogyg. pag. 235.

Bobgurnach, a blaſt.

Bobó, o ſtrange! an interjection. like the Lat papæ! & more like the Gr. Babai!

Boc, deceit, fraud.

Boc, a blow or ſtroke.

Boc, a weather goat. a he goat.

Boc, a falſe, or baſtard die, or paint. Lat. fucus.

Bocadh, a diſcuſſing or ſifting a matter.

Bocam, to ſwell, alſo to bud forth or ſpring.

Boca'in, hobgoblins, or ſprights.

Boca'n, a Covering.

Boch, hey day! an interjection.

Bochd & *bocht*, poor, diſtreſſed.

Bochdaighim, to impoveriſh.

Bochdaine & *bochtaineacht*, poverty, miſery.

Bochna, the Sea.

Bocht, a breach.

Bocóide, the ſtuds, or boſſes upon ſhields.

Boccóid, *bocóid*, or *bogóid*, a ſpot, or ſpeckle.

Boccóideach, ſpotted, checkerd

or ſpeckled with red, or baſtard ſcarlet. from the Iriſh *boc*, fucus. *do thógbhadar a ſeolta boccóideacha, báin-dearga*, they hoiſted their checkerd red & white Sails.

Bod, a tail. *teid an fear thort, amhail teid a bod tar an Chat.* Cl.

Bodach, a Ruſtic, a Clown, or churl.

Bodamhail & *bodathamhail*, clowniſh, ruſtic.

Bodhar, deaf, more uſually written *boghar*, tho' not ſo properly, as the Britiſh word of the ſame ſignification is written with a (d), as *Bydhar* Brit. deaf.

Bodòg, rage, anger, fury.

Bodòg, a heifer.

Bog, ſoft, penetrable, tender.

Bogach, a bog, moor, or marſh.

Bogadach, geſture.

Bogadh tenderneſs.

Bogadh, to ſtir, shake, or toſs:

Boga'n, an Egg in Embryo.

Bogghluaiseachd, floating.

Bogha, a bow.

Boghadòir, an Archer.

Boghaim, to bend like a bow.

Boghar, an other writing of Bodhar, deaf.

Bogharaim, to make deaf.

Boghaire, deafneſs.

Bogbhuine, corrupté *boigiùn*, a bulruſh, quaſi, buine bog, a ſoft branch.

Boglúachair, a bulruſh.

Boglus, Bugloſs. i. e. ox-tongue. Pl.

Bogu'n, Bacon.

Bogu'r, ſoft & freſh. *bog*, ſoft; *ùr* freſh.

Bogus, *a bhſogus*; near, cloſe to, hard by.

Bogthain, a vault or roof, an arched roof, a cave.

Boichde, poverty, miſery.

Boichde, poorer, the comparartive degree of bochd.

Bòid, a bottle. *bòide* the ſame.

Boidheaca'n, potius búidhecán, the yolk of an Egg.

Bòideal, a pudding.

Boidéis, dunkenneſs. rectius *pòitéis*.

Boidhe, potius, buidhe, yellow.

Boidheachd, yellowneſs.

Boidhea'n, a yellow-hamber, a little bird.

Boidheseachd, the yellow Jaundice.

Boidheòig, a gold-finch.

Boidhtia, a puddle.

Bòidhmìs, the Month of July.

Boidréalt, a comet. ſtella caudata. from *Bód* a tail, & *realt*, ſtella.

Boigbhéalachd, a ſtutteriug, or ſtammering.

Boigsi'n, a box.

Boill, the pl. of Ball, Limbs, members.

Boil, iſſue, ſucceſs; alſo uſe.

Boilgphiast, a belly or maw-worm.

Boille, a knob or boſs, as of a shield.

Boilsgean, the Navel.

Boilsgean, the Centre of an Army. Ex. *do bhrùig ſé a mboilsgéan acus ſo theann ſé a ttoſaigh*, he cloſed up their Centre, & he ſtrengthened their front.

Boilsgeanaibh, hills or mountains; or any bulge.

Boiltneadh, to ſmell or ſcent. *boiltneocha mé*, I will ſmell.

Boin, vid. bo.

Boinéad, a bonnet, or cap. quaſi a *beann*, the top or upper part of a thing, the head, & *eide* a garment.

BOINNE, on a ſudden.

BOINNEOG, a cake or bannock.

BOIR, an Elephant.

BOIRBE, the comparat. of borb, rank, cruel.

BOIRBE & boirbeachd, fierceneſs, roughneſs, barbarity, alſo rankneſs. Luxuriancy, &c.

BOIRB-BHRIATHRACH, boaſting or vain glorious.

BOIRCHE, a large hind.

BOIRCHRIADH, a kind of fat clay or ſlime.

BOISCEALL, i. e. *eilit no ágh* a hind.

BOISCELL, i. e. GEILT, a mad or wild man or woman, who lives in woods.

BOISCEA'IL, boaſting, bragging.

BOISCEALL, a wild man, alſo fierce, cruel.

BOITH & bothòga, cottages, huts lodges; hence the Engl. booths. alſo a Tabernacle.

BOITEALL, haughtineſs, Arrogance.

BOITEALLDHA, Arrogant, proud, preſumptuous.

BOL, a poet, alſo art or skill.

BOLA'N, a bullock.

BOLANN, an ox-ſtall, a cow houſe, a fold. Pl.

BOL, a cow.

BOLB, a ſort of Caterpillar.

BOLG, a bag or budget Lat. bolga, antiq. bulga & forſan belga. *bolg-ſaighit* a quiuer, quaſi bolga ſagittarum. Quære if the national name Belgæ may not be derived from their being noted Quiver-bearers, as going always armed with bows & arrows; whence perhaps it was that Cæſar called them fortiſſimi Gallorum. the Irish called the ancient Belgian Colony that came here from Brittain, FIR BOLG, i, e. viri Bolgæ, or Bolgi, which ſeems to be a proof that the Belgians had originally their national name from Bolg, & the Irish Hiſtorians remark that they were called FIR BOLG, from being noted to carry leather bags about them. Quære, if the national name Bulgari may not be derived from the ſame origine.

BOLG, a belly. Germanicè Bulgen, a bag or ſack.

BOLG, a pair of bellows. *bolg ſéid*, idem.

BOLG, a pouch, budget, or ſatchel. Lat. Bulga, & Gr. Æol. BOLGOS.

BOLG, a bliſter.

BOLGACH, the ſmall pox, pl. *bolgaidhe*, blains, bliſters, boils.

BOLGAIM, to blow, or ſwell.

BOLGA'N, diminutive of *Bolg*, a ſmall bag or a budget.

BOLGA'N, BOLGA'N SAIGHID, a quiver, Lat. Pharetra.

BOLGA'N, the middle, or centre.

BOLLA, a bowl or goblet.

BOLLÒG; a shell, a skull, the top of the head.

BOLLSAIRE & BOLLSGAIRE, an Antiquary, a Herald, a Maſter of the Ceremonies. K. & alii.

BOLLSGAIRE-BU'IRD, a meat-carver at a great man's table.

BOLÒG, a heifer.

BOLTNU'GHADH, to ſmell, to ſcent or ſavour.

BOLTUIGH, fetters.

BOLUIGH, ſcented. *Deagh-bholuigh*, ſweet-ſcented.

BOLUNTA, fine, exquiſite.

BOMANAIM, to vaunt or boaſt.

BOMANNACHD, boaſting bragging.

BON, the end or bottom of any thing. *bonn choiſe*, the ſole of the foot. *bonn tarra*, the groin.

BONN, good, Lat. bonus.

BONNAIRE, a foot-man.

BONNA'N, a bittour. aliter BONNAN-LÌANA.

BONNSA'IGHIM, to dart.

BOR, a ſwelling.

BORB, fierce, cruel, ſevere, *go borb*, ſeverely, roughly. *a bhorb-greadhaibh*, his terrible ſtrokes.

BORB, haughty, grand. *fear borb*, a proud man. alſo luxuriant, rank, rancid, as, *feùr borb*, rank graſs. *feòil borb*, rancid meat.

BORBA & BORBAS, vid. *Boirbe* haughtyneſs, fierceneſs.

BÒRD, a table.

BÒRD, the border or coaſt of a country, particularly the Sea coaſt, alſo the Edge, brim, or Extremity of any thing. *fà bhórdaibh Ormhùmhan*, on the confines of Ormond. *gach Cùan for bhòrdaibh Eirionn*, every harbour upon the coaſt of Ireland.

BÒROIMHE, a tribute of Cows, & other Cattle. BÒROIMHE LAIGHEAN, a tribute of this nature that is ſaid to have been exacted from the people of Leinſter, by the Kings of Tara & munſter.

BÒRR, a bunch, or knob. hence *bòrrthach*, crook-backed.

BORR, great, noble, extraordinary.

BORR, majeſty, greatneſs; alſo pride, grandeur.

BORRACHA, a bladder.

BORRA & BORRAIM, to ſwell, *Borra* a Swelling.

BORRA'GHACH, warlike. puiſſant, valiant at arms. from *borr* great & *àgh* a fight, or feats of arms.

BORRAM, to ſwell, to grow big & proſper.

BORROMÒTUR, or BARRAMÒTAR, worm-wood, Lat. abſyntium.

BORRAS, Sodder.

BORRBHAIM, to bail.

BORRTHORADH, greatneſs, majeſty, worship.

BORRUIN, a haunch, a buttock.

BORU'MHA, genit. *bòirbhe*; a TOWN in the county of Clare not far from Killaloe, near which was CEANN CORADH, the royal reſidence of the great BRIAN BÒIRBHE, which gave occaſion to his having been called by that ſurname.

BOS, a hand. vid. BAS, i, e, the palm of the hand. wel. *Bys*, a finger.

BOS, certain.

BOSA'N, a purſe or pouch.

BOSARGAIN, applauſe.

BOSBHUAIADH, applauſe, a clapping of the hands.

BOSGAIRDEADH, applauſe.

BOSGA'IRDIM, to applaud.

BOSLUATH, applauſe.

BOSLUATH, nimble-handed, active, brisk, hence BOSLUACH a pick-pocket.

BOSÒG, a gentle blow, or flap with the open hand.

BOSTADH, a pillar or poſt.

BOSUA'LLAIM., to extol or applaud. id. *qd. bosbhùalaim.*

BÒT, BÒIT, fire. vid. Lhuyd. comparat. Etym. hence *dòite*, a corruption of *Bòite*, burned. *toitéan*, a great burning, is another corrupt derivation from *Bòit*.

BOTALLACH, furious, outragious, mad.

BOTH, BOTHÒG & BOTHA'N, a booth, cottage, hut, tent or Tabernacle.

BOTHACH, a fen or bog.

BÒTHAR, a lane, ſtreet, road,

or way. *Bòthar na Midś*, a way between Dúrlas guàire in the county of Galway & Mochua's well or St. Mac Duach's Hermitage in burren, in the county of Clare.

B R

BRA', or *Bràì*, an Eyebrow. *Dí bhrà dùbha*, i, e, *dà mhala dùbha*, two black Eye-brows.

BRAC, an arm, a hand. Lat. brachium. Gr. Brachion. this monoſyllable is doubtleſs the celtic root of theſe Latin & Greek words.

BRA'CADH, a harrow. pl. *fà bràcuídhibh iaruin* under harrows of Iron.

BRA'CAIM, to harrow, to brake inſunder. alſo to torment, afflict &c.

BRACA'N, broth.

BRACCAILE, or bracille, a ſleeve, or bracelet, from *Brac*, the arm, & *cal*, a covering, sheath.

BRACHA, corruption, ſuppuration.

BRACHD, hatred.

BRA'CHD, ſubſtance, ſap, or juice.

BRA'CHDACH, *bràchdamhail*, & *brachdmhar*, ſubſtantial

BRA'CHT, idem quod brácd.

BRACHÒG; Blearedneſs.

BRACHSHU'ILEACH, Blear-eyed.

BRACHSU'ILEACHT, the ſame as Brachòg.

BRADA'N, a Salmon.

BRA'DHAM, to oppreſs.

BRADHRUDH, an Ambush, or lying in wait.

BRA'GHAD, the gullet or windpipe.

BRA'GHADH, the upper part of the breaſt.

BRA'GHAIRT, a truſs or pack.

BRA'GHARUÌGHÌBH, Jibbets. vulg. *brannrùighe*.

BRAICH, malt, vulg. braith.

BRAICHEAMH, *Braic-dhamh*, i, e, *Breac dham*, from *Breac*, ſpeckled, & Damh, Lat. Dama, a hart. vid. *Baighle*.

BRAICNE, a Cat. F.

BRA'IGH, the neck, or throat. *tiompiol do bhràghad*, about thy neck, fa'd bhrághaid, under thy throat.

BRA'IGH, an Hoſtage, alſo a captive or priſoner. pl. bráighde.

BRA'IGHDLAN, idem. *braighdeantaris* a Hoſtage.

BRAIGHDEANAS, captivity, impriſonment, confinement. alſo reſtraint.

BRAIGHEAN, debate, quarell. *Bràigheanach*, quarrelſome.

BRA'IGHRE, a bag, or budget.

BRA'IGHISLÉAD, a bracelet, or collar. *braìſlead*, idem.

BRAILIM, to reject, or ſlight.

BRAILIM, to feel.

BRAINE, a beginning.

BRAINEACH, much, many, plenteous.

BRAINN, the womb, or belly. Pl. *torra do bhrainne, no do bhruinne*, the fruit of thy womb.

BRAISEA'GNACH, a falſe accuſation, a ſlander.

BRAISGÉUL, or *breigsgéal* a Romance.

BRAISIONLACH, a reproach, falſe accuſation.

BRA'ITH, go bráith, for ever.

BRAITHIM, to obſerve, to perceive, to ſpy, *do bhraith na Dùthaighe*, to ſpy or reconnoitre the country.

BRAITHIM, to betray. DO BHRAITH SÉ, he betrayed. *do bhraith an deisciobal a Thiàrna*, the Diſciple betrayed his Maſter.

BRAITHBHEARTÀCH, treacherous.

BRAITHÉOIR, an overſeer; a diſcoverer.

BRA'ITHREAMHAIL, *no bràthardha*, brotherly, friendly.

BRA'ITHRÌN, a little brother. the Dimin. of *bràthair*

BRAITHLIN, rectius brat-lìn a veil, a sheet. vulg. barlìn.

BRAMACH, a colt, as of a Mare, aſs, &c. Hiſp. BRAMAR to bellow, to bray.

BRAMAIRE, a noiſy troubleſome perſon. Hiſp. BRAMADOR a public crier.

• BRAMA'NTA, duine bramánta, an unpolished, ill-humourd man.

BRAN, poor. F.

BRAN, black.

BRAN, a Raven; bran-dubh a black-raven, or rook, otherwiſe *fiach-dubh. coc-bhran*, a Jack-daw. in welsh it is the ſame, & means any crow; ſo *Kigvran* is a raven, *ydvran* a rook, *cogvran*, *a Jackdaw*.

BRAN-DUBH, which means a black raven, was the name of a King of Leinſter at the end of the 6th century, from whom the o BRAINS, now called o BYRNS.

BRANAR, fallow: *fearran branair*, fallow ground.

BRANDUBHA'N, a ſpider, a ſpider's web

BRANN, a burning coal, or Ember.

BRANNRA, the collar bones, otherwiſe, *brannra bràghad*, becauſe thoſe bones ſupport the neck. hence..

BRANRA AIGHAIN, *no crocàin*, a braſs or Tron circle with legs, to ſupport a brewing-pan, or large pot.

BRANNUMH, Cheſs, a game played upon a ſquare board divided into ſixty four ſmall chequers: on each ſide there are eight men & as many pawns, to be moved & shifted according to certain rules. *an fithcheall acus au brannamh bàn*, (old parchment) properly means the men. *gon a bhranaibh Déad* with his Ivory men, becauſe made of elephant's teeth. this was a favorite game with the old Irish. Lat. Scacharum Ludus.

BRAOCH, i, e. *brùach* the border of a country.

BRAOI, eye-brows. vid. in voce BU'GH infra.

BRAÒIGHILLE, a crack.

BRAÒILLEADH, a bounce, rushing, rattling.

BRA'ON, a drop. pl. *braoin* & *braonaibh*.

BRA'ONACH, i, e, *brònach*, ſad, ſorrowful.

BRA'ONAM, to drop.

BRA'OSACH, gaping.

BRAOSAIL & BRAOSAÌGHIL, yawning, gaping.

BRAS, brisk, active.

BRAS, fiction, Romance.

BRAS, a hat. *Bras-bhàr*, *Bras-folt*, & *bras-grùag*, the ſame.

BRASACH, BRASODHACH, the ſame as *bras*, quick, nimble.

BRASAIRE-BU'IRD, a table-tatler, a ſycophant.

BRASARGNA'IDHE, a Sophiſter.

BRASCHÒMHRAC, Juſts, tilts, & tournaments.

BRASCHÒMHADH, counterfeiting, or falſifying.

BRASCHÒMHA'IM, to counterfeit. Pl.

BRASGALLAMH, a declamation. Pl.

Brasga'n, the vulgar or mob. brusgar the ſame, *bruſgar slùagh* the garcons & ſervants of the army.

Brasgéul, a fable, a Romance.

Brat, a cloak, or mantle.

Bratach, a ſtandard, or pair of colours.

Brath, to ſpy, or obſerve. *lucht bratha*, Spies. vid. *braithim.*

Brath, to betray. vid. *braithim.*

Brath, to depend upon, to expect from.

Brath, i. e. milleadh, deſtruction.

Brath, a fragment, a Remnant.

Brath, deſign. *a taim ag brath ort*, J have a deſign upon you. alſo a dependance, an expectancy.

Brath, a Maſs or lump.

Brath, Malt.

Bra'th, *go bràth*, for ever.

Bra'thach, continual; utterly.

Bratham, vid. braithim.

Bra'thair, a brother, alſo a brother Religious: a friar, ſo ſaid from the French frere, a brother. Lat. frater. alſo a couſin, or near Relation, Gr. Phrator, one of the ſame tribe of People.

Brathchadh, corruption, purulent matter.

Brattadh, a caterpillar.

Breab, a bribe.

Breàc, ſpeckled, or of various colours, hence.

Breaca'n, a parti-coloured, or ſtriped ſtuff, anciently uſed by different People as their trouſes & cloaks; hence ſome of the Gauls were called Galli braccati, & their Country Gallia braccata. Diodorus Siculus Lib. 6. mentions that the garments of thoſe Gauls were rough & parti-coloured, & calls them braccæ. the Irish ſcots preſerved this kind of Garment to our Days.

Breac, a trout, from the various colours of it's skin. pl. *bric*, & *breacaibh* Dimin. *bricin.*

Breach & Sail-bhreach, hops. *Leann gan bhlas gan bhreach gan bheiriùghadh*, beer without taſte, without hops, without ſufficient boiling. vid. Lhuyd's comp. etym. in voce *Lupulus.*

Breachaoi, indifference.

Breacht, doubt.

Breachtnaighte, different. F.

Breachta'n, Wheat.

Breachta'n, butter. Scot. Cuſtard.

Breachtna'gadh, mixture.

Breacsholas, Twilight.

Brea'g-chra'bhadh, Hypocriſy with regard to Religious worship or devotion.

Bréan & bréun, filthy, ſtinking.

Bréanadh, to ſtink.

Bréantas, a ſtench, an odious ſmell.

Breas, a Prince or Potentate.

Breas, great, mighty, pompous, grand. Wel *Bras*, large, alſo fat.

Breas, a voice, a great noiſe.

Breasal-macha, a large territory in the county of Ardmagh, which anciently belonged to the o Donnegans, the o Lavargans, & the o Eidys.

Breas-chathaoir, a throne.

Breas-chathair, a Royal ſeat or reſidence.

Breas-cholbh, a ſceptre.

Breasda, chief, principal: alſo active, lively, &c.

Breas-fhora, á Throne.

Breaslang, fraud, deceit.

Breaslann, a Prince's court or Palace.

Breas-oirchisde, a Prince's treaſure.

Breath, Judgment, alſo a Sentence. as, *breath bunaidh*, a definitive or irrevocable Sentence.

Breath, to give, tender, or offer. *do breatha Leabhar do Cuimin*, ab ook was given to Cuimin.

Breathach, Judicious, critical.

Breathamh & breathamhan, a Judge.

Breathamhnas, judgment, diſcernment.

Breathla', a birth day.

Breathnach, Welsh, from Wales, a Welshman, rectius, *Briotnach.*

Breathna'ighim, to think, or conceive.

Breathnas, a thorn, a skewer, a bodkin. the tongue of a buckle, alſo a highland broach or fibula, call'd properly *brat-nasc.*

Breathnu'ghadh, to Judge, alſo to look, or behold.

Breattain, the Iſle of Britain, it's now uſed only for Wales, as is alſo Breathnach, for a Welshman. and *gràig na mbreathnach*, *Baile na mbreathnach*, *ſliàbh na mbreathnach*, are places in Ireland, ſo called, becauſe formerly inhabited by Brittans.

Brech, a wolf, wild dog, &c. ſome ſay, a Brock or Badger.

Breìcin, a ſmall trout. vid. Breac.

Bréid, a Kerchief or head attire for women: it is now commonly uſed to ſignify frize, or courſe woolen cloath.

Breidìn, frize, a coarſe ſtrong kind of woolen dreſs.

Bréifi, a hole, alſo, a Man's nail.

Bréifne, a large territory & ſovereignty in the Province of Connaught, which comprehended the entire county of Leitrim, & moſt part of the county of Cavan, where of the o Ruarks were chief Lords.

Bréifneach, full of holes.

Breig, of a Boor, or Ruſtick. K.

Bréig, a fal'shood or lie. vid. bréag.

Bréige, falſe, lying. *Dia bréige*, a falſe god.

Bréigheadh, a violating or abuſing.

Breim, a breaking wind, or cracking backwards, like the Greek Bremo, to rattle or make a thundering noiſe, hence the Lat. fremo, to rattle. Breim, then ſignifies a rattling noiſe.

Bréine, the compar. of *bréan*, ſignifying more filthy or ſtinking.

Bréine & bréineacht, filth ſtench, &c.

Brèin-tìre, now Brentry, near Callane hill to the weſt of Ennis in the county of Clare.

Breisgthe, moved, provoked ſtirred up, &c.

Breisi, or teierise, the dropping, or gentle falling of any Liquor or liquid.

Breisim, a shout, a Laughter.

Breisnion, a writ or mandate.

Braith, to carry, alſo to feel. vid. *beara* & *beirim.*

Breith, a carrying, or taking away.

Breitheamh, a Judge.

Breitheamnas, Judgment.

Breitheantach, judicious, keen in diſcerning.

Breithìcntoìr, a fuller.

Bréithir, word. from briathar.

Breò, a fire, or flame. Pl. ex. Cl.

Breoch, a brim or brink.

Breò-chloch, a flint. Pl.

Breò-chua'l, a bonefire, funeral pile.

Breò-choire, a warming-pan. Pl.

Breòg, a Leveret.

Breògadh, to pound, or bruiſe. *gur breògadh agus gur brùgadh iàd*, ſo that they were bruiſed & battered. alſo to bake.

Bréoghaim, to bake. Pl.

Bréoilea'n, Darnel. vulg. *Braighleàn.*

Bréon, a blot or blur, a ſpot, &c.

Bri, Anger.

Bri, no brìgh, a word, hence briathar. a word or Sentence.

Bri, a hill or hillock, a riſing ground wel. bre. as, pen-bré.

Bri, near, nigh, cloſe to.

Brian, a word.

Brianna, i, e, baránta, a warrant, an Author, or compoſer.

Brianna, i. e. *mìreanna, no greamana* parts or diviſions.

Brìar, a prickle, F.

Bria'thar, a word, alſo a verb.

Briathar, victory or conqueſt. *ſàgbham ort briàthar agus buaidh, ar Columcille re Dòmhnall mac Aodha.* Cl.

Bribhéadaidhean, one that affects hard or difficult words.

Brìce, brick. pl. *bricidh.*

Brideach, a Dwarf.

Brideòg, a ſuperiſtitious reſemblance or picture of St. bridget, made up on the eve of that Saint, by unmaried wenches with a wiew to diſcover their future husbands.

Brigh, price, worth, value. *ar ſon neithe gan bhrigh*, for things of no moment or conſéquence. *do bhrigh gur*, becauſe that.

Brigh, virtue or force, *do chaill ſé a bhrigh*, it loſt it's virtue.

Brìgh, the meaning, interpretation, or ſubſtance of a thing.

Brìgh, ſtrength, alſo a tomb,

Brighid, bridget, the name of a woman.

Brìghide, i. e, braighde, hoſtages, *gan géill gan bhrighde*, without ſubmiſſion or hoſtáges.

Brindealbhadh, a diſguiſing, or cloaking.

Brinn & brionglòid, a dream, or Revery.

Brinndeal, pourtrayed.

Brinneach, a Mother, a dam. Pl.

Briocht, Sorcery, a charm.

Briocht, a colour, a complexion. vulg. *driocht.*

Brìoghach, efficacious, capable, effectual. alſo bitter, violent. *ni bù char banchath brioghach*, non dilexit contentiones muliebres vehementes. brog. in vit. S. brigid.

Brioghmhar, powerful, ſtrong, able, hearty.

Brioicdic, an Amulet.

Briolisgaire, a busy body, a meddler in other men's affairs.

Briòn, inquietude, diſſatisfaction.

Brion, a fiction, a lie. *briona* the ſame. Pl.

Briondatham, to paint to counterfeit.

Brionghàrsach, a dream.

Brionglad & brionglòid, a

dream, a revery, *a mbrionglòidìbh*, in dreams.

Brionn & braon, a drop.

Briosargna'idhe, a Sophiſter. Pl.

Briosargain, Sophiſtry.

Briosg, preſſed, alſo apt to break, brittle.

Briosgarnach, crackling.

Briosglòrach, babbling.

Briosòg, a witch or Sorcereſs.

Briotach & briot-bhalbh, Lat. brito-balbus. ſtammering, like a brittain; becauſe the brittons ſeemed to the Irish to ſpeak in a ſtammering & aukward manner.

Briotaìnis, the british tongue.

Briotaire, a ſtammerer, or ſtuttering perſon.

Brioth, fraction.

Brisc, tender, brittle; alſo nimble, active, alſo open or free-hearted.

Briseadh, a breach, alſo to break, to win. *do bhris ſè trì catha orrtha*, he broke three Legions of them, aliter, he won three battles from them.

Briseadh, a wound.

Brisleach, a breach or derout of an army. ex. *briſlleach mhòr mhàigh muirtheimhne*, the bloody & general derout of the plain of muirtemny.

Brìstìghe, breeches,

Brit & breac, ſignify ſpeckled, ſpotted, particoloured, or painted. hence *Britineach* & brittinnios, the Mazles, as being a ſpeckled or painted diſtemper. hence alſo briotnach or breatnach, a britton or welshman, whence brittania, compounded of brit, painted, & ta'n, or ta'in, an Irish or celtic word meaning a Country, Region or Dominion. thus Brit-tania means the country of the brits or painted people, becauſe the ancient Inhabitants thereof painted their bodies. vid. cambden's brit.

Britheachlaidh, kind, gentle, courteous.

Bro, old, ancient.

Bro, a grinding ſtone, a quern or hand-mill.

Bro, much, many, plenty.

Broar, a fault or errour.

Broas, old age.

Broc, a badger.

Brocach, dirty, ill-ſcented, odious.

Broca'n, pottage.

Brod & braid, a goad-prick, a ſting. *cleach bhroid*, a long club with a goad at one end to drive draft-horſes.

Brodoil, proud, ſaucy.

Bròg, a shoe, or brogue.

Brog or brug, a houſe or habitation vid. *Brug* infra. *sigh-bhrog*, a fairy-houſe, *Righ-bhrog*, a Royal houſe.

Brog, ſorrowful, melancholy.

Brogach, lewd, leacherous, wanton.

Broghad, increaſe, gain, profit, opulent. ex. *nì broghaide è an bheagàn ſan*, he is not the more opulent for that trifle.

Broghaighil, dirt or filth.

Broghain, exceſs, abuſe.

Broghdha, exceſſive, ſuperfluous; alſo great.

Broice, a mole or frekle.

Broicne, idem.

Broicneach, freckled.

Broidinéalta, embroidered.

Broidinéireacht, embroidery.

Broighioll, the Sea Raven.

Broinn, vid. *bru.* the belly or womb. *Toradh do bhronn, Joſa.* the fruit of thy womb, Jeſus. *tré na broinn*, thro' her belly. *a mbroinn an L'isg.* in the fiſhes Belly.

Broisgim, to excite or provoke.

Broisnìn, a bundle, or ſmall gathering of ſticks &c. to make fuel. Dimin. of *Broſna.*

Broithdheandha, carnation, or fleſh-coloured. Pl.

Brolasgach, talkative, prattling.

Brollach, the boſom, or breaſt.

Brollaigh, boldneſs, confidence.

Brollach, a prologue, dion-brollach, the preface of a book or other writing.

Bromach, a colt, *triochat bromach aſail*, thirty aſs-colts.

Broma'nach & broma'nta, Ruſtick, rude, impertinent.

Bromurru'dhasach, too confident, too full of aſſurance.

Bròn, ſorrow, grief.

Bròn muilinn, a Mill-ſtone.

Bròn, a faſting.

Brònach, ſorrowful, mournful, lamentable, alſo ſorry. *as brónach an nidh e*, 'tis a lamentable caſe or thing. *as brònach mé don ſgeúl ſin*, J am ſorry for that account.

Bronadh, deſtruction.

Bron gabha'il, or brun-gabhàil, conception; from *brù* & *brùn* a womb or belly, & *gabhail*, taking or conceiving.

Bronn, a gift or favour.

Bronn, a track, or ſign, an impreſſion, *mairid dà éis na bronna*, exinde manent impreſſa ejus veſtigia.

Bronn, the breaſt.

Bronnadh & bronnaim, to give, to beſtow, to preſent. *bronnſa ſé*, he will beſtow.

Bronnsgaoile, a flux or lax.

Bronn-sgaoilte, diſtempered with the flux.

Broṅnta, beſtowed, devoted, preſented.

Bronntas & brontanas, a gift, favour, or preſent.

Brosdu'ghadh, an incentive or provocation; alſo to haſten, to make haſte or expedition. *do bhrosdùigheadur*, they haſtened.

Brosgadh, an exhortation, a perſuaſion.

Brosna, a faggot or bundle, an Armful.

Brosnach, the name of a River in the county of Tipperary, & of a village in the county of Kerry.

Broth, a mote.

Broth, a ſtraw. vulg. *brobh.*

Broth, broth. anbhruith, the ſame, from *an* water, & *bruith*, *fleſh* i, e, *uisge ſeola*, fleſh-water.

Brothaire, a chaldron.

Brothaire, a Butcher, or Slaughter-man.

Brothairne, i. e. *rùainne, no ribe*, down, furr, &c.

Brothinarga, a Butchery, or ſhambles, alſo a victualling houſe. Pl.

Brotlach, a boiling pit. *poll no ionad na mbearbhthar ſeóil a ttalmhain.* ſee Keating's account of the method uſed by the Feinians, commanded by Fion mac Cùmhail, to ſtew their meat in pits dug into the earth.

Bru', the womb or belly, the inflexions of it make *bronn*, *broin*, *broinne*, *bruinn*, &c. Wel. bry. Gr.

bru & brun, vox infantium potum petentium.

Bru', a hind, a Deer. vid. Baighle ſupra.

Bru', a country, hence *Brùthoinne*, the low marshy part of Orrery in the county of Cork. wel. bro. vid. comp. etym. pag. 3. col. 3.

Bru', the borders or banks of a River. vid. bruach.

Bru'ach, a bank, edge, or border. *ar brùach na hamhan*, on the brink of the River. *re brùach*, by the coaſt. *brùach na Hegipte*, the borders of Egypt.

Bruacha'n, a fawn.

Bru'ach-bhaile, a ſuburb. & fobhaile, idem.

Brùachda & broghda, ſtately, great, magnificent.

Bruaidh & *Brùid*, quaſi *brùit*, lat. brutum a peaſant, a country man.

Bruaidir, a dream.

Bru'chd, a belch.

Bru'chd, froth. alſo a blaſt.

Bru'chdaim, to belch, to ſpring up.

Bruda'n, a Salmon. *brudàn òg*, a Salmon trout.

Brudeag, a ſolliciting, or enticing.

Brudhaiteach, a thread-bare garment. Pl.

Bru'dhaim & bru'ghaim, to pound, to bruiſe.

Brug, a grand houſe, or building, a fortified place, a palace or Royal Reſidence. this Celtic or Irish word brug or brog is originally the ſame with the ancient German, Gallic & Hiſpanic bruiga, briga & broga, whence the Latins formed the word briga, at the end of the Names of certain places. as samarobriga. vid. Cæſar. Commt. Lib. 5. & latobriga, as alſo the Greeks their bria, as Zelambria, meſsembria vid. Cluver de Ger. ant. L. 1. c.7. where he even remarks. p.61. that the ancient Celts pronounced this briga as broga, which is the ſame as the Irish brog or brug. this celtic word brog or brug is the root of the word *Brùighean* ſignifying the ſame thing quod vid. infra. from. this ſame brug or. *Brog* with the prefixt word *all*, a rock or rocky, the national name *allobrogi* may naturally be derived.

Brugaidhe, a husband man, plowman or farmer.

Brúghadh, or bruigheadh, a burger, or farmer.

Brugh, a monument, alſo a heap or lump.

Brugh, a town or borough.

Brúghadh & brughaim, to bruiſe, pound; alſo to oppreſs, hardship, &c. *gur brùghadh tar modh iad*, that they were oppreſſed beyond meaſure. *noch brùightear*, that are bruiſed.

Bru'ghaidhe, gormandizing.

Brui, the belly, paunch. vid. bru.

Bruid, grief, anxiety, ſorrow.

Bruid, Captivity. *ò Dhaibhi go bruid na Babylone ceithre glùine deag*, from David to the captivity of Babylon are fourteen generations. Matt. cap. 1. v. 17.

Bruid, pricked or pointed.

Bruide, a carrying or bringing.

Bru'ideamhail, brutal, beaſtly; comparat. *brùideamhla*, more brutish.

Bru'ideamhlacht, brutality, gluttony.

BRUIDHEACHT, a colony, potius BRUIGHEAOHT.

BRUIDHÌDHE, or BRUIGHE a farmer, a Husband-man.

BRUIGH, *do bhruigh ſé*, he boiled.

BRUIGHE, a farm, or Lands.

BRÙIGHEAN, a ſtrife, quarrel, fight. BRIGA in the barbarous Latin ſignifies the ſame thing; *Briga.* i, e, *Rixa.*

BRÙIGHEAN, a Palace, Royal houſe or ſeat, unde *Brùighean Caorthain.* it is like the PRAIN of the Welsh ſignifying a King's court: they alſo call it PRIV-LYS, as the Iriſh do, with the ſame pronunciation, PRÌMH-LIS, a principal ſeat.

N. B. Strabo obſerves Lib. 7. that. BRIA, & in the accuſat. BRIAN in the Thracian language ſignified a town or habitation, the Iriſh *brùighean* is pronunced *Bruian*, the ſame as the Thracian *Brian*, both words being alſo of the ſame ſignification.

Note alſo, that ſtrabo in the ſame book 7th. ſays that the PHRYGES were formerly called BRYGES or BRUGES as the Greeks write it, & were a kind of Thracians: » PH» ryges antiquitus BRYGES Thracum » genus » Quære an non BRUGES, ut reverâ Græcè ſcribitur, (id quod Hiberno-celticè *Brugéis*) quia domos & civitates habitabant, ſicque diſtinguebantur a Nomadibus?

BRIGHEANACH, riotous, turbulent, quarrelſome.

BRUIN, a chaldron.

BRUIN, the womb, or belly.

BRUINÉADACH, an Apron.

BRUINNEACH, a mother, a matron, a nurſe.

BRUINTEACH, big with child.'

BRUIT, hangings, curtains.

BRU'ITE, beaten, oppreſſed, bruiſed.

BRUITH, fleſh.

BRUITHE, ſodden, boiled.

BRUITHEAN, a skirmish.

BRUITHEAN & BRUITHNEACH, heat, warmth.

BRUITHIM, to boil, alſo to bake.

BRUITHNE & BRUITHNEÒIR, a Refiner of gold or Silver, or other metal.

BRUITHNEACH, glowing, as in a furnace.

BRUM, a broom.

BRUMAIM, to vaunt backwards.

BRUTH, the hair of the head.

BRUTH, ſtrength, vigour, ſprightlineſs. hence the Epithet *Bruthbhrioghmhar*, given to a ſtrong ſprightly man. alſo Rage, any heat or warmth. W. BRUD, fervidus.

BRUTH, a wedge or piece of any metal when glowing & red hot out of the furnace.

BRUTHCHA'N, broth or ſoop, *rug Jacob leis an bruthchàn agus tug dà athair é.* leabar breac.

BRUITÌNEACH, the Meazles, variolæ. vid. BRIT.

B U

BU'ABHAL, a horn, hence it ſometimes ſtands for a Cornet of a troop: welsh. BYELIN a drinking horn derived from BYAL, a buffalo or wild bull. *Bual*, BUBALUS, urus. vid. Dav. in Dict. BRIT.

BU'ACHAIL, a ſervant, a boy; properly a cowherd. Gr. BOUKOLOS, i, e, paſtor boum, the Iriſh derivation is from Bo pl. *bùa or bùaibh* a cow, & *cal* to keep: i, e, cuſtos

BOUM, a cowherd. corn. BIGAL. wel. & Cor: BIGEL.

BU’ACAIS, the wick of a candle.

BUACHAILLEACH, hoarding.

BU’ADH, food, alſo a bait.

BU’ADHA, victorious. BUADHACH the ſame.

BU’ADHA, eſtimable, precious: *òs cionn na ccloch mbuàdha*, above precious ſtones.

BU’ADH-ALL, triumphant, all victorious.

BU’ADH-ARG, a victorious champion, a Hero.

BUADHARGUTH, clamorus, shouting with victory.

BU’ADHAS & BUADHACHAS, victory, triumph.

BU’ADHARTHA, troubled, afflicted, from BU’ADHAIRT, trouble.

BU’ADHLAIN, a Judge.

BU’ADHMHAR & BU’ADHACH, ſwaying, conquering, victorious.

BU’AF, a toad; hence, BUA’IFEACH ſignifies poiſonous. & BÚAFÁN, a young toad.

BU’AFACHD & BU’AFADH, poiſon.

BU’AFADH, menacing, threatning.

BU’AFA’N, a young toad vid. búaf.

BU’AFARC, a viper.

BU’AFATHAR, an Adder.

BU’AGAIRE, a tap or faucet.

BU’AIC, the top or pinnacle.

BU’AIC, the wick of a candle.

BU’AICE, a wave.

BU’AIDH, victory, conqueſt.

BU’AIDHEADH, to trouble, to afflict.

BU’AIDHEAN, a throng or multitude. rect. BÙIDHEAN.

BU’AIDHIM, to overcome, to ſway over.

BUAÌDHIRT, tumult, alſo croſſes, affliction.

BU’AIDHREADH, to trouble, vex, perplex.

BU’AIDHREADH, vexation, diſcontentement.

BU’AIDHRIM, to moleſt, or diſquiet.

BU’AIFPHIA’ST, a a ſerpent. Pl.

BUA’ILEADH, to ſtrike, ſmite, or thresh. *buàilſidh ſé Seile na eàdan*, he shall ſpit in his face.

BUA’ILGHLAS, a mill-pond.

BUA’ILI, an ox-ſtall, or cow-houſe.

BU’AILIDH, a Dairy houſe vid. *Buàilteach.*

BUAILLILE, a mower or Reaper.

BUA’ILTEACH & BUA’ILE, a Dairy-houſe, a ſummer-houſe or tent for making butter & cheeſes in.

BU’AILTÌN, a flail. BUAILTHÉAN, the ſame.

BUAIN, to looſe or untie, *ag buàin a bhròg*, untying his shoes.

BUAIN, cutting, reaping. *ag buàin móna* cutting turf.

BUAIN, equality, compariſon, parity, *créd é buàin na càtha ris an ccruithneacht.* what is the chaff to the wheat?

BUA’INCÌNTEACHT, conſtant care, or attendance.

BUA’INE, moſt durable, more laſting. *as buaine bladh nà Sàoghal.* Reputation laſts longer than Life.

BUA’INE, perpetuity, continuance.

BUA’INTEÒIR, a Reaper, or mower. *Buàinteoírighe connuigh*, hewersof wood.

BU'AL, water.

BU'ALADH, a remedy or cure.

BU'ALADH & *buàlaim*, to thresh, ſtrike, ſmite. Gr. BOLE, jaƈtus.

BU'ALAINLE, cinclus avis, Pl. a kind of ſea-lark.

BU'ALCHRANNACH, a float or raft. Lat. Ratis.

BU'ALCÒMHLA, a mill-damm.

BU'ALTHACH & BU'ALTRACH, cow-dung.

BU'AN, laſting, continual. this word is often uſed in the firſt part of a compound, & always ſignifies perpetuity.

BU'AN, good. Lat. bonus. Gloſs. vet.

BU'ANA & *Buànaídhe*, a hewer, Reaper, &c.

BU'ANA, a quartered ſoldier. *ſuàithrioch nò Buàna ar gach tigh*, a quartered ſoldier in every houſe.

BU'ANACHT, forced or tyrannical quartering, like that of the Danes on the Irish, unfair or unjuſt billeting. *buànacht na Lochlannach air fhearaibh Eìrionn.* the unjuſt quartering of the Danes, &c. it was called by the name *Bùanacht*, becauſe during the tyrannical oppreſſion of theſe foreigners, the Irish had no intermiſſion from this oppreſſive kind of Danish quartering called BUÁNACƬ, quaſi ſit *bùanìocht*. permanent entertainment.

BUA'NAS & BUA'NACHT, perpetuity, duration, perſeverance.

BUA'NCHU'IMHNE, a Chronicle.

BUA'R, oxen, Kine, &c. like the Lat. BOARIUS, of or belonging to oxen. as, forum BOARIUM, the cow-market.

BUA'RACH, a cow-ſpancel, or rope to tye cattle, eſpecially cows, while they are milking.

BUA'RACH, early in the morning.

BUAS, the belly.

BUAS, a breach or rout.

BUAS, bovibus abundans. Pl.

BUBADH, threatning, menacing.

BUBHACH, ſly, crafty,. wily.

BÚCLA, a buckle.

BUDH, the world. Wel. Byd.

BUDH, was.

BÚDHEACHAS, thanks, thankſgiving.

BU'GH, a kind of herb. a leek. ex. *Dearca mar dhlàoi don bhùgha as Dà bhraoi cearta caoldùbha.*

BUGH, a breach, a rout, BÚICH the ſame.

BUGA'N, an unlaid Egg that has not yet a shell; or an Embryo-Egg. vid. BOGA'N.

BU'GSA, the box tree.

BUICEA'D, a bucket.

BUICH, a breach.

BUICILÉIR, a buckler.

BUIDÉL, a bottle.

BUIDH & BUÌHEACH, thankful, grateful.

BUÌDHE, thanks, as, *do bheirim a bhùidhe ré Dia*, J give thanks to God. hence the common phraſe: *a bhùidhe re dia ſin*, thanks be to God for it.

BÚIDHE & BÚIDHEACHD, thanks, piety, gratitude.

BUIDHE, yellow. *cré bhuidhe*, yellow clay. *Bùidhe chonail*, a plague in Ireland anno 665 Keat. perhaps the ſame with the *vad-veleƀ* amongſt the BRITTAINS.

BU'IDHE NA NING[illegible]N, the herb ſpurge, the juice whereof is of ſo hot & corroding a nature, that being dropped upon warts it eats them up. in Latin Tithymallus

BU'IDHFACH, thankful, grateful.

BU'IDHEACHAS, gratitude, thanks.

BUIDHEACHT, yellowneſs.

BUÌDHEAN & BUIDHIN, a band or troop of ſoldiers; plur. BUIDHNE. alſo a company or multitude.

BUÌDHEACA'N, the yolk of an Egg.

BUIG-BHUINNE, bullrushes, the plur. of BOG-BHUINNE.

BUIGE, ſofter, the compar. degree of *bog*; alſo ſoftneſs.

BUIGSHIBHIN, a bullrush, rectiùs BOG-BHUINNE.

BUIGSIN, a little box.

BU'IL, the River BOYLE in the county of Mayo.

BUILE & BUILEADH, madneſs, rage. *ar buile*, mad, crazy, or diſtracted. Lat. BILIS.

BUILEAMHAIL, mad, raging mad.

BUILEA'N or BUILÌN, a ſmall loaf of bread. *tri chéd bhuilin*, 300 loaves.

BUILLE, a ſtroke, or blow.

BUILG, a pair of bellows.

BUILG, a diſtemper very noxious to cattle, eſpecially Kine, which is thought to proceed from the want of Water; or from violent heat.

BUILGLÉAS, a bliſter.

BUILGLÉASACH, ſpotted, bliſtered, pock-holed. from *Bolgach*, the pock & *léas*, a ſpot.

BUIME, a nurſe.

BUIMPÌS, a pump, alſo the ſole of a shoe, pronounced *buimpéis*.

BUINNE, a tap or ſpout; a tap or ſpigot.

BUINNE, an Ulcer.

BUINNE, a branch, a twig. hence *bog-bhuinne* a bull-rusk.

BUINNEACH, the Lax, a flux, or looſeneſs.

BUINNEA'N, a Shoot, a young twig, or branch. the diminutive of BUINNE.

BUINNEA'N LEA'NA, a Bittern.

BUINNÌGHE, that is troubled with the flux.

BUINNIRE, rectius BONNAIRE a footman, a poſt-boy.

BUINTACH, vid. *Buinnìghe.*

BUIRBE, wrath, anger, Severity.

BUIRBE, more robuſt, or wrathful.

BU'IREADH or BU'IRFEADH, roaring, bellowing BU'IRIDH ASSAIL, the braying of an aſs. *ag ingreim agus ag búir*, ravening & roaring.

BU'IREADH, goar, or corrupt matter.

BUIREA'DHACH, rectius BORRA'GHACH, puiſſant, warlike, brave. compound of *borr*, great or extraordinary, & *àgha* battle or fight quaſi, *borr-àghach.*

BUÌRFEACH, an outcry, a bellowing.

BUIRGEÌSEACH, a BURGEſs, rectius BRU'IGEIS, from *Brug*, a town, or habitation.

BUIRRIN, now BURREN, a BARONY in the county of CLARE, which anciently belonged to the O LOCHLINS BÒIRNE, it's genitive caſe is BÒIRNE.

BUISGIN, a haunch or buttock.

BUISTE, a pouch, ſcrip, or ſatchel.

BUITE, fire. vid. BOIT.

BUITEALACH, a large fire.

BUTLEIR, a BUTLER. BUITLEA'RACHD, butler-ship.

BUL, a manner or faſhion.

BULLA, a Pope's bull. CEANNBHULLA, bowls of the chapter.

BULLA, a bowl.

BULLACH, the fish call'd Connor.

BUMBHEAN, an old woman.

Bun, about, keeping, *a mbun a ccaórach*, taking care of their sheep. *a mbun a Leabhar* about his books.

Bun, the ſtump or bottom, or root of any thing. *bun a n'earbail*, the rump. *bun ós cionn*, upſide down, topſy-turvy. *gan bhun gan bhárr*, without head or tail.

Bunadh, the ſtock, or origin, root, &c. bunadh treibhe, the ſtock or origin of a tribe or family.

Bunadhu's, Lat. fundamentum, foundation, origin, Radix; alſo authority.

Bunadhu'sach, authentic. *go bunadhùſach* with authority. alſo Radical or fundamental.

Buna'it, a foundation, alſo a dwelling, or habitation.

Bun-a'iteach, fundamental.

Bun-a'itìghim, to found or eſtabliſh.

Bun-chaileach, an old woman.

Bun-cíos, chiefry. or chief-rent.

Bu'ndu'n, the fundament; alſo any baſe blunder.

Bu'ndu'nach, ungainly, blundering, ſilly. duine bundunach, a clumſy, bungling, clouterly man.

Bunn, work.

Bunna'n, a bittour.

Bunnsacha, rods or oſiers. *do chur Jacob bùnſacha blàtha breacdhatha ſna lothracaibh aſa ttomaildìs na caerigh, an tan bhidis dà reith.* vid. *leabhar breac.* in gen. c. 30. v. 37, 38, 41.

Buntop, haſty or ſudden.

Bunnudhas, authority. vid. bunadhu's.

Bunnu'dhasach, authentic.

Bu'r no bhu'r, your.

Bu'rach, exploits, military feats, great valour.

Burgaire, a burgeſs, a citizen.

Bus, shall bé, *ni hé ſo bhùs oighre ort.* this is not he that shall be your Heir.

Bus, the mouth.

Bus, on this ſide, *an thaobh a bhus don amhain*, on this ſide the River.

Busgaim, to ſtop, to hinder.

Butais, a boot.

REMARKS ON THE LETTER C.

THis Letter obtains the third place in the modern Irish Alphabet; as it does in the Latin, & other European Alphabets. Our Grammarians diſtinguish it by the name of Coll, *which is the hazel-tree in Irish, Lat.* Corylus. *and ſo every other Letter of the Irish Alphabet is called by the name of ſome particular tree of the natural growth of the country: for which reaſon the old Irish call'd their Letters & writings* Feadha *i. e. woods; & ſo did the old Romans call their literary compoſitions by the name of* Sylvæ, *when they wrote on leaves of trees, and tables of wood * the* Danes *alſo called their* Runics *by the name of* Bogſtave, *for the ſame reaſon & in the ſame ſenſe. Vid.* Olaus *wormius de liter. Run. pag.* 6. 7. *the Iriſh* C *or* Coll *is ranked by our Grammarians among thoſe conſonants they call* bog-chonſoineadha, *ſoft conſonants: though it is to be noted that this Letter invariably preſerves a ſtrong ſound, wherever it ſtands in its ſimple & unaſpirated ſtate, whether in the beginning, middle, or end of a word: ſo that of its own nature, it always carries the force of the Greek* Kappa, *or the Engliſh* K. *but when it is aſpirated by an,* h, *ſubjoined to it, or a full point ſet over it, inſtead of the* h, *it then carries the ſoft, gutteral, or whiſtling ſound of the Greek* Chi, *or the Spaniſh* X.

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* Vid. Æneid. l. 6. Gellius l. 11. c. 10. Sueton. de Claris Grammat. Cicero de Oratore l. 3. Quintilian. l. 10. c. 3.

Our Iriſh Copiſts have frequently ſubſtituted the Letter G *in the place of* C; *which ſubſtitution is, indeed, the more natural, as they both may be regarded as Letters of the ſame organ: and yet his exchange was not always free from abuſe, as it ſometimes carried away the Iriſh words from their natural affinity with other lauguages, eſpecially the Latin. thus, for* Cabhar, *Lat.* Capra, *a goat, tbey wrote Gabhar; for* Camul, *Lat.* Camelus, *a Camel, & metaphorically, a ſimpleton, they wrote* Gamul; *for* Deic, *or* Déac, *Lat.* Decem, *they wrote* Déag; *for* con *or* co, *Lat.* cum *or* co, *they write* gon, *or* go; *as, for* con a mbráithribh, *Lat. cum ſuis fratribus, they write* gon a mbráithribh; *for* co n'gallaibh *i. e.* con gallaibh, *Lat.* cum Gallis, *they write* go n'gallaibh, *&c. And, vice verſa, our Grammarians have as frequently ſubſtituted* C *in the place of* G, *eſteeming theſe two Letters naturally commutable with each other, like* D & T, *as indeed they always were in moſt of the antient languages. But it is particularly to be obſerved, that although the Letters* C & G *uſurp each others places; yet, in the Iriſh language they never exchange ſound or power, each invariably preſerving its own natural power & pronounciation wherever it appears. for* C *is abways a Kappa or* K; & G *is as conſtantly a ſtrong ungutteral Gamma, excepting the caſe of their being aſpirated by the Immediate ſubjoining of a* (h). *this property ſeems peculiar to the Iriſh or celtic amongſt the old languages, ſince we ſee in the oldeſt, draughts of the Hebrew & Greek Letters that the* Gimel *of the former, & the* Gamma *of the Later, are marked down as having the force & pronunciation of either* G *or* C *indifferently; which is likewiſe the caſe in the Armenian, Æthiopian, & Coptic Alphabets, as appears by the tables of Doctor Barnard, & Dr. Morton. thus likewiſe do all the other Letters of the Iriſh Alphabet conſtantly preſerve their reſpective force & power, without uſurping on each others pronunciation or function, as it happens in other languages; wherin* C *often uſurps that of* S, *as in the Latin word* Cicero, *as does likewiſe* T *when immediately followed by the vowel* (i) *& then by any other vowel, as in the words* Titius, Mauritius, *uſurpatio, &c. So that if* Lucian *had to deal only with the Iriſh Alphabet, he would have had no room for the humourous quarrel & Law-ſuit he raiſed between the conſonants of his Alphabet,* *for encroaching on each other, as thoſe of moſt other Alphabets frequently do, by uſurping each others function of ſound & pronunciation. And this circumſtance regarding the Irish Alphabet is the more remarkable, as its whole natural & primitive ſtock of Letters, is but ſixteen in number, the ſame as that of the firſt Roman or Latin Alphabet brought by Evander the Arcadian, which was the original Cadmean or Phænician ſet of Letters communicated to the Græcians. & yet our ſixteen Letters of the primitive Irish Alphabet were ſufficient for all the eſſential purpoſes of language, each preſerving its own ſound or power without uſurping that of ony other Letter. as to the* (h) *it is only an aſpirate in the Irish language, & never entered as a natural element into the frame of any word; though indeed of late ages it ſeems to have put on the appearance & function of a Letter when uſed as a prefix to a word that begins with a vowel, which happens only in words refered to females or the feminine gender; for in Irish we ſay* a aidhe *his face; but as to the face of a woman, we muſt ſay* a h'aìdhe; *where the* h *is a ſtrong aſpirate & carries ſuch a force as it does in the Latin* heri, hodie; *the Greek* hagios & Heracleos, *the French* hero *the English* hoſt, *&c. and as to the* P, *we ſhall, in our remarks on that Letter, alledge ſome reaſons which may ſeem to evince that it did not originally belong to the Irish Alphabet.*

One remark more remains to be made on the Letter C, *which relates to the aſpirate or guttural ſound, (the ſame as the Greek* chi) *it is ſuſceptible of at the begining of a word: a remark which is equally applicable to the Letter* B *& partly to other conſonants of the Irish Alphabet. in all nominal words or nouns ſubſtantive of whatever gender begining with* C, *& bearing a poſſeſſive reference to perſons, or things, of the maſculine gender, the Letter* C *is aſpirated, but not ſo when they are refered to feminines. Ex.* a cheann (*maſcul.*) his *head*; a chos his *foot*: a ceann, (*fem.*) her *Head*, a cos, her *foot. ſo likewiſe in* B, a bhúachail (*maſ.*) his *ſervant man*; a bhean-ſclábha (*fem.*) his *ſervaut maid.* a búachail, her *man ſervant*, a bean-ſclábha, her *woman ſervant. but when thoſe words, or any other nominals, are taken abſolutely, & without reference to any thing, thoſe of the feminine gender alone are aſpirated in their initial Letter, whether* C *or* B. *Ex* an chos, *the foot.* an bhean-ſclábha *the maid-ſervant*, an búachail *the man-ſervant. So that this prefexing of the particle* an *before nouns ſubſtantives, is one method of diſcovering their gender. but it does not hold good with regard to nouns beginning with* D *or* T.

⁂

CA', in Irish is always an interrogative, & has various ſignifications; as, *what?* ex. *cà ham*, what time? *cà Duine* what man? *how*, ex. *cà feàrr*, how better? *cà hàirde*, how tall? whither, or where ex. *cà rachaidh tù*, whither art thou bound? *cà bhfil tù*, where art thou? Lat. quá. *cà huàir* when? *cà has*, whence? &c.

Ca or cai, a houſe.

Cab, the mouth, analogous to this word is the Gr. cabe, food. & the Lat. cibus.

Ca'ba, a cloak, alſo a cap; or covering of the head Lat. Cappa.

Cabach, Babbling or talkative.

Ca'bach, a hoſtage, ex. *d'filleadar tar anais gan cain gan Càbach*, they returned without tribute or hoſtage. Chron. Scot.

Cabaga, a Drab or quean. i. e. a common ſtrumpet.

Cabaile, a fleet, or navy.

Cabaire, a babbler, a talkative fellow.

Cabaireacht, a prating or babling.

Caba'n & Cabu'n, a capon. Lat. capo & Gr. capòn.

Caba'n, a tent, booth, or cottage: wel. Gabán.

Cabar, a conjunction or union.

Cabar, a joint.

Cabartha, joined.

Cabhar, a goat.

Cabhair, help, relief, ſuccour. it is pronounced Cou'ir, Gr. Epicouros, auxiliator.

Cabhaire, a helper, aſſiſtant, &c.

Cabhairim, to help, to aid.

Cabhan, a field, a plain.

Cabhanshail, the prop or ſtay of a building, the wind-beam.

Cabhara, a ſhield or buckler: it is more properly a Helmet or head-cover, for it ſeems to be the ſame as Cath-bha'r, from *bàr*, the top or crown of the head, & *cath*, fight.

Cabhartha & Cabharthach, helpful, comfortable. *lucht cabhartha*, aſſiſtants, auxiliaries.

Cabhlach, a fleet.

Cabhóg, a jackdaw.

Cabhóg, a ranſacking or plundering.

Ca'bla, the cable of a ſhip. plur. Ca'bla'idhe.

Cabhra, id. qd. Cabhair. ſuccour, &c.

Cabhra'ighim, to help, or ſuccour; alſo to conſpire. Pl.

Cabradh, a coupling, or joining.

Cabraim, to bind or tie.

Cac, the ordure or dung of man beaſt, or fowl & in it's inflexions Caca, is like the Gr. *caccé*, ſtercus, merda.

Caca & Cacaim, to go to ſtool, like the. Gr. *Caccao*, & the Lat. *caco*, *cacare*.

Ca'ch, all, every, the reſt. like the French *chaque*. Cach eile, all the reſt. vid. *gach. lingſe càch air a lorg*, the reſt will purſue him.

Cachan duit, i. e. *cà tarbha dhuit?* what uſe to you?

Cachnaim, to effect or bring to paſs.

CACHT, a maid ſervant, bondwoman.

CACHT, the body: *ró luidh go kainglibh as a chacht* he quitted the priſon of his body; i, e, he retired from this world into the converſe of Angels. vid. chron. ſcot.

CACHT, as, *fà chacht*, generally.

CACHT, a faſting, faſt, &c.

CACHTA, hunger.

CACHTAMHAIL, of or belonging to a ſervant.

CAD, is an interrogative & ſignifies WHAT: as, *cad do rinne tù*, what haſt thon done? *cad Chuige*, what for? Latiné quid, quod.

CADAIM, a fall, alſo hap, chance. Latin. *cado.* wel. CODUM, a fall.

CADAD, an eclipſis, or ſuppreſſion of a Letter which happens, when the radical Letter is not pronounced, tho written in the beginning of a word.

CA'DARUS, i. e. CA'TURUS whither? which way.

CADA's, cotton, alſo the cotton plant, called Bombaſt,

CADHAL, a baſon.

CADHAL, a skin, or hide.

CA'DHAS, friendship, honour, priviledge. K.

CA'DHASACH, reſpectful, honourable.

CADHLA, i. e. CABHAR a goat.

CADHLA, delightful, charming.

CADHLA, the ſmall guts.

CAD-LUIBH, the herb cudworth.

CADNAMA, equal, alike.

CADRANTA & CADRANSA, ſtubborn, obſtinate.

CAECH, blind Lat. caecus, vid. *caoch.*

CAEMH, a feaſt or entertainment.

CA'G, a Jackdaw.

CAGAILT, profit, advantage.

CAGAL, the herb cockle.

CAGALAIM, to ſpare, *cagal an arbhair* to ſpare the corn. *cagail ſinn a Thiàrna* ſpare us o Lord.

CAGALT, frugality.

CAGALTACH, frugal, ſparing.

CAGAR & COGAR, a whiſper, a ſecret.

CAGAIDH, legal, juſt.

CAGNAIM & COGNAIM, to chew, to mange.

CAI or CAOI, a way, or road.

CA'I, i. e. cuach, the cuckow. ex. *do gnìdis cài cuchaireacht air bheannaibh na mbò*; i. e. the cuckows uſed to ſing perched on the horns of the cows.

CAIBHDEAN, a number, or multitude.

CAIBHDEAN, a Harlot or proſtitute, alſo any depraved or debauched perſon.

CAIBHNE, friendship.

CAIBIDIL, a chapter, Lat. Capitulum.

CAIBINNEACHT, talkativeneſs, prating.

CAICMHE, a kind of neck-ornament. Pl.

CAID, a Rock.

CAID, vid. CUID, a part or share.

CAIDCHE, fine calm weather.

CAIDE, where, wherefore?

CA'IDH, i. e. *geanamnuigh*, chaſte, pure, unſpotted. it is generally pronounced *càig*, in the province of munſter.

CAIDH, order, alſo a manner or fashion.

CAIDHÉ, i. e. *ca é?* who is he?

CAIDHE, dirt, alſo a blemish.

CAIDHEACH, polluted.

CA'IDHEAMHAIL, becoming, decent.

CAIDHÌDHE, hides, skins.

Caidiol, a ſun-dial.

Caidreabh, or *coidreabh*, acquaintance, friendship.

Caidreadh, fellowship in traffick.

Caidreamhach, converſant, acquainted; alſo a companion.

Caigne, the inflexions of Caingean, quod vid.

Caignea'n, a van to winnow withal.

Ca'il, a condition or ſtate; alſo quality.

Ca'il & Cailìdheacht, good Diſpoſition, the quality of a thing, or perſon. *a dheàgh chàil*, his good name or good quality, *a dheagh-chàilidheachta.* id.

Ca'il & a Cca'il, behind.

Cail, a ſpear, a Javelin.

Cail, an appearance.

Cailbhe, a mouth, an òrifice.

Cail-bhearb, a cow-herd, from *cail* to keep, & *fearb* a cow.

Cailc, a buckler.

Cailc, chalk, or lime Lat. calx, calcis. & Græcè, chalix, Lapis ex quo cæmentum fit.

Cailceamhail, chalky.

Cailceanta, hard.

Cailcìn, a little shield.

Cailcìn, a diſorder which affects the Eyes.

Caile, a country-woman, whence the diminutive Cailìn, a marriageable girl, a young woman. it is analogous to the Greek *calé*, pulchra & the Hebrew *calla*, ſponſa, nurus.

Caileach, a cock. wel. *Keiliog*, this Irish word forms cuilig in the plur. Lat. *Gallus.* & Gr. *Callos.*

Caileasadh, a Lethargy.

Cailg, vid. cealg, a ſting.

Cailgeamhail, pungent, pricking.

Ca'ilìdheacht, a qualification: alſo a quality.

Cailin, a girl. vid. *caile.*

Caill, loſs. *aimsir re caill & aimsir le faghail*, a time to get, & a time to loſe. *caill na maòine*, confiſcation of goods.

Caillchu'la, i. e. Caillethu'mhla: *ſgéala cailletheamhla*, old wive's tales.

Caille or Calla, a veil or cowl given to a nun or monk. ex. *ſo hùair mac-Caille caille uàs ceann naomh Brìghde.* Latinè, poſuit Maccaleus velum ſuper caput ſanctæ Brigidæ.

Cailleach, an old woman. *cailleach dubh*, a nun of the Order of S. Benedict, & others, who wore black hoods & habits, now paſſes as a common name for nuns of any Order. *cailleacha dùbha* in the plur.

Cailleachas, dotage.

Cailleasg or Cuilliosġ, a horſe or mare.

Cailleamhain, loſs or damage.

Caillim, to loſe, to deſtroy.

Caillim, to geld. *caillte*, gelded, alſo ruined, deſtroyed.

Cailltea'nach, an Eunuch.

Cailltearnach, a place where shrubs grow.

Cailmhion, a helmet.

Cailliog & Caileamhain, loſs.

Cailphigh, a ſort of bottle or jug. F.

Cailte or Caillte, loſt, ruined.

Ca'im, a fault, ſtain, or blemish. *gan chàim gan locht*, without ſtain or blemish.

Caime, crookedneſs. alſo the comparat. degree of *cam*, more crooked.

CA'IMEAN, reproved, blemiſhed.

CAIMHDEAN, a throng or multitude.

CAIMÌS, a ſhirt.

CAIMPEAR, a champion. wel. *Kampiur.* armor. *kimper.*

CA'IMSE, a shirt, shift or ſmock, the genitive caſe of *caimis*, Lat. *chamisia.* Gal. chemiſe.

CAIMSEÒG or *camóg*, falshood, equivocation.

CAIN, chast, undefiled, as, *a Mhuire a Mhàthair chain*: *Maria Mater intemerata*; alſo devout, religious: *ro bhì ſé cain na crhreidiomh*; likewiſe ſincere, faithful; *bàs chongail ceirtbhreathach cain.* Lat. *candidus.*

CAIN, dearly beloved, choice, &c.

CA'IN, a Rent or King's tax, or amercement; *gan chàin*, without duties. *cuirſidh ſiàd càin*, they will amerce. vid. *Cànach.* it makes *càna* in it's genitive caſe. ex. *tré coill a chàna dàr ccéad-athair Adaimh*, thro' our firſt Parent's violation of the commandment. here *càin* ſignifies a precept or commandment.

CA'INEADH, a diſpraiſing, or reproving. wal. *Kuyn*, complaint.

CAINFICIM, to fine, or amerce.

CAINDÌGHEACHT, quantity.

CAINGEAL, i. e. *cliath*, a hurdle.

CAINGEAN, a rule, cauſe, or reaſon.

CAINGEAN, a ſupplication or petition. ex. *do ràdh liom caingean nàch gann do dheànamh*, he deſired me to make no poor or ſparing petition. vid. *beatha margréat.*

CAINGEAN, a compact, covenant, league or confederacy. ex. *do rinne mé caingean rém Shùilibh*, pepigi fœdus cum oculis meis. Job.

CAINGEAN, in its inflexions makes *caigne*, as may be ſeen in the competition between *Leath mógh*, & *Leath-cùinn.*

CA'INIM, to diſpraiſe, or traduce; ex. *do chàin agus do aoir ſe iad*, he diſpraiſed & ſatyrized them.

CAINNÉAL, a channel.

CAINNEAL, a candle. potius *cain* | *deal.* Lat. *candela.*

CA'INSEÒIR, a bitter ſcolding perſon.

CA'INSEÒRACHT, ſcolding & curſing.

CAINSI, no caoinſe, the face, or countenance.

CAINT, ſpeech. *rém' chaint*, with my ſpeech, *ag caint* ſpeaking or talking. Lat. canto. are.

CAINTEACH, talkative, prating.

CAINTEÒIR, a babbler, a talkative perſon. *cainteoir maith*, a good ſpeecher.

CAINTIC, a ſong or canticle.

CAIR, the gum.

CAIR, an image.

CAIRBHIM, to shake or quiver.

CAIRBRE, the name of ſeveral Princes among the old Iriſh, the ſame as Charibert, the name of one of the Kings of France. it is alſo the name of different territories; as, *cairbre gabhra*, or Carbury in the County of Meath, antiently belonging to the *o Rònàins. Càirbre-aodhbha* in the county of Limerick, now called Kenry, the original country of the *o Donovans*, & o Cuileáins, or Collins. alſo *cairbreacha* in the weſt of the county of Cork, firſt called Corca-Luìdhe, extending from Bandon to Crook-haven & to the river of Kin-mare, antiently poſſeſsed by the *o Driſcols*, the *o Bàires*, *o Learys*, *ó Hénagàins*, *ò Flain*, *o Co-*

whigs, *o Fihilla*, *ò Déada*, *o Hea*, *o Kiervic*, &c.

CAIRCEACH, pleaſant, agreable.

CAIRCHEAS, a twiſt or turn, as of a Rope.

CA'IRDE, the plur. of. *cara* a friend, a boſom friend Gr. *cardia*, the heart or boſom. *càirde gàoil*, Kindred, relations.

CA'IRDE, *càirdeas* or *càirdios*, friendſhip, amity.

CA'IRDE, reſpite of time *gan chàirde air bith.* without any delay. *do chuir ſé air càirde.* he prolonged or delayed.

CA'IRDEAS, or *Càirdios*, a Goſſip, *Càirdios-Crioſt*, a ſponsor to one's child at baptiſm.

CA'IRDEAMHAIL, friendly, favourable.

CA'IRDIOCH, friendly. Wel. *Karedig.*

CAIREAMHAIN, shoe-makers.

CAIR-FHIADH, a hart or ſtag. Armor. *Karo.*

CAIRGHIÒS, rectiùs *cadhraígheas*, Lent. from *quadragesima.*

CAIRGHIM, to forbid, to prohibit, to abſtain. *cairin féoil gan tſaill*, abſtaining from unſalted meat.

CAIRLIM, to beat, to ſtrike, &c.

CAIRNEACH, ſtony. ſaxatilis: *Jàscaire Cairneach*, is tranſlated in the Bible, an Aſprey, commonly called the King's Fisher.

CAIRNEACH, (*Sagart*) quaſi *Corbineach*, *ón ccorbín bhios uim a chionn*, a Prieſt, thus Clery. but the true origin of the word *Cairneach*, is from *Carn* a heap of ſtones, &c. on which the Druids or Pagan Prieſts offered ſacrifices to Belus, whence the armorics havè the word *Belec*, to ſignify a Prieſt.

CAIRRÌGHIM, to amend, to correct.

CAIREAIC or *Carraicc*, a Rock, or bulwark. Gr. charax, vallum; in it's oblique caſes *characos*, *characi*: it correſponds with the oblique caſes of this Irish word, to wit, *caraice* or *caraicce*, Wel. *Karreg.* & cornish *carrag.*

CARRAICEACH & *Carraicceamhail*, Rocky, full of Rocks. *carraigeamhail* idem. it is pronounced *carraigùil.*

CAIRRPTHEÒIR, a charioteer, alſo a victor or conquerour.

CAIRRSE, a Club.

CAIRT or *Coirt*, the bark or rind of a tree; from this celtic word the Latin word *cortex* is viſibly derived; & *charta*, paper, ſeems to be more properly derived from it than from the Gr. chairo, quoniam ſalutatrix, or the Gr. charaſſo, ſculpo, eſpecially as it is allowed that the ancients wrote upon the bark & rind of trees, before the invention of parchment. N. B. the Irish word *cairt* ſignifies paper, or any piece of writing, or a book: as the Latin *liber*, properly ſignifying the inward rind or bark of a tree, uſed by the ancients inſtead of paper, for the ſame reaſon means a book: & as the Greek *Biblos* alſo ſignifies a book, becauſe the Greeks & Ægyptians anciently wrote upon the bark of the Ægyptian tree *Biblos* or *Bublos*, which was otherwiſe called *Papyrus*, Paper.

CAIRT, a charter, deed, bond, or indenture, plur *cairteana.* alſo a card, plur. *càrtaigh.* & plur. *cartacha*, deeds, bonds, or indentures.

CAIRT, a Rock or ſtone.

CAIRTE or *Cairt*, a chariot or cart.

CAIRT-CHEAP, the nave of a cart-wheel.

CAIRTEÒIR, a waggoner, a carter.

CAIRTIM, to clear out, pack off or cleanſe. rectius *cartaim.*

CA'IS & gen. *càiſe*, cheeſe, Lat. *caſeus.*

CA'IS, a regard, *ni bhfil càis agam ann*, J do not regard it. rectiùs *càs.* Gallicè, *càs*, eodem ſenſu.

CA'IS, a cauſe, a reaſon. vid. *cùis.* Lat. *cauſa.*

CAIS or *Caise*, hatred, diſlike, enmity; wel. *Kas*, hatred.

CAIS or *Caise*, love, regard, Eſteem. It may ſeem extraordinary that any one word could at the ſame time bear two directly oppoſite ſignifications, ſuch as this word doth, according to the Irish verſe following: *caise mioscais, caise ſearc: do reir na leabhar làn-cheart*: but there are ſeveral examples of the kind in different languages even in the Hebrew; wherein *Kadasch* ſignifies both *ſacred* & *execrable*, as does *hagios* in Greek. *al* in heb. Lat. *altus* ſignifies either high or low, or height & depth; & ſo does *altitudo* in Latin; as the *o altitudo* of the apoſtle, is the ſame as *o profunditas. af, ef* in heb. means *air*, *water*, or *fire. caph, cap* in heb: ſignifies either convex or concave. all ideas as oppoſite to each other as Love & hatred.

CAISA'N, hoarſeneſs.

CAISCHIAMH, curled hair.

CAISCIA'MHACH, that hath curled locks.

CA'ISE, cheeſe, Lat. *caseus.*

CAISE, a ſtream of water or other fluid. pl. *caisidhe. caisidhe fola*, ſtreams of blood.

CAISE, a wrinkle.

CAISEAL, vid. *caisiol*, a bulwark or wal. any great rock.

CA'ISG or *càisc*, Eaſter; corruptè pro *Paisc* Gr. & Lat. Paſcha, & Chaldaicè idem; a Paſah, Heb. i. e. *tranſiit*; quia angelus Ægyptiorum primogenitos occidens, Iſraelitarum domos ſanguine agni conſperſas & ſignatas tranſivit, illiſque pepercit.

CAISIOL, the foundation of a wall or building. alſo any ſtone building.

CAISIOL or *Caiſeal*, the town of Cashel in the county of Tipperary, anciently the Metropolis of Munſter, being the Regal Reſidence of the Kings of that Province, & the Archiepiſcopal ſee of it's Metropolitans.

CAISIOL, *Cioſail*, i. e. *ail an chiosa*, a Toll-ſtone, or ſtone whereon tribute was paid.

CAISLEA'N, a Caſtle, garniſon, or fortreſs. it ſeems to be a derivative of *Caiſeal* or *Caisiol.* quaſi *Caisiolàn.*

CAISLEÒIR, a Projector or maker of Caſtles or towers.

CAISREABHACHT, juggling, or the art of leger-de-main.

CAISSIOLACHT, a battlement.

CAIT, a ſort, or kind.

CA'IT, where? whither? compounded of *cà* what, & *àit* a place. *c'ait-as*, whence?

CA'ITE, winnowed. *luchd càite*, winnowers of corn, &c.

CA'ITEACH & *Càiteag*, a ſort of basket; alſo a mat, or cloath on which corn is winnowed.

CA'ITEACH, Chaff, or the winnowing of corn.

CAITEACH, expenſive; *duine caiteach.* an expenſive, prodigal perſon.

CAITEACHAS, prodigality.

CAITEÒG, butter.

Caitetheòir, a ſpendthrift a Laviſher.

Ca'ith, chaff.

Ca'ithim, to winnow, *noch do càitheadh*, which was winnowed. *càithſe tù ìad*, thou ſhall winnow or fan them,

Caithim, to conſume or wear out. *do chaith ſé a lòn*, he conſumed his ſtore, alſo to fling or caſt.

Caithfidh, it becomes, it behoves, an imperſonal verb. *an ccaithſe mé*, muſt J ?

Caithiochd aimsire, a paſs-time, *caitheamh aimsire*, idem.

Ca'ithleach, chaff, husks, &c.

Caithréim, ſway in fight, triumph. vid. *Réim.*

Caithréimeach & *Caith-réimeamhail*, triumphant, victorious.

Caithreìmiùghadh, to triumph, exult, &c.

Caitìn, ſhag, villus. Pl.

Caitith & Cartait, a bodkin.

Caitte, how; after what manner ?

Cal, caleworts or cabbage, cales.

Cal, ſleep or ſlumbering.

Cal, to keep ſafe, to preſerve, ſurround, or comprehend. Heb. *Cal*, complexus eſt.

Cala, hard; alſo frugal, thrifty, wel. *Kaled.* & arm. *Kalet.* Gr. *Chalepos.*

Cala, a ferry, a harbour, port or haven. Lat. *Cala* & *Cale*, hence *Caletum*, Calais: *Burdi-cala* or Burdigalla, Bourdeaux. vid. *Caleith.*

Calainn, a couch, a bed place.

Cala'iste, a College.

Calaith, vid. *Cala.* a ferry. harbour or paſſage. Lat. *Cala.*

Calaim, to ſleep. vid. *colaim* quod rectius eſt.

Calb, the head. ex. *do Chalb re cloich cruideala* your head upon a hard ſtone. Lat. *Calvaria.*

Calbh, hardneſs, &c.

Calbh, bald, bald-pated, Lat. calvus. chaldaicè *chalaph*, decorticare, & Hebraicè *chalal* terſus, politus. vid. Ezech. c. 1. v. 7.

Calbhach, a proper name of man, derived from *Calbh*, Bald.

Calbhacht, a Baldneſs, or bare-headedneſs. Lat. *calvities.*

Calbhthas, Lat. cothurnus; a buskin.

Calc or *Cailc*, chalk or Lime. Lat. calx, *calcis*: & the Iriſh *cailc*, makes *cailce* in it's genitive.

Calcadh & *Calcaighim*, to harden, to grow hard, *do chalcuigh ſé na chion*, he faſtened or hardened in his guilt.

Calcaighthe, hardened; òbdurate.

Calcùghadh, obduracy, obſtinacy.

Caleith, a ferry. hence *Caletam* Calais. alſo a harbour, port. vid. *Cala.*

Calg, a ſword. rectius *colg.*

Calg, a prick or ſting.

Calgach, ſharp-pointed, prickly; alſo angry, peeviſh : the ſame as *calgach.*

Calghaoìs, cheat; Calghaoìseach, a cheater.

Calla, a veil, or hood.

Callach, i. e. *feascar-luch*, a Bat. Lat. glis. alſo a boar.

Calla'idhe, a partner.

Callain, a town & territory in the county of Killkenny, which anciently belonged to the o Glohernys, & a tribe of the Céalys.

Calla'in, the Calends or firſt

day of a month. *Callàin Béilteine*; the Calends of may.

CALLAIRE, i. e. *Bollsaire*, *no fear garma*, a Cryer. wel. *calur*, is one that cries. gr. *caleo*, voco. *call* in Engliſh is of the ſame origin.

CALLEAREACHT, a conſtant calling.

CALLA'N, prating, babbling.

CALLA'N, the higheſt mountain of Clare, belonging anciently to the diſtrict of *aoibh ccoramaic*, which was the Patrimony of the *o Hehirs*.

CALLA'NACH, clamourous, noiſy.

CALLÒID, a wrangling noiſe, an outcry.

CALMA, brave, valiant. *fear calma*. a brave man.

CALMACHT & *Calmas*, courage, bravery.

CAM, a duel or combat.

CAM, crooked, Gr. *campto* incurvo. in barbarous Lat. camus, a, um.

CAM, deceit, injuſtice, *fear gan cham*, a juſt man, a plain dealer.

CAMADH, to crooken, make crooked: Gr. *campto* incurvo, flecto.

CAMAILTE, rubbed, from *cumailt*. vid.

CAMCHOSACH, bow legged. wel. *Kamgoes* bandy-leggd.

CA'MÉD, how much: how many?

CAMHACH, power.

CAMAL & *Camhail*, a Camel. Heb. *Gamal*, the Iriſh word *Gamal*, a fool, a ſtupid perſon, is exactly like this Heb. *Gamal*, in ſound, Letters & almoſt in meaning, becauſe the Camel is known to be the moſt ſtupid of Beaſts.

CAMHAÒIR, the firſt light or appearance of day; & is compounded of *caomh* beautiful, & *oir*, the eaſt. Lat. oriens.

CAMHNA'IDHE, a building, or edifice.

CAMLOIRGNEACH, bow-legged.

CAM-MHUGARLACH, club-footed.

CAMMHUIN, the bird wry-peck.

CAMÒG, a bay, a turn or winding. Lat. ſinus: alſo a comma in writing.

CAMÒGACH, crooked, curled. winding, alſo quibbling; alſo meandring as a River. *fear camógach*, a ſophiſter or quibbler.

CAMÒIG, the Temples of the head.

CAMPA, a camp, or encampment.

CAN, whilſt that, when. Lat. *quandò*, &c.

CAN, what place, *can as*, from what place?

CAN, pro *gan*, without, *can chìal*, ſenſeleſs without reaſon. Lat. *ſine*.

CAN, a lake.

CAN, i. e. *leaſtar*, bad butter.

CA'NA, a whelp or puppy. Lat. *canis*.

CA'NA, a moth.

CANACH, ſtanding water.

CA'NACH, tribute. & *Càna* the ſame, is like the Hebrew *Canas*, collegit, congregavit.

CA'NACH, cotton, bombaſt.

CANADH & *Canaim*, to ſing. ex. *do chan ſé*, he ſung Latinè *cano*.

CANAÌB, hemp. Gr. & Lat. *canabis*.

CANAIGHE, dirt, filth, &c.

CANBHA'S, canvas.

CANMHÙIN, pronounciation, accent, alſo an epithet.

CANMHÙIN, a Dialect.

CANNA, moths, otherwiſe called *cù fionna*.

CANÒIN; a rule or canon Gr. *canon* regula: canún, idem.

CANNRA'N, to mutter or grumble:

ble : it is of the ſame force with the French word *bouder*.

CANTA, a lake or puddle.

CANTA'IGHÉAR, an accent. Pl.

CANTA'IL, auction, or a cant.

CANTAIREACHT, a ſinging by note, or in Chorus, Lat. *Cantare*.

CANTA'LAIM, to ſell by auction.

CANTACH, dirty, filthy.

CANTAÒIR, a preſs. *cantabir ſíbna*, a wine preſs.

CANTE, as, *crann canthe*, the Quince-tree : *ùbhal canthe*. the fruit thereof.

CANTIC,, a Song, or Canticle.

CANUR, & *caonar*, cotton.

CAOB, a clod.

CAOBA'N, a priſon.

CAOBH, a bough, a branch.

CAOCH, blind. Lat. cæcus. vid. caech.

CAOCHA; & *Caochaim*, to blind, alſo to blaſt. ex. *toradh na ſineamhna ar na ccàocha*, the fruit of the vineyard blaſted.

CAOCIÒS, or *caoicídhios*, a fort'night, or fourteenth night.

CAODE, how ?

CAODAM, to come.

CA'OGA, or *caògad*, fifty. ex.,. *cùig deich tri caògad cniocht*, an hundred & fifty foot ſoldiers.

CAOI, a viſitation, a viſit.

CAOI, lamentation, mourning.

CAOICHE, blindneſs.

CAÒIM, to lament, to grieve or mourn : commonly written *caóidhim. do chàoi mise go mór*. J lamented grievouſly.

CAÒIL, from *càol*, ſmall.

CAÒIL, the waſt. *a ttímpchiol a chaòil*, about his loins.

CAÒILE, ſmallneſs.

CAÒille, Land.

CAÒIMH, gentle, mild, clean, from caòmh. hence the family-name *o caòimh*, or the o Keeſſes. wel. *Ky* is dear or well beloved.

CAÒIMHEACHAS, Society.

CAÒIMH-SGIAITH, a Buckler, a Shield; alſo a Skutcheon. Scutum.

CAÒIMHTHEACH, ſtrange, alſo a ſtranger.

CAÒIMHTHEACHAS, ſtrangeneſs.

CAÒIMHTHEACHT, a County.

CAÒIMIN, the murrain, a noxious diſtemper of the ſame nature & contagion among cattle, eſpecially Kine & oxen, with the Plague among men.

CAOIN, gentle, mild, ſweet-tempered.

CAÒINE, the Iriſh lamentation or cry for the dead, according to certain loud & mournful notes & verſes, wherein the Pedigree, Land-property, generoſity, & good actions of the deceaſed perſon & his anceſtors, are diligently & harmoniously recounted, in order to excite pity & compaſſion in the hearers, & to make them ſenſible of their great loſs in the death of the perſon whom they lament.

Note. this Iriſh word, written by our late Grammarians CAOINE, but anciently & properly CÌNE, is almoſt equal in Letters & pronunciation to the Hebrew word *cina*, which ſignifies lamentation, or crying with clapping of hands, lamentatio, planctus, ploratus. vid. 2. ſam. 1. v. 17. & in it's plur. *ciním* lamentationes vid. Ez. 2. 10, Wel. *Kuyn* is a complaint.

CAOINLEACH, ſtubbles, or ſtalks of corn left in the field by the reaper. vid. *caoirle*.

CAOINIM, potius *cínim*, to lament with clapping of hands &

other formalities. *do chaoin*, *no chìnsi a bhàs*, she lamented his death. Heb. *chín*, lamentatus eſt. vid. Henricus opitius's Lexicon. *do chin*, lamentatus eſt.

CAÒIN-DÚTHRACHT, devotion. *càon-dùthracht*, id

CAÒIN-NASGAR, a garriſon.

CAÒIR-TINNTIGHE, a thunderbolt, from *caor*, & *tinntìghe*, fiery, blazing.

CAÒIR-BHEARTACH, bearing berries.

CAÒIRA, a sheep.

CAOIRE, sheep, alſo a sheep, & more properly written *círe*, has a natural affinity with the Gr. verb *cheiro*, to shear sheep, &c.

CAÒIRLE, a club; alſo a reed, dim. *caoirlín.* quære an hinc *caoirleach*, rather than *caoinleach*, ſtubbles or ſtalks of corn left in the field by the reaper.

CAÒIS, a furrow.

CAOIS, ſometimes written for *céis*, a young pig. vid. *céis.*

CAOL, ſlender, ſmall.

CAOL, a calling.

CAOLAM, to leſſen, to make ſlender.

CAOLAÌN, the ſmall guts. Gr. *cholas* ſignifies the bowels or interiour parts of either man or Beaſt.

CAÒL-GHOTHACH, shrill.

CAÒL-MHA'OR, an apparitor.

CAÒMH, gentle, mild, handſome.

CAÒMH, little, ſmall.

CAÒMHA, skill, knowledge; alſo nobility. ex. *a chàomha uile clàir chùinn*, all ye nobles of leath-cuin.

CAÒMHAIM, to keep or preſerve; alſo to ſpare *caòmhuin sìnn a Thiàrna*, protect us o Lord. *nìbr chaòmhuin a milleadh*, he ſpared not their deſtruction. vid. *caomhnaim.*

CA'OMHA'N, the diminut. of *caòmh*, it is the proper name of many great men amongſt the old Irish, particulary of one of the Princes of Leinſter, from whom are deſcended the *o cavanachs.*

CA'OMDHA, Poetry, verification.

CAÒMH-LOISE, i. e. *caòmhlaisir* a moderate fire, or ſmall bláze.

CAÒMHNA, a friend.

CAÒMHNA, protection, defence.

CAÒMHNACHA, to be able: *tainig ſoillſe mòr ann, go nà caomhnachar neach a ſheàchad.* L. B. there appeared ſuch a blaze of light that the earth was *not able* to bear it long, & that no body's eyes coud bear to look at it.

CAÒMHNAIM, to keep, defend protect or maintain. alſo to ſpare. *do caòmhnadh beagàn*, a few were ſaved, or ſpared.

Note that this verb. *caòmhnaim* & the above *caòmhaim*, are one & the ſame verb, being diſtinguiſhed only by one Letter, & always bearing the ſame different ſenſes.

CAOMHNA'IDHE, a companion, a bedfellow.

CAÒMHTHA, ſociety, or aſſociation.

CAOMHTHACH, an aſſociate, comrade.

CAOMH-THEACHT, i, e. *coimhdeacht*, a company, hence, *beanchaoimhdeachta*, a waiting-maid or woman companion.

CAÒM-NASGAR, defence.

CAÒM SAIDHÉOIR, a Rehearſer.

CAÒNAIM, to reſſemble.

CAÒNAIM, to hide, or conceal.

CAÒN-BHUÌDHE, gratitude.

CAON-DÚTHRACHT, devotion, alſo fidelity.

CAÒNACH, moſs.

CAONTA, private, hid, ſecret.

CAÒR, a sheep. pl. *caòire* Gr. *crios*, aries.

CAOR, a berry, alſo a cluſter of grapes or other fruit. *tugadar a ttriopaill caora apuighe ùatha*, their bunches bore ripe berries. Gen. 40. v. 10.

CAORA, uvæ, vel Botri, the grains of raiſins whilſt on the vine or bunch, cluſters, &c.

CAOR, a flash of light, or flame. *caòr|thìntighe*. a thunder-bolt.

CAOR-LA'N, a sheep-fold. British *corlàn*, ovile.

CAORTHAIN, the quicken tree. *cuàille caorthain*, ſtakes of quick beam. S. Wel. *Kerdin.* hence *bruighean chaorthain*, an enchanted caſtle built all with quickbeam. vid. *Mémoire de M. de C. Journal des Savans* 1764.

CAOTHRUA'DH, milldew.

CAP, a cart.

CAPA & *capàn*, a cup.

CAPALL, a horſe. Gr. *caballès* & Lat. caballus: in ſome parts of Ireland *capall* is uſed to ſignify alſo a mare, wel. Kephyl, dimin. *capuillin.*

CAPAM, to renounce, diſown.

CAR, brittle, ſmart.

CAR, care.

CARA, a leg, a hannch: *cara muice*, a gammon of bacon.

CARA, a friend or dear perſon. Lat. *charus* & Gr. *charieis*, gratioſus. plural. *càirde*: as, *càirde diongmhàla*, near or truſty friends. *carad* & *cairid* has the ſame ſignification. vid. *cairde.* in the welsh it is *Kàr.*

CARADACH, well befriended, powerful in friends & allies.

CARADAIM, to beſfriend.

CARADAS, alliance, friendship.

CARAID or *carad*, a friend. vid. *cara.*

CARAITHEACHT, a debate, or diſpute, a ſtruggling.

CADHRA'IGHHEAS, lent. Lat. quadrageſima wel. Grauis.

CARAIM, to love, to affect: *car*, love thou, *do charas*, J have loved: in the welsh *Kerais* J have loved, *Kara* & *Kar*, love thou.

CARA'ISTE, baggage, carriage.

CARA'N, the crown of the head.

CARB, a basket. Germ. *Horb* & Belg. *Korf.*

CARB, a chariot, or litter.

CARBAD, a coach, waggon, chariot, or bier. hence *carbadòir*, a coachman; alſo a coach-maker wel. *Kerbyd.*

CARBAD, the jaw. *fiàcla carbaid*, the cheek-teeth. Quære if it be not rather *carbal.*

CARBAL, the palate of the mouth, *a.làr a charbail* or *charabail*, in the midſt of his palate.

CARBH, a ship.

CARBHANACH, the Maſter of a ship, a Captain of a ship.

CAR-BHODAIGH, clowns.

CARBHÚS, intemperance, extravagant feaſting, &c. ex. *Diùgha gàcha cèirde an carbhus.* intemperance is the worſt of all bad habits. this word is of the ſame root with the Irish *craos.*

CARCAR & *carcair*, a priſon, a goal. Lat. *carcer.*

CARCAR, a coffer. Lat. arca.

CA'RDA, or *càirdios críoſt*, a Goſſip.

CARDAIS, to ſet or lay.

CARDIM, to ſend.

CARLAMH, excellent.

Carman, the ancient name of wexford, now called in Irish *Loch-garman.*

Car-mhogal, a carbuncle.

Carn, a Province.

Carn, a heap or pile of ſtones, wood or any other thing. *càrn aóil-igh*, a Dunghill. & commonly called *càrnaòile. carn-ail* a heap of ſtones. *carn-ail cuinn.* i, e, *carn-cloch cu-inn.* it is remarkable that on the ſumets of moſt of the hills & mountains of Ireland, the *carns* or piles of ſtones on which the Druids offered their ſacrifices are ſtill to be ſeen, even at a conſiderable diſtance. It was on thoſe carns the Druids lighted their ſolemn fires in honour of Belus on May day which we ſtill call lá Beil-teine, as above remarked.

Carna, fleſh; Lat. carnis, carni, of caro.

Carnach, a heatheniſh Prieſt ſo called from the carns, or ſtone piles on which they offered ſacrifices

Carnadh, riddance.

Carnaim, to pile, or heap up. hence the participle *carnta*, heaped up, or piled.

Ca'rna'n, dimin. of *carn* a heap.

Carr & *carra*, a cart, or drag. Gr. *carron* & Lat. *carrum.*

Carr, a ſpear.

Carra & *carraidhe*, the ſcall, or ſcaldhead, a ſcabby diſtemper that ſettles in the skin of the head, is exceeding ſore, & hard to cure. Gr. charo fut. 2. of cheiro, ſcindo & *chaldaicè charah* ægrotum eſſe. as, *carraidhe thirim*, is adry ſcall. Lev. 13. 30.

Carra, bran.

Carrach, ſtony or rocky.

Carraig, a great ſtone pitched on the end. wel. *Karreg.*

Carran, a weed.

Carra'n, a reaping-hook.

Carsúghadh, puniſhment.

Cart or *cort*, the bark or rind of a tree. Lat. cortex. vid. *cairt* & *coirt*, idem.

Cartach, made of bark.

Cartach, a cart load.

Cartacha, Deeds, charters.

Carthanach, charitable.

Carthanacht, charity, brotherly love.

Cartoit, devout.

Cas, money or caſh.

Ca's, fear. alſo a caſe, accident.

Cas, the hair of the head.

Cas, wreathed or twiſted.

Cas, *gur chas ſé air*, that he met him. *do chas ſé*, he went back.

Cas, paſſionate: in haſte. *a ngais*, immediately.

Casach, an aſcent.

Casachdach, a coughing.

Casachdaighe, the herb colt's-foot.

Casachdas, a cough.

Casadh & *casaim*, to bend, wind, twiſt.

Casadh, a bending winding, twiſting, ſpinning, &c. alſo a wrinkle. *gan casadh in èadan*, without a wrinkle in his face. *gan casadh dionsùidhe Joruaidh*, without returning to Herod.

Casaid, a cauſe or action, a proceſs.

Casa'in, paths.

Casair, a kind of glimmering light or brightneſs, iſſuing from certain pieces of old rotten timber when carried to a dark place. it is commonly called *Teine ghealàin.*

CASAIR, a thorn or prickle, a claſp.

CASAIR, a ſhower. wal. Keſer, hail.

CASAM, to wind or turn. vid. *caſadh.*

CASAM, to ſcorn, to ſlight, or diſdain.

CASA'N, a path; alſo a thorn.

CASAR & *caſarach*, ſlaughter, havock, carnage, has a cloſe affinity with the Heb. caſar, caro, fleſh. vid. opitius's Lexic.

CASAOID, a complaint, accuſation, a ſmart or ſevere remonſtrance.

CASAOIDIM, to complain. *ag caſaoid liom*, remonſtrating to me.

CASAR, a path.

CASARMANACH, free.

CASARNACH; Lightning, a flame or flaſh of fire.

CASBHA'IRNEACH, a kind of ſmall ſhell-fiſh, called periwinkle, otherwiſe called Bàirneach.

CASCAR, a drinking cup.

CASDA & *caſla*, wrapped, alſo twiſted, braided.

CASDHLA'OI, curl-haired.

CASLA & *caſlo*, frizzled wool.

CASLACH, children.

CASRACH, havock, vid. *caſar.*

CASSAL, a ſtorm.

CAST, chaſt, undefiled: old parch. Lat. caſtus.

CASTEARBHA'N, or *caiſearbhàn*, ſuccory. Latine *ſichorium. caſtearbhàn na muc*, Dandelion. Lat. *Taraxacum.*

CASTHOR, a curled lock.

CAS-ÚRLA, a curled lock.

CAT, pro *cad*, what? an interrogative.

CAT, a cat. Gr. vulg. Katis, gatos, Kata. Lat. Catus. It. & Hiſp. Gato. Fr: chat. Bel: Katte. Ruſs: Kote. Arm: Kas. Wel: & Cor: Kath & in the Turkisk language, Keti.

CATAIDH, generoſity.

CATAIGHIM, to honour, revere, or reverence.

CATH, a fight, pitched battle; alſo an Iriſh Battalion or Regiment conſiſting of three thouſand men; hence the Lat. Caterva. w. Kad.

CA'THADH & *càtham*, to winnow, *ag càthadh* winnowing. vid. *càith.*

CATHAGHADH or *cathùghadh*, temptation.

CATHAID, to wear. ex. *cathaid na huiſgeadha na clocha*, the waters wear out the ſtones. vid. *caitheadh.*

CATHAÌGHIM, to battle, to fight, alſo to prove or try.

CATHAIR, pronounced *Cahir*, a town, or city. plur. Cathracha; & in its inflections *Cathraigh*. Brit. *Kaer.* ſchythicé, *Car.* antiq. Saxon. *Caerten.* Goth. *Gards*, Cantabr. *Caria.* Breton. *Ker.* Hebr. *Kariah*, or *Kiriah*, & *Karth*; Phænicé & punicé *Kartha*, Chaldaicé Kartha; & Syriacé Karitita. Græcè *Karak.*

N. B. Malec-karthus, or mel-karthus, i. e. king of the City, was an appellative of the Phænician Hercules, ſaid to be the founder of the city of *Tire.*

CATHAIS, a guard, or centinel. ex. *rò bhi dòirſeoreacht dubh-rois an ro-chathais*, their watch-guards or centinels guarded the paſſes of the gloomy wood. vid. *Caithréim Thoirdhealbhaicc.*

CATHAISEACH, brave, ſtout, clever, *fear cathaiſeach*, a brave able man.

CA'THAM, to winnow. vid. *càith.*

CATHA'OIR, a chair: *cathàoir Eas-*

puic, a Biſhop's ſee. Lat. Cathedra.

Cathardha & *cathardhach*, a Citizen. pl. *cathardhaigh. do chùadar cathardhaigh an bhaile i ccómhairle* conſilium iniverunt cives. antiq. membran.

Cath-bha'rr, a helmet.

Cath-bharrùn, a Commander or Officer in an Army. ex. *idir chniocht agus cath-bharrùn*, both Soldiers & Officiers.

Cath-fhir, warriours.

Cathfidh, vid. *caithfidh*, ye muſt. *caithfe mé*, J muſt.

Cath-labhair, or *cath-labhra*, a military ſpeech, or harangue of a General to his Army before a battle.

Cath-mìleadh, Colonels, or Officers of diſtinction.

Catolice, Catholic. *an cràbhadh catoilice*, the Catholic Religion.

Caithruighthéoir, a Citizen.

Cathúghadh, fighting, rebelling, alſo temptation, *do chathuigh ſé*, he fought or rebelled, *ſaor sin o chathùghad*, deliver us from temptation.

C E

Cé, the Earth. Gr. Gé, terra. hence Geometria.

Ce, night.

Cé, a ſpouſe.

Ceach, each, every. in old parchments written for *gach*, qd. vid.

Ceachaing & *do-ching*, or *dochéimnigh*, hard to march or travel in, inacceſſible.

Ceachair, dirt, filth; alſo penury.

Ceachardha, or *ceachardhach*, dirty, ſtingy, penurious.

Ceachardhcht, penury, miſery, ſtingineſs.

Ceachdar, each, any, either; *ceachdar diobh*, any of them. vid. *ceachtar.*

Ceachlaim, to dig. *rò cheachladar*, they dug.

Ceachladh & *ceachlaim*, to hackle, deſtroy, violate.

Ceachoir, a weting, or moiſtening.

Ceacht, a leſſon. rectius *leacht.* Lat. lectio, hence *aicleacht* a leſſon.

Ceacht, Power.

Céachta, a plow, a plowshare. hence *camchéachta*, the ſeven ſtars that rowl about the pole, ſo called in Irish becauſe they lye in a poſition which reſembles a plowshare.

Ceachtar, either, any, each, alſo one of two. Latine uter, utervis.

Cead, leave permiſſion, licence.

Céad, an hundred; anciently written *céat* & pronounced *ccéat* or *acéad.* Gr. ecaton, centum.

Céad, the firſt.

Ceadach, cloth.

Ceadach, talkative.

Ceadaigh, a ſitting or ſeſſion.

Ceadaìghim, to permit, or give conſent: alſo to diſmiſs or diſcharge.

Ceadal, a narrative or ſtory. N. Wel. Chuedel.

Ceadal, malicious invention, detraction, deceit. *gan cam gan ceadal*, without injuſtice or deceit. alſo a conflict, battle, or duel.

Céadamas, in the firſt place, firſt of all. imprimis.

Cead-aoin, wedneſday; a corruption of *Dia-Gueden.* vid. *Dia. cead-aoin a Luàithre*, ash wedneſday.

Céadfadh, an opinion, thought or conjecture.

Céadfadh *corpordha*, the ſenſes.

CEADFAIGHEAS, beaſtlineſs, ſenſuality.

CEADHAL, bliſtered, full of ſores.

CEADHLAIM, to bliſter.

CEA DRÚIDHEACHT, Geomancy, a ſort of divination by means of ſmall points made on paper at random, & by conſidering the various figures which lines drawn from theſe points repreſent, a ridiculous judgment is formed & the future ſucceſs of an action is declared.

CÉADHNA, ſameneſs, identity. *agus ceadhna*, & in like manner. *mar an cceadhna*, alſo, likewiſe.

CÉAD-NA'DHBHAR, an element, ſo called from it's being the firſt or primary ingredient in corporeal beings.

CÉAD-TOMAILT, a break-faſt.

CÉAD-TUÌSMEADH, the firſtling.

CÉAD-TÚS, an element, a beginning.

CÉAD-UA'IR, at firſt, the firſt time.

CEADÚGHADH. a permiſſion.

CEADUIGHTHEACH, allowable, lawful.

CEAL, uſe; alſo forgetfulneſs. *tar ceal*, out of mind.

CEAL, concealing, Latin. Celo vid. *ceil* & *ceilt* infrà.

CEAL, Heaven, Lat. Cœlum. Gall. Ciel.

CEAL, Death.

CEAL-AIRM, a hiding place, a place of refuge.

CEALAM, to eat.

CEAL-FHÚATH, a private grudge or pique.

CEALG, treachery, conſpiracy, *a cceilg*, in inſidiis, in ambush.

CEALG, a ſting or prickle. aliter, *dealg.*

CEALG, deceit malice, ſpite.

CEALGACH, malicious, ſpitefull.

CEALGAIDHE, more ſpitefull, more crafty.

CEALGAIM, to lye in ambush, to enſnare, *mà chealgan duine*, if a man enſnare: alſo to ſting, *do cealgadh ris an mac-caomh*, the youth was ſtung by it, alſo to allure, entice, ſpur on, or provoke to do a thing. alſo to ſeduce or turn a ſubject from his duty to his Prince by bribery or promiſes of great conſequence. vid. *caithréim Thoirdeal; ró chealg ſé o Conchùbhair & o Lochluinn tar ceann da chorcamruadh.* he (Turlogh) ſeduced o Connor & o Loghlin from their allegiance & adherence to their Prince Donogh ſon of Brien Ruadh, by promiſing them the two diſtricts called the two Corcamruadhs.

CEALGAIRE, a cheat, a knave.

CEALGAIREACHT, a cheating; alſo tricks or pranks.

CEALGAONADH, diſſimulation.

CEA'LL, a church, & in it's inflexions *cill*, plur. *cealla.* Lat. *cella*: for the word *ceall* doth properly ſignify a cell, or Hermites cave, tho' now commonly uſed to ſignify a church. hence *ceall-phort* means a Cathedral church. vid. *ceall-phort* infrà. plur. *cealla.*

CEALLA, (*o cealla*) the family-name of the *o Kelly's*, whoſe Chiefs were Dynaſts or Lords of the Country called *ua màine*, or J MA'INE in Conaught. other chiefs of the ſame name, o Kelly, but of different ſtocks, are mentioned in the Topographical poems of *o Dubhagàin* & *mac Feargail*, as Toparchs of different territories both in Linſter & Ulſter. vid. Cambrenſis everſus, from pag. 26. to pag. 29.

CEALLACH, the proper name of ſeveral great men of the old Iriſh. *ceallach mac aodh, mac maoil-ioſa,* was the name of a holy Archbiſhop of Ardmagh an 1106, who died at Ardpatrick in the County of Limerick, & was buried at Liſmore in 1129.

CEALLACHA'N, (*o Ceallachàin*) the family name of the o Callaghans deſcended from *Ceallachan-caiſil* King of munſter, an. 936. they were Dynaſts of the country called *pobul J cheallachàin* in the County of Cork untill Cromwel's time.

CEALLACH, War, debate, ſtrife.

CEALLADH, cuſtody.

CEALLOIR, muck, dung.

CEALLÒIR, the Superiour of a Cell or Monaſtery: ex. *ni ceallòir nà Sub-cheallòir thù.* you are neither Superior nor vicar.

CEAL-MHUIN, an Oracle, or prophecy whether good or bad; probably compounded of *ceall* & *mùnadh,* inſtruction, admoniſhment, Latin. moneo, becauſe the Pagan Oracles were delivered from cells or grottoes.

CEALL-PHORT, a Cathedral church, or an Epiſcopal ſee.

CEAL-STÒL, a cloſe ſtool.

CEALT, apparell, raiment, clothes. hence.

CEALTAIR, the ſame. *cealtair Drùidheachta*, a magic dreſs.

CEALTACH, a Celt, or Gaul.

CEALTAIR, a cauſe or matter.

CEALTAIR, a caſtle, a fine ſeat.

CEALTAIR, a ſpear. a lance.

CEALT-MHUILEÒIR, a fuller.

CEAN, anciently written for *gan*, without gallicè ſans, Lat. ſine. ex. *cean nimh, cean maithimh*, ſine felle, ſine Relaxatione, vel intemiſſione. vid. infrà in verbo maitheamh.

CEAN, or *cion*, a debt a fault, tranſgreſſion, or crime, plur, *ceanta* or *cionta*; as, *maith dùinn àr ccionta*, dimitte nobis debita noſtra.

CÉANA, álike, the ſame, *an fear céana*, the ſame perſon. *mar an cceàna*, in like manner.

CÉANA, even, lo, behold.

CEANA, already. *acht ceana*, nevertheleſs, howbeit.

CEANA, favour, affection, the genitive of *cean*, love reſpect, fondneſs.

CEANACH, buying, alſo a Reward; a covenant.

CEÀNAÌGHIM, to buy. vid. *ceannaighim.*

CEANAIR, a hundred.

CEANAMHAIL, fond, beloved: *go ceanamhail*, fondly, much eſteemed.

CEANANN, white or bald-faced. rectius *ceanfhion.*

CEANANNAS, a remarkable Town of the County of Meath, now called Kells, where a national Council of the Clergy of Ireland was held towards the Year 1152; in which Council Cardinal Papyron, gave the firſt Pallia to the four Arch-biſhops of Ardmagh, Caſhel, Dublin, & Tuam, & alſo another remarkable town near Kilkenny.

CEAN-BURGAIRE, the head of a Burgh, a Burgo-maſter.

CEAN-CHAOMH, a pair of tables to play with.

CEAN-CHATHAIR, a Metropolis.

CEAN-CORA, the Royal Reſidence of the great Brien Boirbhe King of Ireland, near Killalloe in the County

of

of Clare, otherwiſe called Baile an Borúmha, whence ſprung the ſtream called àth na Bòirbhe. from hence he had the ſurname of Brian-Bòirbhe, or Brian-Borúmha.

Cean-chlaon, ſteep, headlong, &c.

Céanda, id. qd. *ceàna.*

Céanbacht, identity, likeneſs.

Ceanda'il, lice.

Cean-da'na, headſtrong, impudent.

Cean-fiona'n, white headed.

Cean-fine, the head or chief repreſentative of a tribe, or family.

Ceangail, a band, L. *cingulum.*

Ceangailte, tied, bound.

Ceangal, a reſtraint: a bond or covenant, a league; alſo a bunch, as of grapes.

Cean-gharbh, rough, rugged.

Ceanglaim, to bind, to join. *ceangòla tu*, thou shalt tye up. *ro ceangladh an naoi*, the Infant was ſwaddled.

Ceann, the head; alſo the upper part in building, &c. alſo an end or limit, as *ceann-tíre*, a headland or a Promontory. *na chean ſo*, moreover. *ceann-feadhna*, a Captain, a Demagogue. in it's genitive caſe it makes *Cinn*, as, *bathas mo chínn*, the crown of my head, hence the English *King*, being the head of his People or ſubjects. vid. Luyd's British etymol. pag. 279. col. 3. the Kan of the Tartarians & other aſiatick nations is of the ſame radical origin with the Irish *cean.*

Ceannach, a buying or purchaſing.

Ceannach, a reward, or retribution.

Ceannach, i. e. *conra*, a covenant, or league.

Ceann-achtrach, the upper part of the throat.

Ceann-adhairt. a Bolſter. ex. *bà cairt a cheann-adhairt*, his bolſter was a ſtone or rock. ſpeaking of S. Patrick's ſelf-mortification. vid. *adhart.*

Ceannaìdhe, a merchant, alſo any Dealing or trafficking perſon. Pl. *ceannaighthe.*

Ceanna'igheacht, merchandizing, trafficking, trading. *tir cheannùigheachta*, a trading Land.

Ceanna'ighim, to buy, or purchaſe.

Ceannas, authority, power.

Ceannasach, powerful, mighty.

Ceannrach, a fillet; alſo a halter, or a horſe-collar.

Ceann-reìdhtig, propitiation, mercy.

Ceannsa, mild, gentle.

Ceannsacht, lenity, mildneſs.

Ceannsat, they went.

Ceannsa'ighim & *ceannsùghadh*, to appeaſe, to mitigate.

Ceannsalaìdhe, a Preſident or Governour.

Ceann-sa'ile, the town now called Kinſale in the ſouth of the county of corke, at the mouth of the River Bandon, famous for an excellent harbour, & protected by a ſtrong fort, called Charles-fort.

Ceanntar, a canthred, the ſide of a country. Wel *Kant*, an hundred.

Ceann-tìr, a headland, a promontory.

Ceann-trom, ſluggish, heavy, drouſy.

Ceannúaisgneach, rash, thoughtleſs, precipitate.

Ceap, a block, or ſtocks. *ceap-*

tuiſle, a ſtumbling block. *annſna cip, no annsna ceapaibh*, in the ſtocks.

Ceap, a head, Lat. caput..

Ceap, the head or ſtock of a tribe or family. ex. *ceap na craoibhe Eògan*, Eugene is the ſtock of the branch.

Ceapachúinn, the town of Capperquin, in the county of Waterford on the bank of the black water, to which place it is navigable from youghall.

Ceapa'n, a ſtump.

Ceapa'nta, niggardly. alſo ſtiff & wrong-headed.

Ceap-sgaòilim, to propagate.

Cear, Offspring, or progeny.

Cear & *ceara*, blood; alſo red, ruddy. Welsh Guyar,. like the English *goar*.

Cearachadh, wandering, or ſtraying.

Cearb, money, ſilver.

Cearb,. a cutting, or ſlaughtering, havock or maſſacre. hence the name of *Dàire-cearb* an Irish Prince of the Eugenian Race.

Cearb, a Rag.

Cearbach, ragged.

Cearb-chna'id, a ſevere reflexion.

Cearbhall, maſſacre, carnage.

Cearc, a hen: *cearc Fhranncach*, a turkey hen or more properly *cearc Indhiàch*, an Indian hen. plur. *cearca* & *circ*.

Cearcall, a hoop, Lat. circulus.

Cearchall, a block, like that of a Carpenter.

Cearchall, a bed, or bolſter.

Cearc-loc, a hen-rooſt.

Cearc-mhanrach, a pen or coup, wherein poultry are fed.

Céard, an Artiſt, or Mechanic, alſo an art or trade. *ceàrd* ſometimes ſignifies a Tinker or Refiner. *ceard-òir* a gold-ſmith. *ceàrda*, *no ceàrdcha foghlomtha*, Ingenious or skillful Artiſts. in it's inflexions of the ſingular number it forms *ceird* & *ceirde* & in the plur. *ceardcha* & *cearda*. this Irish word *céard* ſignifying a Tinker, or a man in any baſe or low Employ, is like the Latin Cerdo, which means a Cobler, a Currier, a Tanner, a Tinker, a Smith, or like Artiſan that uſes a baſe trade for gain, & it is not unlike the Gr. *cerdos*, which ſignifies gain, profit, lucre: & hence it is that the Greeks call the fox, *cerdo*, from his ingenuity, & artfulneſs to provide for himſelf. *céard* is any art, trade or profeſſion ex. *Ràth na nil-ceard néagsamhuil* a place of all ſorts of trades & *fear ilcheàrdach*, Jack of all trades. welsh. Kerdh, a trade.

Cea'rda'ighe, a tradeſman, or Artiſt. plur. *Ceàrdaighte*.

Ceardacht, a low or baſe trade as above in céard.

Céardamhail, ingenious, artificial. well wrought.

Céardamhlacht, a being ingenious.

Céardcha, a shop, a forge, in its inflexions *ceardchain*, pronounced *céarduin*, &c.

Cearachur, a grave.

Cearma, the old name of wicklow a town & County in the Province of Leinſter, *Dun Cearma*, the Town of Wicklow.

Cearmna: *Dùn-Cearmna*, now called the old head of Kinſale, a famous promontory in the ſouth of the county of corke.

GEARMNAS, a lye, invention or trick.

CEARN, a man.

CEARN, a victory.

CEARN, expence.

CEARNA, a corner.

CEARNABHAN, a hornet.

CEARNACH, four-ſquare, put for *ceatharnach.*

CEARNACH, victorions, hence the famous champion *conall ceàrnach* had his ſurname of *ceàrnach.*

CEARN-AIRRDHE, a trophy of victory.

CEARN-DÚAIS, a prize given in any game of activity, as running, wreſtling, &c.

CEARN-LÙACH, the ſame as cearn-dúais.

CEARR & *cearadh*, to kill, to ſlaughter or deſtroy. alſo to dye or periſh. *do chear ſé*; he died.

CEARRBHACH, ſpoil.

CEARRBHACH, a gameſter at cards, dice & ſuch other games.

CEARRBHACHAS, a gaming at cards, &c.

CEARRÚCA'N, a skiret.

CEART, juſt, right, true, genit. *cirt.* Lat. certus.

CEART, a ſubſt. juſtice, right, equity, genit. *cirt. ceart-Beirthe*, primogeniture.

CEART & *ceirteach*. a Rag, old garment, or piece of old cloth.

CEART, little, ſmall: *ceart a lochta*: i, e, *beag a lochta.*

CEARTAÌGHIM & *ceartùghadh*, to pare or ſhave: alſo to dreſs, prepare, or put in order, alſo to correct or chaſtiſe.

CEARTAIGHTHEÒIR, a corrector, a regulator, &c.

CEARTAISGHIM, to cut or prune.

CEART-LA'N, a houſe of correction.

CEART-LA'R, the center or middle point.

CEARTÚGHADH, a correction or chaſtiſement.

CEARTÚGHADH, vid. *ceartàighim.*

CEAS, obſcurity, darkneſs.

CEAS, irkſomneſs.

CEAS, grief, ſorrow, ſadneſs.

CEAS, i, e, *ad choncas*, J ſaw.

CÉASA, punishment, ſuffering; hence.

CÉASDA, or *ceaſta*, punished, put to death. *aoine an chéaſta*, good fryday, on which Chriſt ſuffered death.

CEASACHT, finding fault with, a grumbling, alſo a curſe. ex. *mo cheasacht air*, my curſe upon him.

CEASACHT, an excuſe or apology.

CEASACHTACH, grumbling, diſſatisfied, alſo giving excuſes.

CÉASADH, a paſſion or ſuffering: ex. *ceàsadh àr ttiàrna*, the paſſion of our Lord.

CÉASADH & *ceàsaim*, to vex to torment, to crucify, &c. *do ceàsadh ar an ccrois*, that ſuffered or was tortured on the croſs.

CÉASADÒIR, a tormenter.

CEASD & *ceisd*, a queſtion, an ænigma. plur. *ceasdan.* doubts, or querys.

CEASG, to ask or enquire about.

CEASLA, an oar.

CEASLACH, the coarſe wool on the legs, tail, & hinder parts of sheep.

CEASNA, a great want or neceſſity.

CEASNA'IGHEACHT & *ceasnàighil*, complaint, anxiety.

CEASNA'IGHIM & *ceasnàghadh*, to

enquire, to be anxious or ſolicitous; alſo to expoſtulate, to complain.

Ceasnach, or *ceasnaighteach*, complaining, ſad, neceſſitous. *go ceasnaightheach critheaglach.* in fear & neceſſity.

Ceastaìghim, to amend, to correct or chaſtiſe.

Ceasta'nach, a tormenter.

Ceat, to ſing, or celelebrate: ex. *ro cheat Beanàn mar leannas.* Beanan ſung as follows.

Ceat, one hundred.

Ceata-cam, rather *ceachta cam* the Seven Stars or Charles' wain, called from their appearance by the Irish, *ceachta cam*, or *cam-cheàchta* i, e, the crooked Plow-share.

Ceatal, a ſinging, or compoſing.

Ceatfadacht, Luſt.

Cea'tfadh, an opinion, or conjecture, alſo a maxim or ſyſtem: *ceatfadh na Heaglaise*, a maxim of the church. alſo a ſenſe. vid. *ceàdfadh.*

Cea'tfadhach, ſenſible, judicious, reaſonable.

Ceath, a ſheep, & *ceathnaid.* the ſame.

Ceatha & *cith*, a shower as of Rain, hail or ſnow.

Ceathair, four in number. Lat. quatuor. *ceathar* & *ceithre* the ſame.

Ceathair-bheannach, quardrangular, four ſquare.

Ceathar-chosach, quadruped, four-footed.

Ceathar-chúinneach, quadrangular.

Ceathardha, of or belonging to four. ex. *an cruinne ceathardha*, the world or terraqueous globe, ſo named from the four elements.

Ceathardhúil, the world, the univerſe from *ceathair* four, & *dùil*, an element.

Ceatharbh, a troop, a company or multitude. Latin. caterva. hence *ceatharnach.*

Ceatharnach, a Soldier, a Guardsman, an Attendant. Lat. Satelles. *ceatharnach coille*, a Tory becauſe of frequenting woods to conceal & lye hid in.

Ceathnaid, a ſheep.

Ceathra, four footed beaſts; any kind of cattle.

Ceathracha, *ceathrachad*, forty in number.

Ceathramanach, of a cubical figure.

Ceathramh & *ceathramhan*, pronounced *ceathrùgh* a fourth part, a quarter, hence it ſignifies the leg & thigh, becauſe they conſtitute the fourth part of a man, but it moſtly paſſes for the thigh alone. alſo the quartan of a verſe, ſometimes expreſſed to ſignify the whole verſe conſiſting of four quartans.

Ceathramha, a trencher. alſo the fourth. as *an ceathramha bliàghan.*

Ceathrar, four men or women.

Cecht, power, might, ſtrenght.

Cecht, vulg. *ceacht*, a leſſon, or lecture; this word was originally *lecht*, the celtic root of the Latin lectio, the initial (l) being changed into c by vulgar pronunciation. and as to the aſpirate *h* it is but a late invention.

Ced, to ſhun, avoid, &c.

Céd & *cead*, an hundred.

Céd, or cead; firſt.

Cedach, a mantle, veil, or garment.

Cédach, ſtripes, alſo ſtriking.

Cedaidh, to ſit down, or reſt. hiſp. queda.

Cédas, at firſt, firſt of all.

Ced-ghein, the firſt born.

Ced-ludh, beginning, alſo non-performance.

Ced-luth, the firſt ſhout or applauſe.

Cedudh, a bed.

Céham, when, at what time.

Céhuair, the ſame.

Céid, firſt, former, often uſed in compound words. as, *ceid-righ*, the former King. *céid-reathùighe*, the fore-runner.

Ceide, a market or fair.

Ceide, a green or plain.

Ceide, a hillock, a compact kind of hill, ſmooth & plain on the top.

Ceid-ghrinneacht, ripeneſs of age.

Ceidhche, or *chàidhche*, till night. quaſi *go hoidhche*; moſt comcommonly underſtood to ſignify *Ever.* or *at all.* as: *ni rachad ann ooidhche*, I never will go thither.

Ceidil, a duel, conflict or battle.

Céidin, a hillock, or little hill.

Ceigh, a kay or warf.

Ceil, or *ceilt*, hiding, concealing, Lat. celatio.

Céil, or *céill*, ſenſe or reaſon. *dà chur a ccéil*, demonſtrating, or puting in mind. *do réir céille*, according to the tenour. it is the oblique caſe of *cial.*

Céile, a ſpouſe, a huſband or wife.

Céile, a ſervant. hence *Céile-Dé*, Colideus or Coli-Dei, an Order of Religious formerly ſubſiſting in Ireland, England & Wales, ſo called from being the ſervants of God. they were called *culdees* in great Brittain.

Céile, together, alſo each other. *dà chéile* to each other. *ó chéile*, a ſunder.

Ceileabhradh, leave, farewell. *do rinne ceileabhradh dòibh* he bid them adieu.

Ceileabhradh & *ceileabhraim*, to bid farewell, or adieu, to take leave of. *ceileabhras ſé*, he took leave.

Ceileabhradh, a feſtivity or Solemnization. Lat. Celebratio. ex. *ceileabhradh an Aifrinn diàdha*, the Celebration of the holy Maſs.

Ceileabhradh & *ceileabhraim*, to celebrate, to ſolemnize. Lat. celebro, brare. ex. *ar trì fathaibh ceileabhartar ſolamuin do S. Micheal*, the feſtivity of S. Michael is ſolemnized for three reaſons. old parchmt.

Ceilg, vid. cealg.

Ceil-gheallaim, to betroth.

Céilìghe, ſober, ſenſible, *go ceilíghe* ſenſibly.

Ceilim, to hide or conceal: *ceil*, hide you. *ceilſiom*, we ſhall conceal. Lat. celo.

Ceiliùbhra, a concealment.

Ceill or *cill* from *ceall*, a church or cell.

Céille, of or belonging to ſenſe, or reaſon.

Ceilt & *ceilte*, hid, ſecret.

Céim, a ſtep, or degree. alſo gradation in any Employ of Life. *deich ceimiona*, ten ſteps. *cruaidh-chéim*, an adventurous act. Wel. Kam.

Céimh-dhealg, rectius *ciamh-dhealg* a criſping pin, a hair-bodkin.

Ceimheasas, Geometry, from *ce* the Earth & *measaim*, to ſurvey.

Ceìmhìn, a fillet or hair-lace.

Ceìmhleog, a garret, fillet, or hair-ribband.

CÈIMHMHILEACH, a hair-bodkin.

CÉIMH-PHION, the ſame as *ceimh-dhealg.*

CEIMNÌGHIM, to ſtep, to go.

CÉIMNÌUGHADH, a path, ſtep, &c.

CÉIN, whilſt that, *an cèin bhìad ann*, whilſt that Jam, or have a being. vid. *cian. cèin go ttariſtear*, till he comes.

CÉIN: *a ccèin*, in foreign or remote parts. *a cccin agus a bhfogus*, far & near.

CEIN-BHEART or *cin-bheart*, a helmet, alſo any head dreſs, as hat & wig.

CEINMHAER, oh happy! an interjection.

CEINMOTHA, beſides, without, except. vide *màdh-beag.*

CEINNLÌATH, gray-headed.

CEINNSEACHADH, to appeaſe.

CÉIR, wax, *céir-bheach* Bees wax. Gr. céros Latin. & Hiſp. céra. gal. cire.

CÉIR, corruptè pro *caor*, a berry or cluſter.

CÉIREACH, of wax.

CEIRBHÉIREACHT, carving.

CÉIRD & *céirde*, occupation, a trade; *lucht cèirde*, craftſmen.

CEIRD-THOSAIGHE, ſorcery, witchcraft.

CEIRÌN & *cerìn*, a poltice or plaiſter.

CEIRIOCA'N: *crann-ceiriocàin*, water-Elder.

CEIRLTHIGHTHE, conglomerated, wound up like a bottom of yarn.

CEIRN, a diſh or platter.

CEIRNÌN, a plate or trencher.

CEIRT or *cirt*, iuſtice.

CEIRT, an apple tree.

CEIRT, a Rag. plur. *ceirteacha.* diminut *ceirteòga,*

CEIRTEACH, ragged. *Préachân ceirteach*, a Kite.

CEIRTLE & *ceirtlín*, a bottom of thread or yarn.

CEIRT-MHEÒDHAN, the centre. *do chear an macaomh a cceirt-mheodhan na namhàd*, the youth expired in the centre of his foes, or of the enemy.

CEIS, a lance or ſpear.

CEIS, a loathing or want of appetite.

CEIS, a basket or pannier. hence *ceiseàn*, a ſmall hampier.

CEIS, grumbling, murmuring.

CEIS, a furrow.

CÉIS, a ſow, hence the diminutives *céisín* & *cciseóg*, a ſlip, or young ping. Hebr. cebhes, a Lamb,

CEISÉAN, a ſmall basket; alſo a hurdle, *ceiseànach* or *ciseànach*, a way made through ſhaking bogs by laying down hurdles joyned together.

CÉISEÒG & *céisin*, a ſlip or youngling.

CEISNEAMH, a wheening, or grumbling of pretended poverty.

CEISNÌM, to complain of poverty & diſtreſs where there is no real want, to be always murmuring & grumbling.

CEIST, a queſtion.

CEIST, *cur a ccei∫t*, rectiùs *ciſt*, & *ciſte* qd. vid. to hoard, or put up in ſtore.

CEISTEAGHADH, examination.

CEISTNIÚGHADH, to enquire, examine, &c. *ni cheiſtneochar miſe*, J will not be examined.

CEITIM, and *ceiteadh*, a kind of vehicle or carriage made of oſiers, or other Rods.

CEITHRE, four in number. *cei-*

thre chéud four hundred. vid. *ceathair.*

CEL, the mouth.

CEL, a prophecy.

CENÉL, children. vid. *cinéal.*

CEÒ, a fog, miſt or vapour. Gr. chion, nix, ſnow.

CEÒ, milk.

CEÒ & *ſceò*, are of the ſame force with the Iriſh copulative, *agus*, and.

CEÒACH, dark, miſty, cloudy.

CEÒACHT, darkneſs.

CEÒBHACH, Drunkenneſs.

CEÒ-BHRAON, vulg. *ceóbhràn* a raining miſt, or misling rain.

CEÒBHRAIN, Dew. Pl.

CEODFADH, vid. *céadfadh.*

CEÒL, muſick, melody. *Lucht-ceòil* Muſicians. *crutaire ceól-bhinn*, an harmonious harper.

CEÒLA'N, a little bell.

CEÒLMHAR, muſical, harmonious.

CEÒMHAR, miſty, dewish.

CEOR, a lump, or maſs.

CERÌN & *ceirin*, a poultice, or plaiſter.

CEIRNINE, ſmall plates or diſhes. ex. *gan colt fòr crib ceirnine*, i, e, *gan Biadh go lùath air mhèisinibh.* without ſpeedily ſerving meat on their ſmall diſhes.

CEITHEARNACH, a ſoldier, a ſturdy fellow.

CÉUD, or *céut,* an hundred. Lat. centum.

CEÚD, the firſt.

CÉUNA, the ſame, alſo likewiſe.

CÉUSADH & *céusaim*, to vex, alſo to torture or crucify.

C I

CI, from *cim* to ſee. *mà chi ſé*, if he ſee. *do chid siad orm*, they look upon me. *an uàir do chiſid ſé*, when he shall ſee.

CI, to lament. ex. *a mhacàin na cì*, lament not young men.

CI & *cia*, who, an interrogative anſwering exactly to the Lat. Quis, cui, the Letter Q & C being originally the ſame, & Q in the immediate inflexions of this word changed into C, as quis, cujus, cui. *cia as*, whence, *cia ga*, with whom.

CIA, a man, a husband.

CIA, what, whoſoever.

CIABH, or *ciobh*, a lock of hair. *ciabhaibh casda*, curled or braided locks.

CIABHACH, bushy.

CIA'CH, miſt, fog; alſo ſorrow, concern.

CIA'L, Death.

CIA'LL, reaſon, ſenſe, the mening, cauſe, or motive of any thing. ex. *c'read an ciall fàr*, &c. what reaſon or motive had you to, &c.

CIA'LLDHA, *ciallmhar*, *ciallmhach* & *ceillidhe*, rational, alſo of good ſenſe or prudence.

CIALLÚGHAD, to interpret, alſo interpretation. *c'réd chiàllùigheas tù*, what meaneſt thou?

CIA'MH, a lock of hair. Lat. coma.

CIA'MHAIRE, ſad, weary.

CIA'MHBHACHALACH, curl-haired.

CÌAN, long, tedions, ex. *as cían léam go bhfaicſiod tù*, J think it long till J ſee you.

CÌAN, long ſince.

CIA'NACHTA, a large tract of Land in the county of Derry, which was anciently the Patrimony of the o Cathanes & more extenſively of the family of the o Conors diſtinguished by the title of *o Conchù-*

bhar ciànachta, being deſcended from *ciàn* ſon of *Olliololim*, king of the ſouth half of all Irland in the third century.

CIA'N-FHULLANG, longanimity, forbearance or perſeverance.

CIA'N-FHULLANG, hard to be ſubdued, invincible, proof againſt.

CÌAN-MHARTHANACH, continual, perpetual.

CIA'PADH & *ciàpaim*, to vex, torment, or teize. *a tà ſé ad chràdh agus ad chiàpadh*, he his teizing & tormenting you.

CIA'PA'IL, a debate, ſtrife, or controverſy. *ag ciàpàil*, ſtriving.

CIAPA'LACH, contentious, quarrelſome.

CIA'PA'LAÌGHE, a quarrelſome perſon.

CIA'PA'LAIM, to encounter. to quarrel.

CIA'R, vid. *cír*, *cíar mheala*, a honey comb.

CIA'R, of a cheſnut colour, dark. black. *don fòir co clòidheibh teineadh don chath friu ala cíara.* i, e, ſuccurrat cum gladio ignito, in certamine contra Dæmones nigros. Brogan.

CIA'RAÌDHE or *ciàruidhe*, Kerry, a county in the weſt of munſter, comprehending a great part of the territory formerly called Deſmond, was anciently ruled by the *o conors Kerry*.

CIA'RAIDHEACH, one from kerry. plur. *ciàràidhighe*.

CIA'RAIL, a quarrel ſtrife or debate. Gall. *querelle*.

CIA'RA'LACH, perverſe, froward.

CIA'RÓG, a kind of black reptile with many claws, called a chafer.

CIA'RSEACH, a thruſh.

CIA'RSUÌR, a kerchief. & *ciarsin* the ſame.

CIARTA, waxed. *Brèid-ciàrta*, a cerecloath.

CIA'SAIL, a diſpute or quarrel.

CIB, a hand.

CICH, a grey-hound wel. cor & ar. *Ci*, a dog, bitch. &c.

CICHIS, to complain.

CÌGH, a hind, or doe.

CÌGHIM, to ſee or behold. *cim* the ſame.

CÌLL, the grave, alſo death, *curtha ſan chìl*, buried in the grave; but properly in the church or cell, the word *cill* or *ceill* being no more than the inflexion of *ceall*, Latin. *cella*, which ſignifies a cell, a church, church-yard, grave, death, &c.

N. B. numbers of towns & villages as alſo ſeveral Biſhops ſees in Ireland begin with this word *cill*, as *cill-chainne*, Killkenny. *cilldàluàdh*, Killaloe. *cilſionabhra*, Killfenora both in the county of clare. *cillala*, *cillmacduàch*, both in connaught.

CILL, partiality, prejudice, it is ſometimes an adjective, & means partial, &c.

CILLÌN, the diminutive of *cill*, or *ceall*.

CIM, a drop.

CIM, money.

CIMCHEARTAÌGHIM, to riffle or pillage.

CIME & *cimeadh*, a captive or priſoner. *cimidh*, idem.

CIMIM, to captivate, to enſlave.

CIN-BEIRT, a Ruler, or Governour.

CÌNCÌGHEAIS & *cincíghis* whitſuntide: Quinquageſima, Lat.

Cine, a race, tribe, or family. Ang. Saxon. Kind & Kindred. Gr. *Genos* & Lat. Genus. alſo a nation or people; as, *Cine Scuit* the ſcotish race. alſo a ſurname or deſcent.

Cineadh, vid. *cinnim*, infrà.

Cinéal; an offspring or progeny, generation or tribe of people. a ſort or kind, alſo a family, a nation. wel. *Kenedl.* it is written *Cinél*, *Cinéul* & *Cinéil.*

N. B. ſeveral diſtricts of Ireland have their ancient names from this word *Cinéal*, by adding thereto the diſtinguishing appellative & origin of the tribes that reſpectively inhabited them. of theſe the following were remarkable, which J deſcribe according to the account given us in *O Dugan's* & *Mac Fearguill's* antient Topographical & Genealogical poems.

Cinéal-amhailge, a large territory in Ulſter, the antient Patrimony of the *O Millanes* & the *O Murcha's.*

Cinéal-aodha, in the County of Gallway, the eſtate of the *O Shaghnaſſys.*

Cineal-aodha, a Barony in the County of Corke, ſo called from one of the Anceſtors of the *O Mahonys* whoſe country it antiently was, as well as another diſtrict called *Kineal mbéice.*

Cineal-feara'dhaicc, in Ulſter, the country of the *Mulpatricks.*

Cinéal-fiachra, in the County of weſt-Meath, the Eſtate of the *Mac-Eochagàns.*

Cinéal-mbinne, in the county of Tyrconnell, part of the Eſtate of the *O Donnels.*

Cinéal-mbracùidhe, in Tyrconnell, the country of the *O Brodirs* & the *Mulſavils.*

Cinéal-naongusa, in the county of Meath, the country of the *O Heóchas.*

Cinéal-neanga, in the country of Orgialla, the Eſtate of the *O Góràns*, the *o Linsheaghàns*, & the *O Breaſlànes.*

Cinéal neanga, in the county of Meath, the Country of the *Mac Ruarks.*

Cinéal, a kindneſs. fondneſs, &c.

Cinéalta, kind. affectionate.

Cinéaltus, kindneſs, fondneſs.

Cing, ſtrong; alſo a Prince, or King. vid. *Cinn.*

Cing, ſtepping, or going.

Cingeadh, couragious, brave.

Cingtheacht, courage, bravery.

Cinid, inherent or peculiar to a family.

Cinmheath, a conſumption.

Cinmhiola, a picture or Image.

Cinn, the inflexion of the word, *Ceann*, the head. ex. *Bathas mo Chinn*, the crown of my head. hence the Anglo-ſax. word *King*, becauſe the King is head of his People or Subjects: the Irish *C* & English *K* being equivalent, as the two (nn) are to the English *ng*. vid. *ceann* ſupra.

Cìnn-bheartas, ſoverignty, Dominion.

Cìnn-bheirt, a helmet, a head band, & any ſort of head-dreſs.

Cìnn-bheirteadh, Dominion.

Cinneamhuin, an ominous accident, or deſtiny; alſo chance. *do Chinneamhuin*, by chance. genit. *cinneamhna.*

Cinn-fhion, bald-pated; alſo whitehaired.

Cinnim, to agree to, aſſign or appoint. ex. *do chinneadar*, they appointed; *a tà ſé cinnte*, it is decreed, it is certain. alſo to eſtabliſh, reſolve or purpoſe. ex. *do cinneadh cómhairle aco*, they reſolved in Council, alſo to excell, ſurpaſs. ex. *do chinn a ſgéimh ar mhnàibh na Fòdhla*, ſhe ſurpaſſed all others in beauty. alſo to ſpring from or be born of; ex. *do chinn an macàomh O Riògaibh Caisiol*, the youth was ſprung from the Kings of Caſhel.

CINNIRE CARTACH, a Carter.

CÌNN-LITIR, a Capital Letter.

CÌNNMHIOLAIM; to paint.

CÌNN MHIRE, broken down.

CÌNN-MHIRE, Frenzy. alſo the vertigo.

CINNTE, formed from the above verb *Cinnim*, quod vid. certain, aſſigned or appointed. *go cinnte*, certainly, punctually. *am cinnte*, the appointed time, &c. alſo cloſe, near, ſtingy. *a tà ſé cinnte*, it is certain.

CÌNNTEACHT, poſitiveneſs, poor-heartedneſs.

CÌNNTRÉUN, obſtinate, ſtubborn.

CÌNTEACHT, confidence.

CINTEAGAL, a coarſe cloak, or mantle.

CINTÌGHIM, to appoint.

CIOBH, vid. *ciàbh*, a lock of hair.

CÍOCAR, a ſtarved or hungry hound, hence *cíocras*, infrà.

CÍOCARACH & *ciócardha*, of a canine appetite, hungry as a dog, greedy, ravenous.

CÍOCH, a woman's breaſt.

CÍOCHLAÌDHIM, to change.

CÍOCHT, a Carver or Engraver, alſo a weaver.

CÍOCHTADH & *Ciochtan*, engraved work.

CÍOCRACH, vid. *Ciocarach*.

CÍOCRAS, an earneſt longing; greedineſs, covetuouſneſs, &c.

CÍOCRASA'N, a hungry-fellow.

CÍOCTAIM, to rake or ſcrape.

CIOD & *ciodh*, what? *ciodh méid* how many. Lat. *quid*.

CIODA'R, wherefore?

CIODHEA', wherefore?

CIOGAL, a ſpindle whirl, alſo a Cycle, ex. *Ciogal grianda*, the Cycle of the ſun. vid. *Duàin ui Dubhagàin*

CIOL, an inclination, or propenſity.

CIOL, Death.

CIOLA, moderné *giola*, a ſervant who leads or drives a horſe, or conducts a blind man. Lat. *calo*, onis. vid. *giolla*.

CIOLARN, a veſſel.

CIOLCACH, a reed. vid. *giolcach*.

CIOLÓG, a hedge-ſparrow.

CIOLRA'TAIM, to chatter.

CIOMA, a fault.

CIOMAIM, to card or comb.

CIOMBAL, a bell. Lat. cymbalum.

CÍOMHAS, a border, brim, or Extremity of any thing.

CION, a fault, guilt, ſin. pl. *cionnta*, & *ciontaibh*. *Cean*, & *ceanta*, the ſame. in the Turkiſh language, *Giunek*.

CIONASTAIM, to bear.

CIONCHORRA'N, a hook. Lat. hama.

CIONDA, written for *céadhna*, the ſame. *go nàit cionda*, to the ſame place.

CIONFA'THA, occaſion, alſo a quarrel.

CIONMHAR, becauſe.

CIONMHALCAIM, to bear.

CIONN: *do chionn gurab*, becauſe, *ò chionn go chéile*, from one end to the other. *a ccion* unto, ex. *do fhil ſé a ccionn a ógànach*, he returned to his young men. *go Béilteine air a ccionn*, until next May.

Cionnsir, a cenſer.

Cionnta, iniquity, guilt, ſin.

Cionnus, how, after what manner? whereby? *cionnus riochtar*, what needeth it?

Ciónòg, a kernel, Lat. *acinus.* hence it alſo ſignifies the ſmalleſt coin. & in the welsh, *Keiniog*, is a penny.

Cion radharc, fate.

Cion radharcach, narrow-hearted, cloſe, ſtingy.

Ciontach, guilty, wicked.

Ciontaghadh, a being guilty or accellary, alſo coition, copulation.

Ciontàighim, to blame, to accuſe, alſo to have criminal knowledge, to ſin.

Cíor & *Cire*, the cud. *bò ag cognadh a cire*, a cow chewing her cud.

Cìor, a comb.

Cíoram, to comb.

Ciorcat, a circle.

Cíor-dhubh, coal-black.

Cíor-ghal, i, e, *gal-làmh*, feats of arms. the explication given by Cleiry of this word, shews that *ciòr*, in Irish is equivalent to *Làmh* a hand, & therefore like the Greek *Cheir*, manus.

Cíormaire, a fuller, alſo a Comber or Comb-maker. ex. *mac an Cìormaire gus an chair,* the Comber's ſon to his Combs. proverb.

Cíorrbadh & *Cíorrbaim*, to mangle, to mortify, alſo to violate. ex. *Ciorrbadh cuil*, inceſt. rectius forſan *Corba Cuil.* vid. *Corbadh.*

Cíorrbhadh, to become black. *do ciorrbhadh a chorp*, his body was become black.

Ciorrthamach, lame, maimed.

Cíos, rent, tribute, revenue. *fà chios*, tributary.

Cios, ſin.

Ciosach & *ciosachtach*, importunate, alſo ſlovenly, dirty.

Cìosa'l, nurſe wages, i, e, the wages given to a nurſe for nurſing a child. from *cios* & *àl*, nurſing,

Cíos-cha'in, tribute, a tax or aſſeſſment.

Ciotach, left handed, awkward.

Ciota'n & *ciotóg*, the left hand. wel. *chuith* & *chuithigh*, ſiniſter.

Ciothramach, mean, low, abject.

Ciotòg, the left hand.

Cip, a rank, or file in battle. pl. *cipeadha* & *cipe. deich ccipe*, ten ranks or files.

Cìr, a comb.

Cir, joined, united.

Cìra'n & *Cirin*, a cock's comb, a creſt, &c.

Cirb, ſwift, fleet, expeditions. hence it alſo ſignifies a warriour, or gallant champion, ſwiftneſs & agility being requiſite for a champion.

Cirbsire, a Brewer.

Ciréib, a tumult, or inſurrection. a great noiſe or rattling. genit. *círéipe* or *ciréibe.*

Cìrin, a creſt, or cock's comb.

Cìrìreach, creſted.

Cischear, a shepherd's crook.

Cisde & *ciſte*, a treaſury or treaſure. the Latin word *Ciſta* ſignifies a ſtrong box or coffer, very proper to preſerve a treaſure in.

Cìsde, a cake.

Cisdean & *Ciſteanach*, a Kitchen.

Ciseal, Satan, ex. *do lódar uile ré ciseal*, they were all led by Satan. vid. *Hym. Phàttraicc.*

CISEA'N, a little cheſt or coffer, *ciséanach*, idem.

CISEL, low, as between two Waters Cl.

CISIRE, a Romancer, a ſtory teller.

CISTE, vid. *cisde* & *ciſteanach.* vid. *cisdean.*

CISTEANADH, rioting.

CÌTEAR, *o chítear*, ſeeing that. *noch do chitear*, that appears. *mar do chítear dhuit*, as you pleaſe, as it ſeems unto thee.

CITH, a shower. pl. *ceatha.*

CÍTHÍ, vid. *ci. do chithi*, you ſee.

CIÙCALTÒIR, a hearer, an Auditour.

CIUCHAING, to walk.

CIUCHLATHAIR, *con ciùchlathair 'do chaingean.* i, e, your cauſe will be heard.

CIÚIL, Muſic, vid. *ceol. àdhba ciùil*, Inſtruments of Muſic.

CIÚIN, meek, ſtill, quiet.

CIÙIN, a gentle gale, or blaſt of wind.

CIÚINE & *ciùineas*, tranquility, gentleneſs.

CIÚINÌGHIM, to appeaſe, to mitigate, to quiet or ſilence. *ciùinigheas ùmhla*, ſubmiſſion pacifies.

CIÚMHAS, a ſelvage, alſo the border or extremity of any thing, the limits of a country, the extreme parts of a veſſel, or of any other thing.

CIÚNAS & *ciunus*, ſilence, alſo a calm. *a cciùnas*, in quiet.

CIÚRA, merchantable.

CIÚRAM, to buy.

CIÚRTHA, bought or purchaſed.

C L

CLAB, the mouth open. alſo a lip. like in ſenſe to the French *gueule.*

CLABACH, thick-lipped, wide mouthed.

CLABAIRE, a blabber-lip'd fellow, a vain Babler. wel. *Klabardhy*, to bawl. *clabaire muilinn*, a mill-clapper.

CLABAR, Clay, dirt or mire.

CLABARACH, dirty, filthy.

CLABH, ſcorbutick, mangy. wel. *clav.* a ſick perſon. vid. *clailhe.*

CLABHSTUR, a cloyſter. Latin. *clauſtrum.*

CLABÒG, a ſcoff or jeer.

CLABÒG, a blabber-lipped woman.

CLABSAL, a column, in a book or writing. ex. *inse chéad clabsal*, in the firſt column. L. B.

CLADACH, the ſea shore.

CLADACH, dirt or clay a clot. alſo ſlaughter.

CLA'DHAIRE, i. e. *creachadoir*, a pillager, plunderer, a rogue, a villain, in the vulgar acceptation.

CLADH, a bank mound or ditch, Scot. a Churchyard. wel. *Klaudh.* rectius *cluidhe*, or rather *clui*, Lat. *clivus*, a bank or brow; as, *in clivo montis*, on the brow of the hill.

CLAGAIM, to make a noiſe.

CLAGHAIRE, a coward.

CLA'GHARDHA, villainous; alſo lazy, idle.

CLAGHARDHACHT, villainy, alſo ſloth, ſluggiſhneſs.

CLAGÚN, a flagon.

CLAIBHE, from *clabh*; the mange, alſo any cutaneous diſorder in men or Beaſts, ſuch as the Itch, the ſcurvy or mange. in the welsh *clav* is a ſick perſon, in Irish *claibhte* or *clabite* is the ſame, & *claoibh-*

teacht is ſickneſs of any kind. is ſometimes written *Claimh* & *Claimhe*.

CLAIBÌN, a tap, or Spigot.

CLAICEÒG, deceit.

CLAICEACH, or *clogachd* rectius *cloigtheach* a ſteeple.

CLA'IDHE, a burial, interrment. wel. *Cladhy*, to bury.

CLA'IDHE, to dig.

CLA'IDHIM, to lay the foundation: *co hairm co claidh a both*, ubi fundaverat ſuam ædem.

CLAÌDHEAMH, a Sword. L. *Gladium*, quaſi *Cladium*, a clade ferenda. Littleton, wel. *Kledhyv*.

CLAIG, adent or dimple.

CLAIGEANN, a ſkull.

CLAIMH, & *claimhe* the mange, Itch, or ſcurvy. vid. *clabh*.

CLAIMHSEACH, ſcorbutic, mangy.

CLAIN, to engender or beget.

CLA'IR, boards, or tables. vid. *Clàr*.

CLA'IR-BHÉIL, a lid or cover, as of a box, tankard, or pot.

CLA'IR-ÉADANACH, broad-headed, beetle-browed.

CLA'IR-FHIACLA, the fore teeth.

CLA'IRIM, to divide.

CLA'IRÌN, a ſmall board.

CLA'IRÌNEACH, lame, maimed, going upon crutches, or ſtools.

CLA'IRSEACH, the harp. genit. *clàirsighe*.

CLA'IRSÉOIR, a harper, a fiddler.

CLA'IRTHE, dealt, parted, divided.

CLAIS, a pit or dike. pl. *clasacha. clais talmhain*, a clay-pit.

CLAIS, a ſtripe or ſtreak.

CLAISCEADAL, the ſinging of divine hymns, &c. *teíd re Deisil na ràithe agus an teampuil, agus Pàdraig na n'diàig gona bhacuill Jòsa iona laimh, agus fruithe Eirionn a Claisceadal uime.* they went to viſit the Regal ſeat & the church, Patrick following them with the ſtaff of Jeſus in his hand, while the clergy of Ireland attended him ſinging divine hymns in chorus. vid. *Leabhar Breac mheic aòdhgàin.*

CLAITHE, a jeſt or ridicule. a game.

CLAITHE, a Genealogical Table.

CLAMH, vid. *clabh*. ſcorbutic. w. *clav*, ſick.

CLAMPAR, wrangling.

CLAMPARACH, litigious, wrangling.

CLAMRAS, a brawling or chiding.

CLANACH, virtue.

CLANACH, fruitful perſons.

CLAND, vid. *clann*.

CLANMHAR, fertil, fruitful, abounding with iſſue.

CLANN, antiq. *Cland*, Children, poſterity, alſo a tribe, clan, or family, a breed or generation. hence the Ang. ſex. *Clan*.

Note. the names of ſeveral territories of Irland begin with this word *Clann*, diſtinguiſhed by the family names of the Tribes that inhabited them, thus.

CLANBREASAIL, a territory in the County of Armagh, the Country of the *mac Cahanes*.

CLANNA-A'ODH-BÙIDHE, or *Clanaboy*, wherof there were two, one in the County of Antrim, & the other in the County of Down, both formerly belonging to the *O Neills*.

CLAN-COLMA'IN, a territory in the County of meath, the *O Melaghlins* Country, otherwiſe *O Maolseachlain* formerly Kings of Meath.

CLAN-FEARGAIL, an ancient-territory on the eaſt ſide of *Loch-cuirb*, in part of which the town of Galway now ſtands, & was the antient ſeat of the *O Hallorans.*

CLAN-MALÚGHRA, now *Glenmalire*, divided between the King's County & the Queen's County, formerly belonging to the *O Diómasaidh*, or O Dempſies & others. ſeveral ſepts of the Strongbonian Adventurers, in imitation of the old Iriſh, called the Countries they had poſſeſſed themſelves of, by names beginning with the ſame word *clan*, as *clanricard* the country of the Burks, Earles of Clanricard, in the County of Galway. it was formerly called *maònmhùigh*, & belonged to the *O Neachtains*, & the *Maolall-a's*, i.e. the Lally's. ſo likewiſe the country of the fitz-maurices Lords of Kerry, was called *Clan muiris*, & ſeveral others, in the ſame manner.

CLANN-MAICNE, Children, poſterity, Deſcendants of the male ſex.

CLANNADH, a thruſt.

CLANNTAR, i, e, *adhnaichtear*, was buried or interred.

CLA'OCHLADH, alteration, alſo Annihilation.

CLAÒCHLADH, & *Claóchlaighim*, to change, alſo to weaken, or reduce the power & ſtrength of a perſon or thing, to cancel or annihilate.

CLAÒCHLÒDH, the ſame as *Claóchladh*. a change, &c.

CLAÒIDHEADH, a defeat, conqueſt, or deſtruction. Lat. *Clades.*

CLAÒIDHIM, to oppreſs, overcome, deſtroy.

CLAÒIDHTE, overpowered, deſtroyed; alſo weak, diſabled.

CLAÒIN, from *claón*, partial, &c. vid *clàon.*

CLAON, partial, prejudiced, inclining to one party more than to another. *claonbhreith*, a byaſſed Sentence. alſo prejudice, partiality. ex. *Duine gan claon.* aman without Deceit. alſo Error. *tarang ó chlaon*, convertere ab Errore.

CLAÒNADH & *Claóine*, the inclination, propenſity or bent. *claónadh na colla* the bent of the fleſh. hence it ſignifies partiality or préjudice, when a perſon favours one party's cauſe more than another's, & is thereby led to do injuſtice. hence it ſignifies alſo malice, deceit, injuſtice.

CLAÒNAIM, to incline, to bend towards, to have a propenſity to a perſon or thing, alſo to deceive. Gr. & Lat. *clino* & *inclino*, to incline, &c. *do chlaon ſé é fein*, he bowed himſelf down, *do chlaonadar air*, they deceived him, or proved falſe to him.

CLAON-A'RD, ſteep, inclining, &c.

CLAP-SHOLAS, the twilight.

CLA'R & genit. *clair*, a board, a plank, a table. or any plane or flat piece. ex. *a cclàraibh a neùdan*, on their fore heads. *a cclar d'eàdain*, on thy face. *clàr gùalan*, a shoulder blade, *a cclar a dhéarnaine*, on the palm of his hand. pl. *clàraibh* & *claracha.* alſo a plain or Level.

CLA'R & genit. *clàir*, a town in Thomond, which gives it's name to the county, & is ſo called from *Thomas & Richard de Clare*, who made ſome conqueſts in that country, being encouraged by the inteſtine diviſions & wars of the *O Briens of Thomond & Arra.* vid. *Ca-*

ith-réim, & Cambden's Chorograph. Deſcrip. Hiber.

Cla'rach, bare or bald.

Cla'raineach, flat-noſed.

Clas, a lock : vid. *glas*.

Clas, melody, harmony.

Clasba, a claſp.

Clé, partial, prejudiced, wicked.

Clé, left handed. wel. *Kledh*.

Cleachd, & *cleachda* a cuſtom, or manner, a practice or exerciſe. *do réir a g'cleachtaibh*, after their manner.

Cleachdach, conſtant, accuſtomed.

Cleachdaim, to uſe, to practiſe: to be accuſtomed. *cleachd tù fein*, uſe your ſelf. *nir chleacd mé an bogha do lùba*, J never practiſed the bending of the bow. *nàr chleachd an chuing*, unaccuſtomed to the yoke.

Cleamhna & *Cleamhnas*, affinity. *athair Cleamhna*, a father in Law.

Clearadh, familiarity.

Cleas, a play or trick; alſo game or ſport; & *cleasaigheacht*, a ſporting or diverting. Hebr. *cheles*, Ludificatio, vid. Pſalm. 44. 14. gen. *clis* & *cleasa*.

Cleas, craft, or dexterity.

Cleasach, joking, ſporting, alſo crafty, cunning.

Cleasa'idhe, an artful man; alſo a mimick or humorous fellow.

Cleasa'idheachd, craft or ſubtilty. alſo ſporting. *ag déanamh cleasaigheachta*, playing tricks.

Cleath & *cleathach*, a ſtake, a rod, or wattle.

Cleathaireacht, ruſticity, ruſtic aſſurance.

Cleatha'rd, ſteep, inacceſſible.

Cleathar-séd, a milch-cow.

Cleathchur, Relations by blood.

Cleath-ra'mh, partiality or prejudice, from *clé* wrong & *ràmhadh* to row, vizt. metaphorically.

Cléibh, the genit. of *cliàbh*. vid. the ſide.

Cléibhìn, a basket. the diminut. of *cliàbh*.

Cléir, the Clergy. Lat. *cleros*.

Cléire, the Iſland of cape Clear in Carbury, in the county of Corke, which anciently belonged to the *o Driscols*.

Cléirceachd, Scolarship, clerkship.

Cléirioch, a Clergyman, a Clerk, Lat. *clericus* alſo a ſcrivener Notary or Secretary. wel. *Gleiriach*, an old Man, or Elder, like the Gr. *clerikos*, a presbiter or Elder.

Cleite, aquill, or feather.

Cleitean, a pent houſe, or eves.

Cléithe, hid, concealed. *fò cleith*. privily. *idir chleith as àrd*, neither quite publick, nor quite private.

Cleithe, the top of a houſe mountain or hill.

Cleitheach, private.

Cleitheachd, a lurking.

Cleithim, to conceal, to keep private, &c.

Cléith-mhiosgais, a private grudge.

Clé-lamhach, left-handed.

Clémhana, miſchief.

Clet & *cletóg*, a quill, or hard feather.

Clì, vid. *clé*, *leath ré Laimh clì*, towards the left hand.

Clì, a ſucceſſor in an Epiſcopal ſee, or any church-Living, alſo a Clerk obtaining a benefice, &c. vid. *cómharba*.

Clì, the body, alſo the Ribs or cheſt of a man.

Cliabh, a basket, a cage.

Clìabh, the trunk of man or Beaſt's body being ſormed like a Basket by the Ribs & Cheſt. in the genitive it makas *cleibh.* & *cleibhe.*

Cliabha'n, a ſmall basket, cage. a cradle.

Clia'bhach, a wolf, as having a large trunk.

Clìa'bhrach, the ſide, or trunk of a man's body. vid. *cliabh.*

Clia'bhuin, a ſon in Law, ſometimes written *Cliamhuin.* N. this word is an abuſive contraction of the compound *Cliabh-dhuin*, or *Cliabh-dhuine*, i. e. *duine Cleibh*; an endearing expreſſion ſignifying one who is as dear to us as our heart or trunk.

Clia'r, the Clergy; alſo any tribe or Society; *Cliar gaisgeadhach*, a band of Heroes.

Clia'raìdhe, a ſongſter.

Clia'ra'idheacht, ſinging.

Clia'th, the darning of a ſtoking or other garment by mending it croſs-wiſe, in imitation of weaving.

Clia'th, a hurdle of Wattles.

Cliath, a harrow. *cliath foirsídhe*, a harrow.

Clíath, or *gliath*, rectiùs *gliadh* a battle.

Clia'thach, a battle or conflict.

Clia'tha'n, the breaſt or ſide.

Clia'thóg, a hurdle; alſo the chine or back.

Clibín & *cliobòg*, a piece.

Clibis, tumult.

Clibhisfachd, peeviſhneſs.

Clichidh, to gather together, to aſſemble.

Clifing, a bottle.

Cliobach, rough, hairy, ſhaggy. *gliobach*, idem.

Clíobam, to pluck or tear in pieces.

Cliobhguna, a Rug.

Cliobog eich, a ſhaggy Colt, or horſe.

Cliolùnta, ſtout, potent, hearty.

Clipe, a hook to catch Salmon or other fiſh with; hence it ſignifies fraud, deceit, &c.

Clis, from cleas, tricks, jokes, &c.

Cliseadh, a skip or jump.

Clisim, to skip or jump: *clisim ar*, to fruſtrate.

Cliste, active, swift, expert. *cliſte ar a laimh deis agus chle*, expert at each hand.

Clisteachd, dexterity, agility.

Clith, left handed.

Clith, cloſe, alſo true.

Cliúdh, ſquint-eyed.

Clò, a nail, a pin or peg. Gall. *clou.* Lat. *clavus. iar tabhairt clo niarainn trí na dhearnanaibh & trì na chosaibh, ró laiseat crannchur ar a eadaibh*, after piercing Chriſt's hands & feet with Iron ſpikes or nails, they caſt Lots for Sharing his garments. L B.

Clò, a print or mark, a character: ſo called, becauſe the ancients wrote their inſcriptions on the barks of trees & tablets with a nail of Iron or braſs, on account of which ancient cuſtom among the old Romans alſo, an Epoch is called *Æra*

Cloch, a ſtone, *Cloiche gainimhe*, gravel ſtones: *cloch-Shneachta* hail ſtone. *cloch-teine* a flint. *Cloch-tarrangtha*, a Load-ſtone.

Cloch, the herb Henbane.

Clochach, ſtony, or rocky.

Clocha'n, a pavement, a cauſe-

way,

way, alſo ſtone-ſtepis to paſs over ſmall rivers.

CLOCHAR, an aſſembly or Congregation; alſo a Convent.

CLODACH, dirt, ſlime.

CLÒDH & *clò*, print vid. *clò*.

CLÒDH, variety, change.

CLÒDHAIM & *Clòdh-bhùalaim*, to print a book, to ſtamp. *clodhùghadh*, the ſame.

CLÒDH-BHÚAILTE, printed, ſtamped, impreſſed.

CLOÉDEACH, the name of a river in the County of Cork, near Mallow, celebrated in Spencers *fairy Queen.*

CLOG, a bell a clock. wel: *cloch:* & Gall. *cloche*. it's dim. is *cloigin*, a ſmall bell. alſo, a bliſter & a bubble.

CLOGAD, a helmet, alſo, a meaſure.

CLOGAIM, to ſound like a bell.

CLOGAN or *Cloig-cheann*, the skull. *cloig-chionn grùagach*, the hairy Salcp. Wel. *Clog.*

CLOGA'N, a little bell. *tri naònmhar cclogàin*, three times nine bells.

CLOGARNACH, a ringing or tink ing.

CLOGA'S, i. e. *clog-chàs* a Bellfrey or ſteeple.

CLOG-SNA'THAD, the pin of a Dial.

CLOICH-BHÉIMNIGH, ſtamping.

CLOICHE, from *cloch*, of or belonging to a rock or ſtone.

CLOICHEAD, a paſs-port.

CLOICHREACH & *cloichréan*, a ſtony place.

CLÒIDHE & *cladh*, a ditch or dike.

CLOIGEAN, the ſcull wel. clog.

CLOIGÍN, a little bell.

CLOIGÍNEACH, curled, frizled.

CLOIGMHEG, the gnomon or pin of a dial.

CLOIG-THEACH, a ſteeple, a Belfrey. corruptè *cuilgtheach.*

CLOISDEAN, the ſenſe of hearing.

CLOISIM, to hear.

CLOITHEAR, a brave or famous champion.

CLOMH & *cloimh*, a pair of tongues.

CLONN, (the ſame as *colùmhan*; a pillar, or pedeſtal) a chimney piece. vulg. Gr. *colona*, Hiſp. *coluna* & Lat. *columen* & *columna.*

CLOS, a hearing, a report. *clos na ſean*, the hearing of the ancients. this word has a radical affinity with the Irish word *clùas* an ear.

CLOTH, noble, generous, brave.

CLOTH, fame, praiſe. Gr. *cleos.* gloria. wel. *clod.* & Ir. alſo *clù.*

CLOTHA; heard. *ro chlotha*, was heard.

CLOTHACH, famous, illuſtrious, renowned. ex. *clothach labhra*, præclarus ſermo.

CLOAIS & *clùaise*, of the ear. v d. *clùas.*

CLOTHAR, choſen, elected.

CLÚ, praiſe reputation, fame. Lat. *clueo*, to be famous. & Gr. *cluo.*

CLUI, written *cluidhe* by an abuſive modern orthography, a ditch, a coping ridge of earth, alſo a cliff, Lat. *clivus.*

CLUAIN, adulation, flattery, blandishment.

CLÚAIN, a plain between two woods, alſo any fine Level fit for paſture. Lat. *planum.* Angl. Saxon. *Lawn*, viſibly of the ſame root with *cluain.* vid. Lhuyd's compar. Etym. pag. 10. col. 1. for an initial Letter being expreſſed in one Celtic Dialect, & omitted in an other.

Note that ſeveral towns & Biſhop's ſees in Ireland derive their names from this word *clùain*; ex. Cluain úmha, now the town of Cloyne, a Bishops ſee in the county of Corke. *cluain haidhneach* & *cluàin Mac Nòis* in Leinſter, &c.

Clua'inire, a flatterer, a ſeducer, Deceiver, &c.

Clua'inireacht, flattery, deception.

Cluais, to hear.

Clua'isín, a porringer.

Clua'naire, vid. *cluàinire*, a hypocrite.

Clúas, joy, or gladneſs.

Clúas, the Ear. with this Irish word the *cloche* of the French, the welsh *cloch*, & Angl. Sax. *clock*, have a viſible affinity; as the Ear is formed like a bell or clock, whence tympanum auris, the Ear's bell. *clùas-fhàine*, an Ear-ring. *cluas-ſeòid*, Ear-pendant. hence *dùr-chlùasach*, *ſpart-chlùasach*, & *trom-chlùasach*, all meaning dull or hard of hearing.

Clúasach, having Ears or handles.

Clúas-ma'otha'n, the tip of the Ear.

Clúdadh & *clùdaim*, to cover up warm. alſo to cherish, or nowrish. Lat. *claudo*, *includo*.

Clúdadh, a cover or coverture. *clùda Leaptha.* a bed cover or bed cloaths. Angl. Sax. *cloath.*

Clùdhamhail, famous, renowned.

Cluicfóg, fraud or deceit.

Cluiche, a battle. a game.

Clúid & *clùidéan*, a nook or angle. *ni a ccluid*, not in a corner.

Cluig, the pl. of *clog*, a bell.

Cluigín & *clogàn*, a little bell.

Clúimh, the genit of *clùmh*, a feather or down.

Clúimh-ealta, a feathered flock, or flock of birds & *cluimhealta*, the Royſton crow. Q.

Cluin, heard, from *cluinim.*

Cluinim, to hear. *cluinidhe*, hear ye.

Cluinsin, to hear.

Cluinte, heard.

Cluintéoir, a hearer, an Auditor, &c.

Cluintéorachd, craftineſs. vid. *cluàinireachd.*

Cluisim, to hear. alias *cloisim*, vid. *clos*, &c.

Clùiteach, famous, renowned. Gr. *clutos* Lat. *inclytus*, famous renowned.

Cluithe, a game, play or ſport. *cluighthe*, *cluitheadha* & *cluithe.* pl.

Cluitheadh, a gaming, ſporting, &c.

Clùmh, a feather or down, alſo furr or hair, plumage, &c. Latin. *pluma.*

Clùmhach, feathers plumage, *làn do chlùmhach*, full of feathers. alſo of or belonging to feathers. an adjective, ſignifying full of hair, plumage, down or furr, &c.

Clùmham, to pluck feathers, alſo to shear.

Clùmhthach, feathered, alſo hairy, vid. *clùmhach.*

Cluthùghadh & *cluthaighim*, to chaſe, to run down, *ag cluthùghadh an ghearr-fhiadh*, running down the Hare.

C N

Cna, good, gracious, bountiful. ex. *mac criomhthain fà cna re ſgoil*, i. e. the ſon of *criomhthan* was bountifull to the Learned.

Cnabar, drouſineſs, heavineſs.

CNA’DAIRE, a prating jeſter, a ſcoffer.

CNADAR-BHA’RCA, ships.

CNAG, a knock, crack, &c.

CNAGACH, rough or uneven.

CNAGACHD, ſternneſs or ſourneſs of look.

CNAGAIDH, bunch backed, boſſed, Gal. *boſſu.*

CNAGAIRE, a Noggin.

CNAGAIM, to knock, to rap, to ſmite.

CNAGH & *cnaoi*, a conſumption, a Phthiſic. Gr. cnao, Scindo, rado, &c. ſeems to have an affinity with the Irish *cnaoi.*

CNA’IB, hemp. vid. canáib.

CNA’ID, a ſcoff, jeer, or flout.

CNA’IDTEACH, a fret, alſo fretted.

CNA’IDIM, to deride, or ridicule.

CNAIGTHEACH, ſluggishneſs.

CNA’IMH-FHÍACH, a Raven, or vulture.

CNAIRE, a buckle.

CNA’MH & *cnaímh*, a bone.

CNA’MHARGADH, i. e. *cnàmh-mhargadh*, the shambles.

CNA’MH-RUÍGEADH, a cubit; from *cnàmh*, a bone, & *ruigh*, the arm, down from the elbow to the fiſt.

CNAOÍ, a conſumption, or Phthiſic.

CNAOÍ, or *cnuígh*, the plural of cnuíg, a maggot, or worm.

CNAOIDHIM, to conſume or languish, *ata ſé ag cnaoi*, he languisheth, *cnaoiſighear iad*, they shall conſume away. alſo, to gnaw, or chew. Gr. *cnao*, rado, ſcindo.

CNAOÍGHTE, conſumptive, ſpent, &c.

CNAP & *cnaipe*, genit. a bunch, knob, or button. old Engl. *cnaep.*.

CNAPACH, Bunched or knobbed.

CNAPAIM, to ſtrike or ſmite.

CNAPA’N, a knob, bunch, or boſs.

CNARRA, a ship. pl. *cnarradha*, Gloſs. vet.

CNEAD, a ſigh, or groan.

CNEADAIM, to ſigh or groan.

CNEADH, a wound: *cneadh ar ſon cneidh*, a wound for a wound.

CNÉADHACH, full of ſores.

CNEAMHAIRE, a tricking artful fellow.

CNEAS, man’s skin, *gile a chnis*, the whiteneſs of a mans skin.

CNEASDA & *cneaſta*, modeſt, meek; well-tempered.

CNEASDACHT, mildneſs, meekneſs, &c.

CNEASA’IGHIM, to heal or cure.

CNEASÙGHADH, a healing, or curing.

CNEATROM, a kind of horſe Litter.

CNEIDH-SHLIOCH, a ſcar.

CNEIDH-SHLIOCHDACH, full of ſcars.

CNIOCHT, originally ſignified a common Soldier or Swords-man. ex. *idir Cniocht agus cath-bharùn*, both common Soldiers & Officers. N. B. this word is of the ſame origin with the German *Knecht*, which with them was formerly the only word to ſignify a Soldier, what the Latins called *Miles.* & to this day *Lanze-Knecht* ſignifies a foot-Soldier. vid. Cluver. Germ. Antiq. Lib. 1. cap. 44. the Anglo-Saxon word *Knight* is viſibly the ſame as the German *Knecht* & the Irish *cniocht*, & properly as wel as originally ſignified nothing elſe but Soldier. But it ſeems that among the Saxons & low Dutch, the Knights belonged rather to the Horſe than to the foot Soldiery; for *Ridder* the ſame as the English word *Rider* is ſtill the only word amongſt the Dutch to ſignify a Knight; & the Iriſh word *Ridire* ſignifies the ſame, whether they had it originally in their language, or borrowed it from the English after their ſettlement in Ireland. *Cneoht* or *Cniht* in old English was not anciently any title of honour, but ſignified at firſt a boy or youth; as, *Leorning Cniht*, a School-boy; & afterwards (as it does yet in the Daniſh) a Servant. for *Cepe-cnihtas* were market-ſlaves. & *Knecht* with the low Germans is now alſo degraded to ſignify a Servant. » Nam *Knecht* quod nunc » ſervum ſive miniſtrum ac famu- « lum, olim nil aliud quam militem » denotabat, » Cluver. ibid. J find in Mac Craith's hiſtory of the wars of Thomond in the time of Thomas & Richard de Clare, that the words *Cniocht* & *Ridire* are uſed Synonymouſly. this word is therefore one of thoſe, which from a mean original ſignification, have enobled themſelves by degrees; as, to the contrary, other words whoſe primitive meaning was honourable, have been degraded to an infamous ſenſe. thus *Latro*, originally ſignifying a hired Soldier whoſe functions were rather honourable, now means a highway man; & *Leno*, which meant a Princes Ambaſſador, is ſo ſtrangely degraded as to ſignify nothing better than a pimp, or procurer of lewd women. On the other hand, *Baro*, which like *Latro*, ſignified a hired Soldier, is now become a title of honour & peerage. Again Tyrannus, a lawful King or Lord, now means an uſurper or oppreſſor.

CNIÒPAIRE, a poor rogue.

CNIOPAIREACHT, acting the rogue.

CNÒ, famous, excellent, generous.

CNOBHADH, a territory in the county of Meath which anciently belonged to the *o Duains.*

CNOC, a hill.

CNOC, the herb navew.

CNOCA'N, a ſmall hill, a hillock, a heap.

CNOCA'NACH, full of hills.

CNO-MHUINE, a wood of haſels, chenſut-trees, or walnut-trees. Lat. *Nucetum.*

CNORA'CHAS, honour.

CNÙ & *cnudh*, a nut.

CNÙAS, a collection.

CNUA'SAIM; to gather together, to collect, or aſſemble.

CNÙASAIGHTHE & *cnùaſta*, gathered, collected.

CNUAS-APUIGH, fruitful.

CNUDHAIRE, a Nut-cracker.

CNUIG, a maggot, or worm, formed in rotten cheeſe, or corrupt fleſh.

CNUMH, or *crumh*, the ſame as *cnuig.*

C O

Co, formerly written for the modern *go*, as, *co-bhfearaibh Eirionn uime*, with the Iriſh forces in general under his command. *co ceart.* juſtly.

CÒACH, i, e, *Ruàthar*, a violent purſuit. Note that *Rhythyr* in welſh ſignifies a violent attack, or vigorous onſet.

CÒARD, a Husband-man, a ruſtic, a clown; pl. *còairde.* this word *cóard* ſeems to have an affinity with the Anglo-ſaxon Coward, a Daſtard, or fainthearted man.

Cobh, victory, triumph. hence *cobhthach* & *cobhsach*, victorious.

Cobhach, a tribute.

Cophail, an encloſed place, not covered over head, Lat. *caula.* alſo a woman's ſtays.

Cobhair or *cabhair*, help, aid, relief, aſſiſtance Gr. *couros.*

Cobhartha: *lucht cobhartha*, aſſiſtants.

Cobharthach, or *cabharthach*, a helper, an aſſiſtant.

Cobhlach, a navy or fleet.

Cobhra, a shield or target.

Cobhsach, victorious. *cobhsach*, *bheódha*, *calma*, *ceadſathach*, Epithets given to a ſprightly, brave, ſenſible man.

Cobhach, ſtout, brave, valiant.

Cobhtach, victorious. hence it became the proper name of many of the Irish Kings, and anſwers very nearly to the Lat. word victorinus.

N. B. Cobhthach, ſignifying victorious, was the proper name of an Irish Chief, from whom the ancient family called ò Cobhthaich derive their name & deſcent. they were Dynaſts or Chief Lords of the territories now called Barryroe, eaſt & weſt, in the County of Cork. they were of the Lugadian Race which gave the ancient name of *Corca-Lu ghe* to all the ſouthweſt parts of the county of Cork, a name that is now reduced to onely two parishes ſeparated by the River *Eilean* which forms the harbour of Baltimore, & are called *cothluighe*, a corrupt contraction of the word *corca-luighe*. it ſeems the O Cobhthaicc, English o Cowhig were originally the moſt diſtinguithed of the Lugadian families, ſince their chief is mentioned in the firſt rank & with high diſtinction, particularly with regard to his hoſpitality, before the *o Flains* & the *o Driscols*, in the following ancient Rhimes. O Cobhtaicc *na n'ard-ccorn-òir: O Flainn-àrda, s'o heidirsgeóil: triùr do chinn air iàthaibh ſean: triùr nàch do chlanna ibh mileadh.* where the compound word *àrd-ccorn-oir*, ſignifying *tall & large drinking cups of maſſy gold*, & not inferiour, in ſublime combination of ideas, to any compound epithet in Homer, is pompouſly expreſſive of *O Cobhthaicc's* great hoſpitality. Note that the verb *do chinn*, in the above rhimes, ſignifies to reign as *King.* vid. *ceann*, *cinn*, ſupra. but a melancholy remark which remains to be made, is, that of the two families firſt mentioned in the juſt recited Rhymes, there is not, to my knowledge, one individual now exiſting that may be held in the light of a gentleman, having been all diſpoſſeſſed long ſince of their very ancient & large properties: which indeed is the caſe of many other Irish families not leſs illuſtrious in former times, who are now either quite extinct or reduced to a ſtate of perfect obſcurity, for the reaſon now mention'd.

Cobhtach, a creditor. perhaps rather a Debitor: Clery explains it by *fear do dhligheas ſiacha.*

Coc, manifeſt.

Coca, a Boat. wel. Kûch.

Còca, a cook. Lat. coquus.

Cocaire, a cook. Lat. infinit. *coquere.*

Cocaireacht, a cooking, alſo the art thereof.

Cochar, order, æconomy.

Coch-durn, a buckler.

Cochal, a net.

Cochal, a cloak, mantle or veſtement. *cochal ſroil* a ſatten cloak: alſo a hood, or cowl. ex. *cochal an naomh Bràthar*, the holy Friar's cowl. Lat. Cucullus.

Cochma, the parity of one thing to another.

Cocroth, a shield or target.

Cod, & *coda*, a piece or part. *Leith-choda*, of the half part. *Eànchoda*, any part. it is moſtly written *cot* & *cota* in old manuſcripts. pl. *cotchaibh* & *cotanaibh*. L. quota.

Cod, victory.

Coda, or *ad choda*, i, e, *dlighidh*, it requires, it deſerves. this word is always uſed in an impersonal ſenſe.

Codach, invention.

Codach & *cadach*, friendship.

Codadh, a mountain.

Codaile, a ſupping-room. Pl.

Còda'l or *cómhdàl*, a convention, or Aſſembly: alſo friendship intimacy.

Codalta & *codaltach*, ſleepy, addicted to ſleep. *ſùan codalta*, a profound ſleep.

Codarsna, contrary.

Codhbhradh, a ſacrificing, an offering.

Codhnach, a Lord, a powerful perſonage, or principal Man in a Diſtrict.

Codhladh & *codhlaim*, to ſleep. *do chodluidh ſé*, he ſlept. coideòltaoi, ye shall ſleep.

Codlainéan, poppy.

Codrama, equal, even.

Codramach, a country-man, a Ruſtick.

Codramacht, equality, parity.

Codromtha, *duine codromtha*, an uncivilized man; alſo a ſtranger.

Coemh or *caomh*, little, ſmall.

Coemh, i, e, *cómh-èmh; oir as ionan èmh agus esga, no luàth*, as ſoon as, as ſwift as.

Cofra, a cheſt or box. Ang. Sax. Coffer.

Cofrin, a little box, or drawer.

Cogadh, war, rebellion; alſo to wage war or rebell. *do cogadar an aghaidh an Annſhlaith*, they rebelled againſt the uſurper.

Cogaidh, or *cagaidh*, juſt, lawful, equitable.

Cogaidhe-muillin, mill-cogs.

Cogal, the herb cockle.

Cogal, the beards of a barly-ear.

Cogamhail & *cogamhuil*, warlike, military.

Cogar, a whiſper; alſo an inſurrection; a conſpiracy. ex. *ro marbhadh é do chogar ſear mídhe go haenchleithe*, he was privately murthered by the unanimous conſpiracy of his own ſubjects the people of Meath. vid. Tighern. Annales.

Cogaraim, to whiſper.

Cogarnach, whiſpers.

Cogaras, peace, amity.

Cochalc, a wash-ball.

Cognadh & *cognaim*, to chew, to bite.

Cogoirse, a well ordered ſyſtem.

Cogradh, to conſpire.

Cogthach, rebellious; alſo a warriour.

Cogúdhas & *cogùs*, conſcience, *ſgrùdad an choguis*, the ſcrutiny & examination of the conſcience.

Còib, a company, a troop. Lat. copia.

Còib & *coibeadh*, a coppy.

Coibchiodh, ravenous, fierce.

Coibhche, a dowry, a reward.

Coibhche, a buying or purchaſing.

Coibhchichim, to purchaſe or procure.

Coibchithe, bought, purchaſed.

Còibhdhean, i, e. *còmh-bhuidhean*, of which it is a corrupt contraction, a troop, or company.

Coibhreochadh, to comfort.

Coibhseana, Confeſſion.

Coic, a ſecret, a myſtery.

Còice, a mountain.

Còice & *còige*, a fifth part. hence the word còige, is prefixt to the names of the five different Provinces of Irland, as they are eſteemed each a fifth part of the kingdom, though they are not all of an equal extent.

Coichme, ſmall, little.

Coicht, children.

Coicmhe, an udder.

Còidche, again, alſo ever, continually: *ni còidhche*, never.

Coideòladh, to ſleep or ſlumber. *c'red ann a ccoideòlaidh ſé*, wherein shall he ſleep.

Coidhch, always, utterly, alſo verily.

Coidhe, chaſtity, continency.

Coidheach, a fighting.

Còig-críach, rectius *coigrìoch* or *coig·chrioch* a foreigner, a ſtranger.

Còigcriòchas, the remoteneſs of one place from another.

Còig-crích, potiùs *coig crioch* a ſtrange land: a remote country.

Còige, the fifth part of any thing.

Còige, a Province, ſo called, becauſe Ireland was divided into five territories or Provinces, vid. ſup. *cùig còige na Heirionn*, the five Provinces of Ireland.

Còigeadhach, a Provincial.

Coigéal, a noiſe or clap.

Coigéal, a diſtaff.

Cogealta, a conference.

Coigeart, Judgement.

Coigeart, asking a queſtion.

Coígéas or *coigéise*, five ways or manners .i, e, *còig-bhéas*.

Coigilim, to rake up or kindle, *coigil an teine*, kindle the fire.

Coigilim, to ſpare, to ſave to lay up. *do choigil mogh-nuagad* i. e. *Eogan-mor, an t'arbhar*: *Eogan-mor* ſpared the corn or laid it up. *coigil sinn a Thiàrna*, ſpare us o Lord.

Coigill, a thought, or ſecret. genit. *coigle*

Coigle, a companion.

Goigleachd, a train or Retinue.

Coiglíghim, to accompany, to attend.

Coigne, a ſpear or Javelin.

Coigrìgh, a bound or limit.

Coigrígheach, a ſtranger, a foreigner.

Coigrínn, five parts or diviſions.

Coilbhín, a ſmall shaft: a ſtem or ſtalk of a plant.

Coilce, a bed, bed-cloaths. *tré coilceadha na bhfeinne*; the three materials of bedding amongſt the Fenii or *Fiàna Eirionn*, according to Romantic accounts viz. *Barrughal crann*, *caonnach*, *agus ùr-luachair*, Branches of trees, moſs, & green Rushes.

Coileasadh, a Lethargy.

Coiléir, a quarry or ſtone-pit, a mine, corruptè *coiréal*.

Coilén or *coiléan*, a whelp, puppy.

Coilice, the cholic.

Còilis, rectiùs cólis, cabbage. vid. *colis* lat. caulis.

Coill, ſin, iniquity.

Coill & gen. *coille* pl. *coillte*. a wood, a grove, a wilderneſs. *a ccoill diàmhair*, in a dark wood, or deſart. cuin allaidh na coille, the wolves of the foreſt. wel. Kelli, a grove vid. *Geilt*.

Coilleadh, a hog.

Coilleadh & *coillim*, to blindfold, or make blind.

Coilleadh & *coillim*, to treſpaſs, to infringe, to violate; alſo to plunder, to geld, &c.

Coillmhín, a young pig.

Coillte, woods, or foreſts.

Coillte *maibineacha*, a territory near mitchels-town in the county of cork, formerly belonging to a tribe of the *o caseys*.

Coillte or *caillte*, & *caillteànac* an Eunuch: alſo gelded, loſt, undone.

Coil-mhias, a wooden Diſh.

Coilt & *Collaid* vulg. *Colan* a young cow or heifer.

Coilteamhuil, woody, full of woods.

Còimhchrioslach, the confines of a country.

Coimde, cuſtom, pratice, uſe.

Coimde, a keeve, a large tub.

Coimeata, a comet.

Coimh, the inflexion of *cómh*, equal, anſwers exactly in ſenſe to the Latin con, & often forms the firſt part of a compound. it is generally written by the modern Grammarians *coimh* when an *e* or *i* becomes the initial Letter of the ſecond part of the compound. it was anciently written *comh* without any alteratión or addition. it implies as, ſo, or as much, equal, &c. N.B. this prefix *còmh* has occaſioned that ſeveral words ſubjoined to it, have been corrupted from their true original formation, ſome of their radical letters being ſuppreſſed & loſt by abuſive contractions; firſt proceding from vulgar pronunciation, & then continued & authorized by copiſts who had not skill enough to rectify the words by reſtoring them to their radical purity. and the prefix too has ſuffered in one of its radicals in ſome rencounters; for inſtance in the word *cosmhuil*, which in it's original formation was *cómh-samhuil*, from the prefix *còmh*, & *ſamhuil*, ſimilar, Lat. ſimilis, the prefix has loſt its laſt radical m; & its adjunct *ſamhuil*, hath been reduced from two ſyllables to one. we ſhall occaſionally take notice of ſome of thoſe corrupted writings, guided by this rational maxim, that when the adjunct part of the compound word makes no ſenſe by it ſelf, it is to be rectified by reſtoring it to the frame of a known word bearing ſuch a meaning as may be naturally reconcileable with that of the compound word in queſtion.

Comhde, a Lord, Laird or Maſter.

Coímh-dhé, or *caoibhdhia*, according to ſome, the Trinity, from *cómh*, & De, or Dia, God.

Coimear, short, brief. aliter, *cumair* & *athchumair*.

Còimeasda, i. e. *cóímh-measda*, of equal eſteem, or worth.

Còimhaire, *gan ccómhaire*, without fore-warning.

Coim-bhfarla, corrupted into *còmhairle*, a conference, or conſultation by mutual talking or ſpeeching,

eching, a Council or Synod. vid. *cómh-agal*, & *cómhairle*, infra.

Còimh-bheirim, to contribute.

Còimh-cheangal, a joynt, an union, league, or covenant: a conſpiracy, alſo, a conjugation.

Còimh-cheangladh, to couple, to unite.

Coimh-cheasa, a protection.

Còimh-chéimnìghim, to accompany, to go together.

Còimh-chlìamhain.vid.*cliàbhuin*.

Còimh-chreapadh, contraction.

Coìmh-crioslach, the confines of a country.

Coìmhdeach, ſafe or ſecure.

Coímh-dhéantacht, a compoſure.

Coìmh-dhreimeacht, competion.

Coímh-dhreachta, conformed.

Coimheach, like, alike.

Coímhéadach, a watch or guard.

Coiméada'idhe, a Keeper. *fear coiméada*, idem.

Coiméadaim, to keep, to preſerve, alſo to beware, or take heed. *coiméadfuidh tù*, thou ſhalt keep.

Coìmheadach, coupling or joyning.

Coìm-easgar, a conflict, a mutual ſtrife or ſtruggle, corruptè, *coinscar* qd vid.

Coimhéignìghim, to force or conſtrain, to oppreſs, to exact. *coimh-éignithi*; ye exact. *do coímh-éignigh ſé*, he urged. *tarraidh an Righ iar ſin na ſeacht mbraithre gona mathair, agus do chòimheignig iad chum Feola muc d'ithe.* the king urged the ſeven brothers (the Machabees) & their mother, to eat ſwine's fleſh.

Coímh-eirge, Aſſociates, partners, Allies.

Còimh-eirgim, to join with Auxiliaries, to aſſiſt.

Coimhéud, a ward or cuſtody, watch, &c. *Bi tù ar do choimeùd*, Be upon thy guard. *coimeuda*, as, *lucht coiméuda*, a guard.

Coimheúda'ighe, a Keeper, an obſerver.

Còimh-fea'dhan, a troop, a company.

Coimh-fhear-cogaidh, a fellow Soldier.

Còimh-fiosach, conſcious.

Còimh-freagarthach, agreeable to, or correſponding.

Còim-fhreagradh, conformity.

Còimh-fichim, to diſpoſe, or to ſet in order.

Coìmhghleic, a conflict, or ſtruggle in wreſtling, runing a race, or any other bodily exerciſe. vid.*Gleic*.

Còimh-ghné, or *còimh-eagna gheana na néolach*. i. e. *fios gach Righ dàr ghabh a ccòmh-aimsir re roile*, a Chronological & Hiſtorical knowledge.

Coímh-ghlinneadh, a faſtning, or adhering to.

Coímh-ghreama'ghadh, a faſtning or adhering to.

Coímh-ghreama'ighim, to adhere, to cling to.

Còim-iathach, one of the ſame country with another. vid. *Iath*.

Coìmhideacht, guarding, attending. *mnà coímhideachta*, waiting maids.

Còimhidheach, *no Coimhightheach*, ſtrange, or foreign. alſo an outcomer, ſtranger, or foreigner.

Còimhioc & *coimhiuc*, a Comedy Pl.

Coìmh-ionann, even, equal, alike.

Coímh-leanga, a courſe or race.

Coímhlic, corrupted from *cò-imghleic*, a ſtruggle, particularly in running a race.

Coím-lighe, i, e, *Lànamhnas*, coupling.

Coímh-lighim, to lye together.

Coímh-lionga, the even or regular march of an Army, hence that Irish name or deſcription of a camel, *each còimhlionga*, ſignifying a kind of walking horſe, becauſe he always walks with equal leiſure.

Coímh-lion, a multitude.

Coímh-líonta, fulfilled, compleat.

Coímh-líontacht, a compleating or fulfilling.

Coímh-meartas, a compariſon, rectius *Comh-mórtas*.

Coímh-meas, equal.

Coímh-meas, a conſideration, or compariſon.

Coím-measaim, to compare.

Coímh-measda, equal, of equal worth.

Coímh mórtas & *comh-mòradh*, a compariſon.

Coímh-na'ighim, to dwell together, to inhabit. this is a corrupted contraction of the word *comh-thionuighim*, compounded of *comh*, & *Tionuigh*, which means frequenting a place, & *comh-thionuigh* means dwelling, or continuing in a place.

Coimhneach, mindfull.

Coímh-neartaighim, to confirm, to ſtrengthen.

Coímh-neartaighthe, confirmed. *Sàcraimeint coímh-neartaighthe an Chrìosdaighe*, the Sacrament of Confirmation.

Coímh-neartùghadh, confirmation.

Coímh neas, a Neighbourhood.

Coímh-neasaim, to approach, to draw nigh to.

Coimhnighim, to remember.

Coimhniughadh, a Remembrance.

Coímreach, aſſiſtant.

Coímh réalt & *coímh-réaltadh*, a conſtellation.

Coímh-reanaim, to divide.

Coímh-réimnighim, to aſſemble.

Coímh-réir, Syntaxis, or conſtruction, concord, &c.

Coímh-riachdanas, great want, or diſtreſs.

Coímh riachduin, to engender.

Coímh-ríatuin, copulation.

Coímh-sheasamh, Æquilibrium.

Coímh-seacach, conſequently.

Coímh-seacachd, conſequence.

Coímh-seiceamhail, by conſequence, conſequential.

Coímh-síghim, to perceive, alſo to comprehend as in a ſum.

Coímh-sighthe, provident, frugal.

Coimh-shreagadh, a connexion, or Relation.

Coimhtheachas, cohabitation, or living together in the ſame houſe.

Coimhteachaidhe or *còimhtheachach* a perſon that cohabits with another in the ſame houſe & family.

Coímhthígheas, cohabitation, or living in the ſame houſe.

Coimhthígheasach, one who lives in the ſame houſe with another.

Coimh-thional, an Aſſembly, a Congregation, a Synagogue, or Convent.

Coím-thíorrthach, one of the ſame Country, a Countryman.

Coímh-thréanadh, a Confirmation.

Coimhuc, a Comedy. Pl.

Coimín, a Common.

Coimire, a brief, an Abbridgement.

Coimpreadh & *coim-préamhadh.* Conception, generation.

Coimprea'mhad & *coim-preàmhaim*, to conceive. ex. *d'foillsigh Aingeal an Tiàrna do Mhuire agus do cbimhpréamhaidh sí trés an Spiorad nàomh*, Angelus Domini Annunciavit Mariæ, & concepit de Spiritu Sancto.

Coin, *no cuin* (pl. of *cù*) hounds. vid. *cù.*

Coinbheadh, a feaſt or entertainment. *coinbheadh cæcís*, a fortnight's entertainment.

Coinbheadhach, a perſon who is invited to, or partakes of a feaſt. Lat. conviva, gal. convié.

Coinbhearsa'id, converſation.

Coin-bhile, the Dog-berry tree.

Coinbhliocht, a conflict or battle, ſometimes & better written *coinfliocht.* Lat. conflictus.

Coince, haſte, ſpeed, expedition.

Coinchin, the Brain.

Coindealg, Counſel.

Coindealg, compariſon, likeneſs, ſimilitude.

Coindealg, a criticiſing.

Coindiúir, as ſtraight as.

Coindhreach, *coindhreach ort*, miſchief on you.

Coindreach, inſtruction.

Coindreach, to direct.

Coindreagad, *ſonn coindreagaid*, here they ſeparate, or branch out from each other.

Coindreagadh, to fight or battle out.

Coindreamhan, rage, madneſs, fury.

Coindris, a Dog-bryar.

Coineadh, reproof.

Coineal-bha'ite, excommunicated, accurſed, deteſtable. *caindeal bhàite*, idem.

Coinéo, the Dog-berry tree.

Coinfeasgar, the Evening.

Coinfeasòir, a Confeſſour.

Coinfheasgarach, late.

Coin-fhodhairne, otters.

Coinfliochd, a debate, a battle, a conflict.

Coingioll, a qualification.

Coingíall or *coingiol*, a condition. *ar coingíol*, upon condition.

Coingialldha, conditional.

Coinìn or *cuinín*, a Rabbet. Lat. *cuniculus* vid. *cù.*

Coinleòr, a candleſtick.

Coinlín, *coinle* & *cainleóg*, a ſtalk, a bud.

Coinne, a meeting. *ionad coinne*, a place of meeting, a rendezvous.

Coinne, *òs coinne*, oppoſite. *ós coinne a néadain*, to their faces. *do rith ſé na choinne*, he ran to meet him. *as coinne a chéile*, over againſt one another.

Coinne, a woman. this old radical word of the Celto-Ibernians, is the ſame in origin as the word *Quean or Queen*, of the Anglo-Saxons. Lat. *cunnus.* ex. *ante Helenam cunnus fuit causa teterrima Belli.* Horat.

Coinn-athair, a father in Law, a Wife's father.

Coinneal & *caindeal*, a candle. Lat. *candela.*

Coinn-reachta, i, e, *rachta-con*, the laws of hounds & of hunting.

Coinsìas, vid. *cogùs*, conſcience.

Coint, a woman.

Cointin, a controverſy, a debate, diſpute, or contention. *fear cointinne*, a contentious man.

Cointinneach, contentious.

Cointionoideach, cuſtom. Pl. ex. CL.

Coip, a tribe or multitude of people, or military forces. Lat. *copiæ-arum*.

Cóip, a copy of any writing.

Cóip-sgríbhin, a tranſcript of any piece of writing.

Coir, in compound words ſignifies falſe, as *coir-chleirioch*, a falſe clerk.

Coir or *cuir*, ſin, guilt, iniquity. fault. *lán do choirtibh fuilteacha*, full of bloody crimes. *do réir a choire*, according to his fault.

Coir, ſolitary, loneſome.

Cóir, juſt, right, *nár choír a dheunamh*, that ought not to be done.

Coirce, Oats. wel. *Keirk*: *coirce fiadhain*, wild Oats. *Aran coirce*, oat-bread.

Coirdín, a ſmall cord.

Coire, treſpaſs.

Coire, a chaldron.

Coire, an invitation to any meeting, or entertainment.

Coireaman, coriander.

Cóirgníomh, ſatisfaction.

Cóirigh, Ranges.

Coirighim, or *cuirighim*, to ſin, treſpaſs, or offend. *Do choruigh mé*, J have offended. alſo to condemn, to chaſtiſe or correct. *coiréocha me*, J will puniſh, or correct.

Cóirighim & *córughadh*, to mend to repair, to trim or dreſs.

Cóirighthe, dreſſed, amended, *go coirighthe*, ſprucely, neatly.

Coirim, to teize.

Coiripeadh, corruption. & *coiriptheacht*, idem.

Coiripim, to corrupt or ſpoil.

Coiripthe, corrupted. depraved, wicked.

Coiriptheacht, corruption, villainy.

Coirm & *cairm* a kind of ale among the old Iriſh. vid. *cuirm*.

Coirme & *coirmeach*, a pot-companion.

Coirmeóg, a cup-goſſip.

Coirmín, the dimin. of *Cormac*. a proper name of a man.

Coirneach, a part.

Cóirneach, *Jasgaire cóirneach*, the King's fiſher.

Cóirneúl, a Corner. Wel. *Kornel*. it properly means the point of the interior ſpace of any Angle; a Nook.

Coirnineach, frizled, curl-haired.

Coirnsdíall, a cup-board.

Coirpe, wicked, corrupt. *Daoine coirpe*, potius *coirpthe*, depraved or wicked perſons.

Coirrcheannaim, to make round & ſharp like a top.

Coirrceann *ciogoil*, a whirl-gig.

Coirr-dheabhadh, to fight with a ſpear. *oir as ionnan Coirr agus Sleagh*. Cl.

Coirscreadhóg, a Screech-Owl.

Coirt, bark, Lat. *cortex*.

Coirteóir, a carter.

Cois, near to, hard by, *cois na fairge*, by the ſea.

Coisbheart, Leg-armour or a pair of greaves, or boots; alſo a ſhoe. or Stocking.

Coiscéim, a pace or ſtep. rectius *coscéim*; from *cos*, a foot & *céim* a degree. vid. *cosceim*.

Cóisde, a coach.

Coisde, or *coiſte*, a Jury of twelve men for trying a criminal cauſe according to the law of England.

Coiseóna mé, J will prove,

maintain or defend. vid. *Coſanaim*.

COISGIM, to ſtill or quiet. to quell or allay. alſo to ceaſe, to leave off.

COISGLIDH, diligent, careful.

COISÍDHE, a footman.

COISÍN, a ſtem or foot-ſtalk.

CÒISIR, a great feaſt, or plentiful Entertainment. *còisreach*, idem.

COIS-LEATHAN, broad.

CÒISREACH, vid. *cóisir*.

COISREACAIM, to conſecrate. Lat. *conſecro*.

COISREACAN, Conſecration, alſo bleſſing.

COISREACTHA, conſecrated, bleſſed.

COISREAGTHA, idem. *Uisge coisreactha*, holy or conſecrated water.

COISREAACTHAN, conſecration.

COISRIOGHADH, Sanctification.

COIS-RIOMHADH, the Scanning of a verſe. i, e, *Ríomhadh no Aireamh cos.*

COISTEACHT, potius *cloiſteacht*, hearing.

COISTEÒIR, a Coach-man.

COISTEÒNNUIGH, vid. *Coſtas.*

COIT & gen. *coitte*, a Coracle, or ſmall boat..

COITCHEADH, publick. *Sgola coitcheadha*, public ſchools. vid. *coitcheann.*

COITCHEANN, vulgar, common, public, *coitcheann don uile Duine*, common to all men. *go coitcheann*, in general.

COITCHEANNACHT, community.

COITÉORAN, a limit or Boundary.

COITIT, an Awl, a Bodkin, &c.

COL, an impediment or prohibition Gr. *coluo*, impedio. *col gaoil* the impediment of conſanguinity. *col cómh-ſhoguis*, the Impediment of Affinity, *col uisge*, i, e, *cairdios chríosd*, the impediment of ſpiritual relation, contracted in Baptiſm or Confirmation: this laſt is vulgarly called *col iàruis*, corrupted from *col iar-uisge*.

COLACH, wicked, impious, prohibited, *cain colach*, impious Cain.

COLAIM, to hinder. Gr. *coluo*. impedio.

COLAÌGHNEACHD, a Colony.

COLA'ISDE, a College.

COLAM, to plaiſter.

COLAMÒIR, the fish called Hake in English.

COLAMHUIN, vid. *colùmhain. colùmhain Leapa.* a bed-poſt.

COLAMNA *ſearb.* a Cow-hide.

COLAN, the body, flesh, *do cheùsadar an cholann*, they mortified the flesh. *aiseirghe na còl'na*, the reſurrection of the flesh.

COLBH, a poſt or pillar: alſo the ſtalk of a plant.

COLBHA, a Scepter.

COLBHA, love, friendship, eſteem, regard.

COLBHAIM, to ſprout, or shoot forth Sprigs.

COLBHTA & *colpa*, the Calf of the Leg. the shank, the leg of a man from the knee to the Ankle.

COLBHTACH, a cow-calf, a heifer.

COLCACH or *colcaidh*, a Bed.

COLG, a ſword.

COLG, a prickle, a ſting, a beard or Awn; as of Barley, *colg órna*, &c.

COLGACH, full of prickles, or beards. alſo ſmart, lively; alſo fretful.

COLGA'N, a Salmon.

COLGTHRÒIDIM, to fence, to fight with a ſword.

Còlis, Cabbage, Lat. *caulis.*

Coll, the hazel-tree; hence the Letter *c* took the name of *coll.*

Coll, a head.

Coll, deſtruction, ruin.

Collach, *no Rón-chollach*, a fat-heifer.

Colladh & *collaim*, to ſleep, ſometimes written *codhladh.*

Colladh, ſleep, reſt.

Collaid, a heifer of two years old.

Collaidh, carnal, venereal.

Collaim, to ſleep. Heb. *cholom*, Somnium.

Coll-chaill, a wood of hazel.

Collchnú, a hazel-nut.

Coll-leabaidh, a bed-ſtead.

Colltach, a fleet, written alſo *cobhlach.*

Collotach, ſleepy.

Colm & *colum*, a dove, or pidgeon. *colùr* idem.

Colma, hardneſs.

Colmcha, a Dove-cote, a pidgeon-houſe.

Colm-la'n, a pidgeon-houſe.

Cològ, a ſteak or collop.

Colpa, a ſingle cow, horſe, &c.

Colpach, a bullock, or heifer: a young ſteer, a colt.

Colt, meat, victuals. vid. in voce *ceirnine*, ſuprà.

Coltar & *coltair*, a plow-share.

Coltra, dark, gloomy, obſcure.

Colúbhairt, coleworts, cabbage.

Colum & *colom*. a dove or pidgeon. Lat. *columba* wel. *clommen.* cor. *Kolom*, Arm. *Kulm* & *Kulym.*

Colúmhan, a prop or pillar a pedeſtal. Lat. *columna* wel. *colovn.* Hiſp. *coluna.* vulg. Gr. *kolona.*

Com, the waſt or middle, the body. *tinneas coim*, the bloody flux. alſo a defence, protection, guard. ex. *fà choim*, under covert, or protection.

Ccmach, a breach, a Defeat, *comach an catha*, the Defeat of the Army.

Comadòir, a Romancer.

Comadòireachd, a feigned ſtory, invention.

Comairce, protection.

Comaircim, to protect or defend.

Comaraim, to liken or compare.

Comànn, Communion, Society.

Comar, the noſe, alſo a way.

Comarc, a part or ſhare.

Comarctheoir, a Protector.

Comart, to kill.

Comas, the pulſe. vid. *cuiſle.*

Comasach, efficacious, capable, able.

Comasg, mixture, a blending together. *a ccomaisg lear*, higledy-pigledy.

Comasgachd, a compoſition.

Comasgghnumh, a Chaos, or confuſed maſs.

Comasgmhoil, idem.

Combach, a breach, Defeat, &c.

Còmba'idhe; aſſiſtance, friendſhip.

Còmbrúite, cruſhed.

Comdhais, reſembling, like.

Còmh, in compound words ſometimes ſignifies *ſo*, or *as*: *còmh-ard* as high, *comh-dhàoineach*, ſo populous. and *cómh-fadso*, this far, *cómh-mór*, as great. vid. *coímh.*

Còmh, to keep, to preſerve.

Còmhachd, might, power, ability. *ann do chómhachd*, in thy power.

Còmhachdach & *cómhachdamhail*, able, capable, powerful. *cumasach*, idem.

CÒMHACMACH, a circuit.

CÒMHAD, the two laſt quartans of a verſe are diſtinguiſhed by this name, as the two firſt are by that of *Séoladh.*

COMHADH, an Elegy, rectius cúmhadh.

CÒMHADH, preſervation.

CÒMHADH, a ſigh or groan.

CÒMHADH or *cùmhadh*, a bribe, alſo a reward, a condition, or article of peace, &c. a gratuity. hire, or recompence. ex. *Breath nàr chòir a Dhoncha dhuit : air Chómhthaibh óir nà airgiott.* a judgment which you ſhould not pronounce for gifts of gold & ſilver.

CÒMH-AGAL, a conference a council, from còmh. Lat. *con* & *agal*, mutual talk, or diſcourſe; it is of the ſame import with *còmhairle* corrupted from *comhbhearla* ſignifying talking, ſpeeching, or conferring in common. *Bearla* is of a germano-celtic origin, the ſame word with *parle*, *parler* or the French.

COMHAILLE, being big with child, a big belly, Pregnancy, &c.

COMHAILLIM, to bear or carry.

CÒMHAILTIM, to join.

CÒMHAIMSEARACH, cotemporary.

CÒMHAIMSEARDHA, idem.

CÒMHAINM, a ſurname.

CÓMHAIR & *cómhuir*, oppoſite, towards. *as bur ccómhair* over againſt you. *ar ccòmhairne* for us. *fa chómhair na Cloinne*, for the Children.

CÒMHA'RBHIM & *cómairmhim* to number, to count or reckon. *do chómhairfidhe*, ye ſhall count.

COMHAIRE, a Cry, an Outcry.

COMHAIRCE, quarter or mercy.

COMHAIRCIM, to cry out, to bewail.

CÒMHAIRLE, an Advice or Counſel.

CÒMHAIRLE, a Convocation, Council or Synod: from *cómh* & *bearla*, a ſpeech, an arguing or conſulting: *comhairle bhfear néirionn*, the general council of the Iriſh nation.

CÒMHAIRLEACH, a counſellor, adviſer, &c.

CÒMHAIRLÌGHIM, to counſel, to adviſe, to conſult. *do chómhairligh ſé*, he adviſed.

COMHAITCHEADH, competition.

COMHAITCHEAS, a Neighbour.

CÒMHAL, the performance, execution, or accompliſhment of a thing. ex. *do shior Bráighde ré cómhal na cùmhaidh*, he deſired to have Hoſtages as ſureties for the performance of the conditions.

COMHAL, bold, courageous, brave.

COMHAL, *no cumhal*, a waiting maid.

COMHAL, *no accomhal*, to heap or join together. Lat. cumulo, accumulo.

CÒMHALAIM, to diſcharge an Office or duty, to perform, fulfil.

CÒMHALT & *cómhalta*, a foſter-brother. Lat. *co-alitus*, from *alo*, *alere*, *altum* & *alitum.*

CÒMHALTACH, fulfilled, performed, &c.

CÒMHAM, to defend.

CÒMH-ANNAN, like, alike; *co-ìmh-ionnan*, idem.

CÒMH-AÒNTA, conſent.

CÒMH-AÒNTACHD, agreement, unity, concord.

CÒMH-AÒNTA'IGHIM, to agree with one, to conſent to, as, *cómh aóntaighim an coimhseiceacd*, concedo conſequentiam.

CÒMH-AÒSDA, cotemporary.

CÒMHAR, oppoſite. v. *cómhair.*

CÒMHARBA, protection.

CÒMHARBA, i, e, *cómh-ſhorba*, a co-partner in church-Lands or Benefices; alſo a Succeſſor to a See or other Eccleſiaſtic Dignities. *Cómharba Pháttrice*, S. Patricks Succeſſor in Ardmagh. vid. Colg. Triad. Thaumaturg. pag. 293 693. col. 1. & War. Antiq. Hib. cap. 17. vid. *Forba*, *Cómharba Pheadair*, the Pope, or S. Peter's Succeſſor.

COMHARBA, a Religious Order of Monks among the old Irish. vid. Keat.

COMHARBA, *bean cómharba*, an Abbeſs. *beancómharba Brigidhe*, the Abbeſs of Kildare or the Succeſſour of S. Bridget. vid. Chron. Scot.

COMHARBACHD, a Vicarage.

CÒMHARDADH, agreement, correſpondence, in the compoſition of an Irish *Dàn* or verſe, *Cómharda* or *Cómhardùghadh* is an agreement & correſponence of two words in number of ſyllables, Quantity of vowels, & conſonants of the ſame claſs.

CÒMHARGUIN, a Syllogiſm.

CÓMHARSA, & gen. *comharsan*, a Neighbour. rectius *còmhursa*, from *cómh*, & *ursa*, the jamb or ſide-poſt of a door; a very natural expreſſion of the mutual connexion & dependance of neighbours on each other.

CÒMHARSANACHD, a neighbourhood.

CÓMHARTHA, a mark or token, *cómhartha na croise*, the ſign of the croſs. pl. *còmharthùighe.*

CÒMHARTHÙGHADH, a marking or pointing out.

CÓMHARTHUÍGHIM, to remark or obſerve.

CÓMHARTHUIGHTHE, marked, remarked.

CÓMH BHRÚACH, the marches or confines of a country.

CÓMH-BRÚACHACH, bordering upon one another, conterminous.

CÓMH-CHAIDREACH, correſponding, a correſpondent.

CÓMH-CHAIDREACHT, commerce, traffic.

CÓMH-CHAIDREACHAS, commerce, mutual correſpondence.

CÓMH-CHAINT, a conference; alſo controverſy, an abuſe, or affront. *tugadar cómhchaint dá chéile*, they abuſed or reviled each other.

CÓMH-CHAOÍDHIM, & *cómh-chaóinim*, to condole, to bemoan.

CÓMH-CHARAÍDHEACHD, rectius comchuraidheact, mutual ſtrugling or combat.

CÓMH-CHARNTA, heaped together.

CÓMH-CHEANGAL, a confederacy, *cómh-cheangal*, alſo means any joint union or tie either in ſocial life, or degree of affinity.

CÓMH-CHOIGRÍGH, a border or limit.

COMH-CHONGBHA'IL, honour.

CÓMH-CHORP, a corporation.

CÒMH-CHOSMHUIL, alike, ſuitable, conformable. N.B. This word is corrupted & abuſively conſtructed; for the word *cosmhuil* is a corrupt contraction of *cómh-ſamhuil.* Lat. *consimilis.*

CÓMH-CHRAITE, ſprinkled.

CÓMH-CHRAS, good fellowship.

CÒMH-CHRA'OIDHEACHD, agreement.

CÒMH-CHRUINNÍGHIM, to aſſemble, to convoke.

CÓMH-CHRUINNÍUGHADH, a Congregation.

CÒMH-CHRUINNIGHTHE,

Còmh-chruinnighthe, aſſembled. *a tàimìd annsa go còmh-chruinnighthe a nainm Dé*, we are here aſſembled in the name of God. from *comh*, Lat. *con*, & *cruinne*, quod vide.

Cómh-chuirim, to diſpoſe or ſet in order.

Cómh-chudrama'ighim, to equalize.

Cómh-chuisnighthe, congealed.

Cómhdaighim, or *cómhduighim*, to build. ex. *cómhdùighidh Teampoll damh ſisin ìonad ùd*, build me a temple in that place. this word is a corruption of *comhſhòduighim*, as the primitive buildings conſiſted chiefly of ſods of earth. vid. *ſod*, infrà.

Còmh-da'il or *cómhdhàil*, an aſſembly or convention; a Congregation, or Convocation. *comhdhàil coitchean na cléire*, a general council. gen. *còmhdhàla*.

Cómh-dhaingníughadh or *cómhdhaingníghim*, to confirm, ſtrengthen, &c.

Cómh-dhalta, a foſter-brother. it is pronounced *cóalta*.

Cómh-dhas, an equal Right.

Cómh-dhlùtha, a compact.

Còmh-dhlùthadh, contribution.

Còm-dhlùthaim, to frame, to joyn or couple.

Còmh-dhoich, as ſoon as.

Cómh-dhuanadh, Confirmation.

Cómh-dhúthchais, of the ſame kindred & country.

Cómh-dhùthchasach, a country-man. one of the ſame country.

Cómh-dhlùtha, aſſembled.

Cómh-fa'sgaim, to embrace.

Cómh-fhogus, conſanguinity or mutual proximity of blood.

Cómh-fhúighleadh, a Conference.

Cómh-fhuil, conſanguinity. *cómh-ſhlannas*, idem.

Cómh-fhurtach & *cómh-ſhurtachd*, comfort, *cómh-furtachd an ſpioradh naoimh*, the conſolation of the holy Ghoſt: alſo confirmation.

Cómh-fhuirtuighthéoir, the comforter. *an ſpiorad naomh an comh-ſhuirtighthéoir*, Spiritus Sanctus Paracletus.

Cómh-fhuirimim, to compoſe.

Cómh ghabha'il, i. e. *órdain*, harmony, love.

Cómh-ghail, of the ſame tribe or family: *A Mhaoilseachlainn mhic Domhnaill, Do chlainn Inghine comhghail.*

Cómh-ghail, Conſanguinity. *cómh-ghàoil.* idem.

Cómh-gha'ir & *Cómh-ghàirdeachus*, Congratulation, rejoycing.

Cómh-gha'irdíughadh & *cómhghàirdighim*, to congratulate.

Cómh-ghairm, a Convocation *do chur ſé cómh-ghairm air a maithibh*, he convoked their chiefs.

Cómh-gar, near, nigh at hand. *Slìgh cómhgair*, a short or direct way.

Cómh-ghioi, condition.

Cómh-ghnas, genteel.

Cómh-gnothùgadh, converſation.

Cómh-ghnumtha, heaped together.

Cómh-gotach, a conſonant.

Cómh-ghuilim, to condole.

Cómhgus, rectius *còmhſhogus*, conſanguinity, or more litterally, mutual proximity, of blood. vid. *comhſhogus.* ſuprà.

Cómhla, guards. *a dhiàn-chòm-*

hla, his aids de camp, or Life-guards. vid. *Caithrèim.*

COMHLA, a horn.

CÓMH-LABHAIRT, a conference. or colloquy.

COMH-LABHRA, the ſame.

CÓMH-LABHRAIM, to converſe, or diſcourſe together.

CÓMHLACH & *comhlaoch*, a comrade or fellow Soldier. alſo a Guardſman.

CÓMHLACHTÚIGHE, a foſter brother, one who should naturally be nurſed by the ſame breaſt-milk that another was nurſed with to his prejudice. Lat. collactaneus.

CÓMHLADH, a door. pl. *comhlaigh. cómhluigh uisge*, ſluces.

CÓMHLAIM & *comlaim*, to rub.

CÓMHLAIR, quiet, even-tempered.

CÓMHLAN, a duel, a combat. *ſear cómhlan ceàd*, a centurion; more properly a man who is ſo great a champion as to be able to encounter a hundred men.

CÓMH-LAOCH, vid. *comhlach.*

CÓMH-LIÓNADH, to fullfil.

CÓMH-LÙADAR, converſation, company. *ſeachnaidh a chómh-lùadar*, avoid ye his company.

CÓMH-LÙADRAIM, to accompany.

CÓMH-LÙATH, as ſwift, as ſoon as.

CÓMH-LUCHD, partners. *cómhluchd oibre*, fellow Labourers.

CÓMH-LÙIDHE, alliance, confederacy, &c. *do rinneadar Sidhe & Comhluidhe*, they made peace & alliance. vid. Annal. Innisfall in the Reign of Mortogh more O Brien.

CÓMH-MAÓIDHEAMH, common joy or boaſting; alſo congratulation.

CÓMH-MA'OIDHIM, to congratulate, alſo to boaſt together.

CÓMH-MBRA'ITHREACHAS, conſanguinity.

CÓMH MBRA'ITHREACHD, idem.

CÓMH-MBRÙGHADH, contrition.

CÓMH-MBRUIGH & *cómh-bhrùite*, contrite.

CÓMH-MBÙAIDHREADH, a tumult, uproar, &c.

CÓMH-NASGAIM, to compact or join together.

CÓMH-NA'IGHE, a dwelling, or habitation.

CÓMH-NUIGHE, as. *a ccomhnàighe*, always, continually.

CÓM-NUIGHIM, to ſtand ſtill or quiet, to reſt, *ſan ad chómhnùighe*, ſtand ſtill. alſo dwell or inhabit. vid. *Coimh-nàighim. do rinneadar cómhnàidhe* they dwelt, they pitched. vid. *cómhthionùighim*, ſuprà.

CÓMHNÙIGHTHEACH, continuing, permanent, ſtanch, ſtedfaſt, continual. *comhnùigheach*, the ſame.

CÓMH-ÓGLA'CH, a fellow ſervant.

CÓMH-ÓIGHRE, Co-heir. *Cómhoighrigh do Chriosd sinn trés an Bhaisdeadh*, we become the Coheirs of Chriſt by Baptiſm.

CÓMH-ÒLTÓIR, a pot-companion.

CÓMH-PHA'IS, compaſſion.

CÓMH-PHRÌOSÙNACH, a fellow-priſoner.

CÓMHRA, a Coffin, an Ark. *còmhra Buigbhuinne*, an Ark of Bullrushes, as the cradle of moſes is called.

CÓMH-RAC, a fight, conflict engagement: ex. *Comh-rac Ein-fhir*, a Duel. N. B. As the monoſyllable *rac* in this compound word *comh-*

rac, is abſolutely unintelligible & unknown in the Iriſh language, it muſt therefore be looked upon as only the maimed remains of a right genuine word that loſt ſome of its radicals in its junction with the prepoſition *comh*; which has been the caſe of *Nuigh* in the word *còmhnùighe*, of *airle* in *còmhairle*, of *gus* in *cómhgus*, i. e. *cómhſhogus*, of *duighim* in *còmhdùighim*, i. e. *comhſhodhuighim*, &c. this monoſyllable *rac* muſt naturally be a part of the word *brac*, which is alſo written *braic* & *broic*, all meaning the arm, Lat. brachium, which in its ancient & proper ſignification comprehends the ſhoulder & all the reſt from thence to the fingers incluſively. Antiqui humeros cum brachiis *armos* vocabant, ſays Feſtus; & celſus ſays that *Brachium* meant the whole from the ſhoulder incluſively to the fingers ends; what is likewiſe meant by the Iriſh word *brac, braic* or *broic*. & as the Latins derived their word *arma*, fighting weapons, from *armus*, the arm, & *pugno pugnare* to fight, from pugnus, the fiſt, becauſe the firſt way of fighting was with the arms & fiſt; ſo in Iriſh the word *còmhbraic* or *comh-bhroic*, ſignified fighting or combating with the arms & fiſt, & is of the ſame Import as the Latin *compugnare*, we have ſtill the word *broic* in common uſe to ſignifie an effort or ſtrugle, as, *tàim a broic leis*, J am making efforts at it, & alſo, J am ſtrugling with or againſt him.

Cómh-racaim, to battle, to encounter. *do chòmhraic mé*, J fought.

Cómh-ra'dh, a Dialogue, converſation. pl. *comh-ràidhibh* or *còmh-ráidhtibh*.

Cómh-ra'idhim, to talk together, to converſe. *do chómh-ràidh ſé re na Dhear-bhràthair*, he converſed with his Brother.

Cómh-ra'idhteach & *cómh-ràidhtighe*, converſable, a good companion.

Còmh- rangach, wrinkled.

Cómh-rochdaim, to meet.

Comh-roghain, Election, choice.

Cómh-roichim, to chuſe.

Cómh-roinn, a ſhare or portion. *Luchd Comhroinn*, Partakers.

Cómh-ruídhim, to concurr.

Cómh rúnaím, to impart or communicate as a ſecret.

Cómh-rúnúghadh, a Conſpiracy. *lucht comhrùin*, conſpirators.

Cómh saíghidh, peace among you, quiet, reſt.

Cómh-sanadh, everlaſting, perpetual.

Cómh-sanadh, Reſt, quietneſs, &c.

Cómh-sgolaíre, a ſchool-fellow.

Cómh-smugaim, to vomit.

Cómh-shnùadh, a meeting or Confluence of Rivers, or waters.

Cómh-shollus, a conſtellation.

Cómh-shruth, a confluence of Rivers.

Còmh-shùanaidh, he ſlept or repoſed.

Cómh-shuiríghеach, a Rival or Competitor, a Candidate.

Cómh-spairn, a wreſtling or conteſting.

Cómhtha & *Comthach*, a Companion or comrade. *fear comhtha Eabhrach ro bhí agam, isé do dhearsg-*

naidheach dom gach nidh do ſhiafruighin de na bhealra fein. a companion who was à Hebrew anſwered all my queſtions in his own tongue.

CÓMHTHA, a fidelity.

CÓMHTHACH, a comrade, or cloſe companion, derived perhaps from *comh* & *teach*, a houſe, from cohabiting together in one houſe.

CÓMHTHAITE, a compact.

CÓMH-THARNGTHA, contracted.

CÓMH-THA'TH, a commiſſure, joint or Cloſure.

CÓMH-THA'THAIM, to join together.

CÓMH-THATHÚIGHE, a mutual old acquaintance.

CÓMH-THIONA'L, Congregation.

CÓMH-THOILÌGHIM, to agree with one, to conſent to.

CÓMHTHRAS, a ſweet ſcent.

CÓMH-THROM, juſt, equal; alſo equity, juſtice. alſo balaſt or counterpoiſing. ex. *ceart is cothrom:* alſo *níl ſé cothrom*, &c.

CÓMH-THROMA'IGHIM, to ballance, to weigh or poiſe.

CÓMH-THRÚAIDHE, compaſſion.

CÓMH-THÙSGA, when firſt, as ſoon as.

CÓMHUA, a couſin-german. *ua*, is a ſon, or a ſon's ſon, or daughter; & *Comh-ua* means two ſons or daughters in the ſame ſecond degree.

CÓMH-UIBHNÉOIR, a pot-companion.

CÓMHUIDH, a preſent.

CÓMHMHAIM, a wife.

COMMAIRCE, a Riding together.

CÓMMAITHCHEAS, a neighbourhood

COMHMHEADH, free quarters: *Commheadh ó Shamhuin go Beiltine,* free quarters from all Saints till May.

COMMOR, the noſe.

COMON, but.

COMÓRADH, an Aſſembly, Congregation, &c.

COMÓRADH & *comoraim*, to gather together, to aſſemble. *do comóradh na flatha*, the Chiefs were aſſembled.

COMPA'NACH, a companion, a comrade.

COMPA'NTAS, fellowship, ſociety.

COMPA'S, a compaſs, a ring or circle.

COMPRA'ID, a compariſon.

COMRAIGHEAS, a form or faſhion.

COMSUANADH, reſt.

COMTHACH, a Companion.

COMUISGIM, to mingle. *do chomuisg mé*, J mixed.

CÓMH-URSA, abuſively written *cómharsa*, genit. *cómh-ursan*, a neighbour. *ursa*, genit. *ursan*, ſignifies the jamb or ſide poſt of a door; ſo that the compound word *comh-ursa*, plur. *cómhursana*, metaphorically ſignifies perſons living in cloſe connection, & ſupporting each other as mutually as the two jambs of one & the ſame door; a very natural emblem & repreſentation of the reciprocal duties of neighbours towards each other.

CON, ſenſe or meaning.

CON-ABLACH, a carcaſs. Lat. cadaver.

CONACH, a Murrain among cattle, which is of as peſtilent a nature amongſt them, as the Plague is among Men.

CONA'CH, Proſperity, affluence, worldly bleſſings. written alſo *Conàghach*, & *Conàdh* the ſame. *a con-*

àch ſin ort, may you benefit by it.

Conach, a ſhirt, a ſmock.

Conachlonn, an Equal, a comrade, a mate, a fellow.

Conachlonn, a kind of verſification common among the Iriſh, according to the ſtrict Rules of which, the laſt word of a verſe is the firſt of the next, purſuing the ſame order to the end, the laſt word of the whole poem being like unto the firſt. this is vulgarly called *Padairín* or *Slabhradh*.

Cona'dh, Proſperity, potius *Conágh*.

Conádh, a greedy Appetite: alſo rage or fury. hence *madradh conaidh*, a mad dog.

Conadhaire, therefore. ex. *gon aire ſin*, for which reaſon, a frequent expreſſion in Iriſh.

Conal, the proper name of many great Princes of the old Iriſh. I. *Conal Cearnach* a Prince of the Royal Ruderician Race of Ulſter, was a celebrated warriour about the time of the birth of Chriſt, according to our Annals. he was Cotemporary & Couſin of the ſame blood with the famous champion *Cúchulainn*. from this Conal the large territory of *Ibh Conail muirtemne*, otherwiſe called *machaire chonail*, now a part of the County of Louth, had its name. his chief deſcendants are the *magenis's* ancient Lords of Ibh-Eathach, or Iveach, a large territory now comprehending the two Baronies of upper & lower Iveach, & other tracts in the County of Down; & the O Mora's or O Mores, Princes or Lords of Laighiſeacha, now called Leix, comprehending the two large modern Baronies of Mary-burrough & Cuilleanagh, with other parts, reduced into a County called the Queen's County in Philip & Mary's reign Mr. O More of Ballyna is now the **Chief** of this noble family. II. **Conal Golban**, one of the ſons of **Nial-Naoighiallach**, King of Meath, & ſupreme Lord of Ulſter & Conaught towards the end of the fourth century. from this *Conal Golban* the Country of *Cinéal Conail* or *Tirconell*, now the County of Donegal, which was the ancient eſtate of the O Donels, derives its name; & of which large Territory this Princely family have been Sovereign Lords from the fourth Century to the time of K. James I. of England. the great General O Donel, velt Marſhal, Chief General of Cavalry, Governor General of Tranſilvania, & *Grand Croix* of the Military Order of St. Thereſa, deſcended from a ſeries of Kings, Princes, or Counts, who have maintained their Sovereign independancy, at leaſt, from the ſecond century, down to the beginning of the ſixteenth in the reign of James the firſt of England, is now the *Chief* of this princely family. III. **Conal Gabhra**, from whom the country of *Ibh-Conail Gabhra* derives its name, was the anceſtor & ſtock of the O Conels, widely ſpread throughout the Counties of Limerick, Kerry, & Cork. that Country, now comprehending the Baronies of upper & Lower Conello in the County of Limerick, was more anciently called *Tir-bſhearmorc*, or other wiſe Tir-armorc. the O Conels, it ſeems, were diſpoſſeſſed of that territory long before the 12th. century; for we read in the continuator of Tighernach's Annals at the year 1155, that O Cinéaly & O Cuileáin were then the two Kings of *Ibh Conail Gabhra;* & that they killed each other in a duel or rencounter on a day of battle.

Conail, *Crom Chonail*, a Plague in Ireland an. 540. *Bùidhe Conail*, another Plague which raged in Ireland an. 1664.

Conailbhe, love, friendſhip.

Conailbheach, upholding, aſſiſting.

Conair, a way, a road. & gen. *Conaire.*

Conairde, as, or alike.

Conairt, *Conairt do Coin allta*, a Rout of wolves.

Conaisleach, buſily employed.

Conall, love, friendſhip; hence *Conailbhe.*

Conas, a carcaſs, a dead body.

Conbhaíghim, to ſtop, ſtay, or withhold.

Conbhaiscne, the Dog-berry tree.

Conbhùidhean, a guard.

Conchlíud, a concluſion.

Concúbhar, or *concùmhar* (from *con* a contracted writing of *cù-oun* vid. *ou* & *ouin*) i. e. a River-hound; or an otter, & *cùmhar*, a lover of hounds or dogs; has been the name of ſeverall great perſonages of the old Iriſh, the family name *O Connor*, wherof there are different ſepts deſcended from different ſtocks, ſuch as the great *O Connors* of Conaught, who were the laſt Kings of that Province; *O Connor* of Kerry, & *O Connor* of *Corcumroe*, both deſcended from *Fergus* ſon of *Roſſa ruadh* of the Ruderician Race, hereditary Kings of Ulſter; & *O Connor Cianachta* a deſcendant of *Cian* ſon of *Oliolóluim*, who was ſupreme King of *Leath-mogh*, i. e. of Munſter & Leinſter in the third century: theſe different *O Connors*, J ſay, were ſo called from one of their reſpective Anceſtors named *concùbhar*; and yet the deſcendants of other great Princes of the ſame name were not called by that of *O Connor*, ſuch as *concùbhar mac Neasa* King of Ulſter, ſaid to be a cotemporary of our Saviour, & *concùbhar O Brien*, ſurnamed *na catharach*; the fourth deſcendant of the great *Brien Bòirbhe*, which *Concùbhar* died King of munſter & ſupreme King of Leinſter, according to the continuator of the Annals of Tighernach, anno 1142; wherein he is marked down as the eldeſt ſon of *Dermod O Brien*, whom he had ſucceded in the throne of Munſter an. 1120, as his younger brother Turlogh ſecond ſon of Dermod & anceſtor of the *O Briens* of Thomond, did likewiſe ſucceed this *coucùbhar*, in the ſame throne, an. 1142. the Genealogical Records of the *mac Brodines*, hereditary antiquaries of the houſe of Thomond, and likewiſe thoſe of the Mulconneries not leſs famous Genealogiſts, after ſetting down *Concùbhar na catharach* as the eldeſt ſon of *Dermod*, mention the *O Briens* of Clangibbon, whoſe Chiefs reſided at *Balyshyhan*, now in the County of Tipperary, and the *O Briens* of *Coismàgh* in the county of Limerick, as his direct deſcendants, & conſequently the direct deſcendants of *Brien-Boirbhe*; J mean of all thoſe of his poſterity that bear the name of *O Brien.* for it is well known, and is candidly acknowledged by the now mentioned Genealogiſts, that the *mac Mahons* of Thomond & the *mac Donals* of *Darach* in the ſame country, are the true direct heirs of *Brien Boirbhe*, they being the deſcendants of *Mortogh mór O Brien* King of all Irland, & eldeſt brother of *Dermod O Brien* above mentioned; & accordingly the *mac Mahons* have preſerved, as their arms, the three Lyons ſimply, which were the Royal Enſign of *Brien Bóirbhe* in all his battles; in the ſame manner that they are preſerved as arms by the *O Briens* of the direct line of *concùbhar na Catharach.* this K. *Concubhar* had his ſurname *na catharach*, from the great number of Caſtles & Churches which he bulit in Munſter beſides two ſumptuous Monaſteries he built & founded at Ratisbonne, for Iriſh Benedictins, now poſſeſſed by the Scots. vid. Cambrenſis Evers. pag. 163, 164. & yet Neither of the two families, the *O Briens* or the *mac Mahons*, are the direct chiefs of the Royal *Dalcaſſian* Race: the *mac Eneirys* of Caſtletown *mac Eneiry* in the County of Limerick, who are diſpoſſeſſed of their large eſtate ſince King James the ſecond's time, are before them both in the Order of Lineal deſcent, being deſcended from the eldeſt ſon of *Mahon* King of Munſter in the tenthCentury,& elder brother of *Brien Bòirbhe*, who ſucceded him in that throne, & afterwards became Monarch of all Irland. ſuch has been at all times the inſtability of human grandeur & preeminence.

Conda, until, Lat. *donec. Conda tàinic an tapsdal,* donec venit Apoſtolus.

Conda'ighis, a Counteſs.

Conda's·achd, rage or fury.

Condreagadh, a ſeparation.

Condùala, Embroidery, Sculpture.

Confadh *na Fairge*, the roaring of the ſea.

Confùadach, a Vulture.

Conga, the. Antlers or branches of a Buck's, or ſtag's horns.

Conga, an Abbey of Canons Regular in the County of Mayo.

Conga, Cotemporary.

Congantach, an Aſſiſtant.

Còngasach, a Kinſman, rectiùs *Cómh-ſhogusach.*

Congbhàighim, to keep, to hold; alſo to attend.

Congbha'ightheas, abſtinence, temperance.

Congbha'il, an habitation, a houſe, a Village.

Congbha'las, a ſtay, or ſupport.

Congbhuisgim *a Làimh*, J reſtrain him.

Congcais, conqueſt.

Congha'ireadh, to roar, to make a great noiſe.

Conghal, gallantry, bravery.

Congmha'il, to hold: *congmhaidh a Làmha an Coigéul,* her hands hold the Diſtaff. *do chongbhàidh ſé,* he retained.

Congnaim, to help, aſſiſt or ſuccour.

Congnamh, aid, aſſiſtance.

Congra, a Narrative, a Relation.

Congra'idhe, a Relater or Rehearſer.

Congraim, cunning, craft, ingenuity.

CONGRAIM, Apparel, cloathing.

CONLA, or *Connla*, witty, ſenſible, prudent, alſo chaſt.

CONLACH, ſtraw, ſtubble, hay.

CONLAN, healthy.

CONLAN, an Aſſembly.

CONMHAICNE, the old name of ſeverall diſtricts in Connaught, ſo called, as our antiquaries aſſure us, from *Conmac* one of the three ſons whom *Maidhmh Crùachna*, the wife of *Oilioll* King of Connaught bore, as we are aſſured, in one birth, for Fergus an exiled King of Ulſter before the Chriſtian Æra. thus *Conmhaicne* of *Moyrein*, divided into two parts, the one otherwiſe called Angaile or Anáile, as alſo *muinter maolmpradha* in the County of Longford, the Eſtate of the *O Farells*, & the other called *muintir eoluis* in the County of Leitrim, the ancient property of the *Mac-Ranells*. in this partition J follow *O Dubhagàin's* Topographical poem, with which Mr. Harris Editor of ſir James ware's works agrees, in vol. 2. pag. 48. though the Learned Mr. Flaherty (Ogyg. pag. 275.) aſſigns the part called *muintir* eoluis in the County of Leitrim to the O Farells, & that in the County of Longford to the Mac-Ranals. Conmacne of *Dunmòr*, now the Baroy of Dunamore in the County of Galway was the ancient eſtate of *O Síodhlàin* according to O Dubhagáin. *Conmacne Cùile tola*, now the Barony of Kilmain in the County of mayo was the Lordship of *O Talcaràin*; & *conmacne mara* in the County of Galway, was the Country of *O Cadhla*, English, *O Keily*. this *conmacne* is now the Barony of Bally na hinſy.

CONMAOL, the proper name of ſome famous perſonages of the old Irish, particularly of the ſon of the great champion **CÚCHULAINN**, and of whoſe tragical fate of being killed by his father in a duel, neither of the two being perſonally Known to the other, the Reader May ſee a very moving account in a diſſertation published in the *Journal des Savans* of the year 1764, under the title of *Memoire de M. de* C. *au ſujet des Poemes de M. Macphenson*: it is diſtributed in ſeven pieces between the months of May, June, (which contains two pieces in two different volumes) Auguſt, September, & December, vol. 2. wherein is recounted the tragical ſtory of *conmaol*.

CONN, a meaning, ſenſe, reaſon.

CONNACHD, & gen. *connachda*, the Province of Connaught: *a cconnachdaibh*, in Connaught.

CONNACHDACH, a Conacian.

CONNADH, wood.

CONNUILL *Jóchtarach*, the lower Barony of Connalla in the County of Limerick, the ancient Eſtate of the O Cinealys, the *O collins* & the *O Sheehans*; but more antiently of the O Connels.

CONNAILL *Uàchtarach*, the upper Barony of Conalla in the County of Limerick, the Patrimony of the *Mac Ennerys*.

CONNAIL, vid. *congmhàil*, to hold.

CONNAIL, prudent. vid. *conla*, idem.

CONNAIL, a civil or polite farewell.

Cnnnaircim, to ſee or behold. *do chonnairc ſé*, he ſaw: *do chonnarcas mullùighe na Sléibhte*, the tops of the mountains were ſeen.

Connaircle, i. e. *bog*. indulgent, *Connaircle frí ſann* i. e. *bog re duine ſann*, to be indulgent to an infirm or weak man.

Connalt, i. e. *Teach Chùinn*, *no Teamhoir Bréagh*, the Royal ſeat of Conn of the hundred beattles at Teamhor. N. B. Tea-mòr, or teach-mòr, litterally means a great houſe, or ſumptuous building.

Conna'oi, a preſerving, protecting or building.

Connartha, Earneſt.

Connchas: *do chonncas duit*, it pleaſed you, i. e. viſum eſt tibi.

Connspòid, controverſy. debate, *do bhàdar ag connspóid ris*, they were conteſting with him.

Connspòidighe, a diſputant, an argumentator.

Connspóidìgheacht, diſputation, controverting.

Conntairismhe, a Prince's Court.

Conntoirbhrim, to alledge or maintain.

Conoidim, to heed or regard.

Conra, an agreement or compact.

Conra, a Bier.

Conradòir & *conrbir*, a Bearer, one that carries a Corpſe.

Consain, a conſonant.

Consal, a Conſul.

Consta'bla'idhe, no *Sioth-chomhàidhe*, conſtables.

Constal, conſel, advice.

Contabhairt, chance, peradventure, peril, danger. *gan chontabhairt*, doubtleſs, truely.

Conntabhairteach, doubtful, dubious, dangerous, hazardous.

Conntabhartach, idem.

Contagraim, to affirm, to alledge.

Contar, a doubt.

Contas, an account, a reckoning.

Contra'ill, oppoſition, adverſity.

Contra'rdha, contrary.

Contra'rdhacht, contrariety, variety.

Contrùadh, lean, poor.

Copar, copper.

Copar & *compraid*, a compariſon.

Copóg, & *copóga*, *copóig*, in the genit. Dock leaf, Lat. Lapathum.

Copóg, any large leaf of an herb, or vegetable.

Cor & *cur*, ſent, *tar éis a cor ar a hais*, after she had been ſent back.

Cor, a ſtate, condition, or circumſtance.

Cor: *ar chor*, ſo that, to the end that. *cor go mùinſidhe*, that ye may teach: *ar chor ar bith*, *ar eàn chor*, at all, in the leaſt. *ar gach eàn chor*, by all means.

Cor, Muſick.

Cor, a twiſt or turn.

Cor, a throw or caſt: alſo a round or circular motion.

Cor, ſurety.

Cor, odd. i. e. corra. ex. *oinean nó corra*, even or odd.

Còra, peace.

Còra, rather, the comparative of *còir*; *ba cora dhuit*, it was fitter or you. **Cora**, a wier, or dam.

Cora, a Quoir, hence the ſcotiſh word *coronach*, ſignifying the Iriſh cry. Lat. *chorus*,

Cora, *ceann chora*, in the County

of Clare, near Killaloe, where the famous Brien Borove hadhis Court.

CORAGADH, neatneſs, trimneſs.

CÒRAID, a pair, a couple. *cò-raid bo*, two Cows.

CORAID, cheeſe-runner.

CÒRAIDH, a champion, a Heroe. vid. *Curadh.*

CORAÍDHEACHD, a recognizance.

CORAIG, although.

CORAISE, a curtain.

CORANNA, a territory anciently comprehending *Galenga* (now the Barony of Galen in the County of Mayo) *Lugnia* or *Luighne*, now the Barony of Leny in the County of Sligo, & *coranna* the Barony of *corran* in the ſame County.

CORAIM, to turn.

CORB, a coach, a waggon.

CORBA or *curba*, lewdneſs, inceſt. hence *curba cuil*, perhaps more properly than the uſual expreſſion *ciorba cuil*, to ſignify inceſt.

CORRA or *curba*, laſcivious, lewd, inceſtuous. in the Sclavonian language *curba* is a whore or Proſtitute. & *Kurva* the ſame, in the Hungarian.

CORBADH, a caſt, throw or fling.

CORBA'IDHE, the cramp.

CORBAIRE, a Cart-wright, or Coach-maker.

CORBOIRE, a Coachman, Lat. Rhedarius.

CORC, a great round pot, or chaldron. hence *corcàn*, a ſmall pot & *corcóg*, a bee-hive.

CORC, children.

CORCACH, a moor, or marsh, any ſort oflow & ſwampy ground, hence.

CORCA, the old Irish name of Corke, a large City built on a low Marshy Iſland, formed by the branches of the River Lee, a famous Sea-port & the greateſt mart of trade, for Import, of all Irland. the County of Cork is the largeſt in the Kingdom, comprehending nineteen large Baronies, & three Bishopricks, Cloyne, Cork, & Roſs.

CORCA-EATHRACH, a territory about Cashel comprehending the tracts now called *Onach* & *Coill na manach.*

CORCA-EACHLAN, a territory in the moſt northern part of theCounty ofRoſcommon,anciently belonging to the *O Hànlys* & the *O Brenàns.*

CORCA-BHAISGIN, a Barony of the County of Clare, which anciently belonged to the *O Baiscins* & *O Donals.*

CORCA DUIBHNE, a Barony in the weſt of the County of Kerry, the ancient Eſtate of the *O Failvies* & the *O Sheas*, as was alſo the Barony of *Aoíbh Ràthach* in ſaid County.

CORCALÚIDHE, now called *cothlùidhe* a territory of Carbury in the County of Corke, of which enough has been ſaid at the words *cairbre* & *cobhthach.*

CORCAMRÙADH, a Barony of the County of Clare, formerly the Eſtate of *O connor corcamrùadh* of the Ruderician Race. vid. the notes on the names *concùbhar* & *conal.*

CORCUR, red, purple, *corcra* idem. hence the Epithets *grùadh-ghlèigeal còmh-chorcra* ſpoken of one that has a charming white & red in his complexion. gr. *porphura*, Lat. *purpura.* thus the Jerno-celtic often changes the *p* of the Greeks & Latin into *c*; as *cos* for pous &

pes Càisc for paſca, &c. &c.

Corca'n, a pot.

Corca'rd, now the County of Longford, anciently the Patrimony of the *Mulfinnys*, the *Mac corgavanes*, the *O Dalys*, the *O Slamanes* & the *O Skollys*.

Corcòg & genit *corcòige*, a bee-hive.

Corcra'idhe, a tract of the County of Meath, the ancient Inheritance of the *O Higys*.

Còrda, a cord or line. Gr. *chorde* & Lat. *chorda*.

Cormac, hath been the proper name of ſeverall great Princes of the Old Irish nation.

Cormac, ſurnamed *O cuileànàin*, a prince of the Eugenian race, deſcended from *Olliol-Olum* King of Munſter, & ſupreme King of Leinſter in the beginning of the third Century, was proclaimed King of Cashel an. 902 according to the Annals of Inis-fallen, & at the ſame time exerciſed the functions of Archbishop of that ſee. in the year 906.he was ſuddenly attacked by *Flann Mac Maolseachluin* King of Meath & ſupreme King of Ulſter & Connaught, & by *cearùbhal Mac Muiregàin* King of Leinſter, who jointly plundered his Country from Cashel to Limerick. in 907. *cormac* at the head of the forces of Munſter returned their viſit, met & defeated *Flann* & all his forces collected from the Northern Provinces, on the plains of Moylena in Meath; marched from thence to Ulſter & Connaught, & return'd home victorious, bringing hoſtages from the different powers he had attacked. but in the year 908 *Flann* aſſiſted by the Kings of Connaught & Leinſter with all their forces attacked *Cormac*, & the Momonians on the plain of *Moy-Ailbhe*, where he was defeated & killed.

Cormac, ſurnamed *cais*, i. e. beloved, ſon of the above Olliol-olum, was ſupreme King of Munſter & Leinſter in the third century. he is the ſtock of the *Dal-Caſſian* Race, from whom deſcended the *O Briens*, the *Mac Mahons* of Thomond, the *Mac na Maràs*, the *O Kennedy's*, & ſeverall other noble families.

Cormac, ſurnamed *O Cùinn*, ſon of *Art*, was king of Meath, & ſupreme King of the two northern Provinces, after the middle of the third Century. he was depoſed by *Fergus* King of Ulſter, notwithſtanding the efforts made in his favour by *cian*, & *Eocha Taobhfada* two ſons of *Olliol Olum*, who fought two battles againſt *Fargus*, in the ſecond of which they both loſt their lives. but *Fergus* in his turn was defeated & ſlain at the battle of Criona by the hands of the renouned champion Luig-La'ga, brother of Olliol-Olum, & his army all defeated & routed by the forces of *Taidhg* ſon of the now mention'd *cian*, by whoſe prudence & valour, as well as by the extraordinary feats of arms of *Lùig Làga* that bloody battle was gained in favour of Cormac, who thereupon recovered his crown.the above *Cian* is the anceſtor & ſtock of the Princely families of the *O Harà's*, of whom *Charles O Hara* of Nymph's field in the County of Sligo, is now the direct Chief: of the *O Ga-*

ra's; of the *O connors* of *ciànachta*, of the *O carols*, of the *O Meachairs*, &c.

Cornchla'r, 'a cup-board.

Corn, a horn Lat. *cornu*.

Corn, adrinking cup, becauſe anciently drinking cups were of horn. hence the *cornu-copiæ* of the Latins. wallicé *corn*. hence the name of *corn-wall*, from *corn-aill* which ſignifies a horny cliff as it jets out into the ſea with horny precipices. vid. Cambden. in *cornwall*.

Còrnadh, a folding or rolling.

Cornaim, to fold or pleat.

Cornta, folded or wrapped up.

Coròg, a fagot, a bavin.

Coròin, a Crown. Gr. *corone*, & Lat. *corona*. *coròin ſpine*, corona ſpinarum.

Coròin Mhuire, the Roſary, a Set of Beads.

Corp, the Body, a corpſe. Lat. *corpus*.

Corplén, a winding sheet. i. e. *Leine coirp* Lat. *læna corporis* vel cadaveris. Note. Strabo obſerves that *læna* or *lena* is a Gallic or celtic word. the Irish have no other word to expreſs a shirt or Inſide garment, but *lén* or *leine*.

Corpordha, corporeal, of or belonging to the body.

Corr, a ſnout, a bill.

Corr, a corner. *O Chorruibh na Talmhan*, from the Ends of the Earth. *ar chorraibh na Haltóra*, upon the horns of the altar.

Corr, any bird of the Crane kind. *Corr-ghlais*, a Heron: *Corr-mhona*, a Crane, *Corr-ghrian*, a Bittern.

Corr, odd, *Uimhir chorra*, the odd number.

Corr, a pit of water.

Corra Marguidh, the Rabble.

Corrach, a fetter, a shackle.

Corrach, wavering or inconſtant.

Corrach, a marshy or fenny piece of ground.

Corrafin, a town & territory in the County of Clare, the ancient Eſtate of the *O Heffernans*, & the *O Quins*.

Corra'ighil, geſture. ſtirring. about.

Corra'ighim, to move or ſtir; alſo to endeavour.

Corra'n, a ſickle. *Corràn Béartha*, a pruning hook.

Corra'nach, hooked, having hooks.

Corra'nta, crooked or hooked.

Corrbham, to cárve or engrave.

Corrocadh, *D'eagla go corrocadh*, leaſt he perſuade, or move.

Corrtha, weary, fatigued.

Corrùghadh, a motion, alſo to move. *ni chorrócha tù*, thou shalt not ſtir. *mar chorrùigheas an Fiolar sùas a Nead*, as the Eagle ſtirs up her Neſt. *do chorruigh an Talamh*, the Earth shook.

Corruíghe, idem.

Corruígheach & *Corruightheach*, ſtirring, active, moving.

Corruigheadh, Injury: alſo Anger.

Cortas, Debt.

Cortha, of or belonging to ſowing: *Siol-chortha*, ſowing ſeed.

Corthuir, the border, or fringe of a garment.

Corùdhan, coral.

Còrùghadh, ſubſ. an ornament; *ag córùghadh*, mending or dreſſing. *do chórùghadh*, to dreſs out or adorn: *Còrugh-catha*, the dreſs or armour of a Fighting man.

Cos, the foot, the leg, is like the Greek *pous*, & the Latin *pos.* the Letters C & *B* being often commutable with reſpect to the Greek & Iriſh.

Cos, conſideration.

Cosáidhim, to teach, to inſtruct.

Cosaint, a reply, defence, &c.

Cosair, a feaſt, a banquet or repaſt.

Cosair, a Bed.

Cosamhail, alike, corruptly written *cosmhuil*, Lat. *consimilis.*

Cosamhlachd, ſimilitude, a parable, a compariſon.

Cosa'n, a Path.

Cosanaim, to keep off, out, or away, to defend, to preſerve to avouch a thing, to maintain & ſtand to it.

Cosanta, kept off, defended, maintained.

Cosanta, perplexed, entangled.

Cosantach & *Cosantóir*, the Defendant in a proceſs.

Cosaracha, fetters.

Cosbóir, an object.

Cosc, a ceaſing, failing or giving over.

Cosc or *cosg*, an impediment or hindrance.

Coscéim, a ſtep, or pace, from *cos*, the foot, and *céim* a degree.

Cosdas, coſt, expence.

Cosdasach, rich, coſtly, expenſive.

Cosgadh, a ſtopping or ſuppreſſing.

Cosgar, a ſlaughter, a havock.

Coscar, a triumph, a great rejoycing. *gníom fá hard cosgair*, Lat. faciamus magni triumphi, & *cosgar ghleacach*, victorious in fight.

Cosgarach & *cosgrach*, victorious, triumphant.

Cosgrach, ſlaughter, Maſſacre. alſo of or belonging to the ſame. *Lamh cosgarach*, a ſlaughtering hand.

Cos-lom, barefoot.

Cos-lua'th, ſwift footed.

Cosmhuil, like, as.

Cosmhuileachd, Imitation, likeneſs, or ſimilitude.

Cosnadh, defence, preſervation.

Cosnam, to defend or maintain: *noch do chosnadar*, which they held. alſo to coſt, *do chosain damh ór* it coſt me Gold.

Cosnamh, a defence, or protection. *ag cosnamh a chirt*, defending his right.

Cosna'mh, ſwimming.

Cosnamh, War, battle.

Cosrach, ſlaughter, maſſacre, &c.

Costasach, ſumptuous, coſtly.

Cosuisge, wild chervile, Lat. chærefolium.

Cot, a part, a ſhare, a portion, or diviſion. a *quota.*

Cóta, a coat, an outſide garment. *Cóta bán*, a groat.

Cotaig, a good correſpondance or harmony. *go mbeith aónta agus cotaig idir a g'clannaibh go bráth.* in ſomuch that union & harmony will always ſubſiſt among their children.

Cotáighim, to be afraid.

Cotchaidh & *Cotchanuibh*, in parts or pieces. vid. *Cuid* & *Cot.*

Coth, meat, victuals, hence *Cothughadh.*

Cothadh, a ſupport, a preſerving, a protection.

COTHAÍGHIM & *Cothùghadh* to feed, to ſupport, maintain, &c. *ag cothùghadh a sheilbhe*, maintaining his poſſeſſion.

COTHAN, a Cough.

COTH-LÒN, Viaticum, or proviſion of Victuals for a journey.

COTHÙGHADH (vid. *Cothaighim*) a ſtay, or ſupport: a rampart: alſo food or ſuſtenance.

COTTUD, a mountain.

C R

CRA'BHADH, Religion. *an cràbhadh Catoilice*, the Catholic Religion. alſo more properly devotion, hence *bréag-chràbhadh*, falſe devotion or hypocriſy.

CRA'DH, pain, anguish, torture, vexation.

CRA'DHAIM, to torment, to vex. *do chràdhadar* they vexed. *c'réd fàr chraidh tù*, why haſt thou afflicted? Gr. *crouo*, to ſtrike.

CRA'IBHDHIA'G, mortification.

CRA'IBHDHIGH, a Religious Order of People, any perſons that mortify the paſſions.

CRA'IBHTHEACH, devout, pious.

CRA'IBHTHEACHD, Devotion.

CRAÌDHTE, tormented, vexed, afflicted.

CRAÍDHTEACHD, miſery, by famine, hu'nger, &c.

CRAIG, a rocky or craggy place. Wel. *Kraig* a Rock or ſtone.

CRAIMHÒR, groſs, corpulent.

CRAIMP-IA'SG, the Torpedo or Crampfish.

CRA'IN, a ſow, the female of a beaſt.

CRAINIM & *creinim*, to gnaw.

CRAINTSEILE, tough flegm.

CRAITE, shrunk.

CRAMPA, a knot.

CRANADH, a chooſing by lots.

CRANAGHLACH, a Carpenter.

CRANAÍDHE, a decrepid old man.

CRANCHAR, a Lot.

CRANCHUST, the bark of a tree.

CRANDOLBH, Lottery.

CRANFAISTINE, Sorcery.

CRANN, a tree. *crann critheach*, an Aſpen tree. *crann ola*, an olive tree. *crann-teannta.* a preſs.

CRANN DORDA'IN, a kind of muſic made by puting the hand to the mouth.

CRANN GAIL, Lattices before the altar, for ſeparating the Laity from the Clergy.

CRANNDA, decrepid. *fear crannda*, a decrepid ſtooping man.

CRANNLACH, boughs or branches of a tree; alſo ſtalks of roots or plants, corruptè *clànlach*.

CRANN-SAOR, a Carpenter.

CRANN-TARRAING, a drawing by lots.

CRANN-CHUR, a caſting lots. *do rinneadar crannchur air*, they caſt lots for it.

CRANN GAFFAN, the herb Henbane, Lat. *Hyoscyamus*.

CRA'OBH, a bush, a bough, or branch. *craobh coimhneosa Sgéul*, a Pedigree. alſo the Sway or chief honour of an action. rectiùs *craomh*, quod vide *ógham-chraobh*, the ancient occult manner of writing of the Irish Druids or celts.

CRA'OBHAIM, to ſprout, or shoot forth.

CRA'OBHAOIN or *cràoibhín cnó*, a cluſter or bunch of nuts.

CRA'OBH RÚADH, in the County of Ardmagh, remarkable for the reſidence of the famous Rudererician Champions *Curàidhe na Craoibhe ruàdh.*

Cra'obh Sgaoilim, to diſperſe, to propagate, to delineate: to explain, Enlarge upon. alſo to ſet down a genealogical table of lineal deſcent. *craobhsgaoile an t'soibhsgéil*, the preaching of the Ghoſpel.

Craòibhìn, a bush. diminutive of *craoibh.*

Craòidhte, shod. potius *crùidhte.* vid. *crùdh.*

Craòisín, a glutton.

Cra'omh, a branch, Lat. *ramus*; either the latins threw off the C, or the Celts prefixt it.

Cra'os, exceſs, gluttony, revelling. Gr. *Akerasia*, intemperantia.

Craìosach, a glutton, a debauchee: intemperant.

Craosa'n & *Cràosànach* idem.

Cra'osfhothargain, a gargariſm.

Cra'osghlanadh, gargling or gargariſing.

Cra'osoire, a riotous ſpendthrift.

Cra'osòl, Drunkenneſs. or exceſſive drinking.

Crapadh, a contraction, alſo to shrink, to contract. alſo to crush.

Crapluíghim, to Fetter, to bind.

Craptha, wrapped, contracted.

Crapuisguil, the twilight. Lat. crepuſculum.

Cras, the body. diminut. *Crasàn* & *Craísin.*

Crasgadh, a box or ſmall coffer. vid. *Crùsgadh.*

Crathadh, shaking.

Cratham, to shake, alſo to ſprinkle.

Crathrach, a plashy bog, ſcarce paſſable.

Crùsga, a pitcher, earthen pot. &c. *crùsga beórach*, a pitcher of beer.

Cré, the Creed.

Cré, duſt, earth, clay. *cré na talmhan*, the clay or duſt of the earth.

Cré, the keel of a ship.

Creabh Muice Fiadh, Hart's-tóngue. Adiantum nigrum.

Créachar, a veſtry.

Creach, a prey, booty, ſpoil, gen. *creich* & *creiche.*

Creach, an army, a hoſt, &c. potiùs *creach-shlùa.*

Creach, a wave, a billow.

Creach, blind.

Creach, woe, ruin; *mo chreach*, my ruin.

Creachadh, a preying or plundering, a ruining.

Creachadòir, a Robber, a plunderer. *creachtóir* idem.

Créachd, a wound, a ſore, a ſtripe. *créachda mic Dé*, the wounds of the ſon of God.

Créachdairdheach, full of Scars.

Créachdlorgach, full of ſcars or ſores on the legs.

Créachraim, to mark or ſtigmatize, to burn writh a ſearing Iron.

Créad or *C'réd* i, e, *cà-red*, from *cà*, i. e. what, & *red*, i. e. thing Lat. res. what, why, wherefore, for what reaſon. like the Lat. *Quare* & more litterally like the Lat. *Qua re de* or *de qua re* Ir. *ca red.* in the welsh it is *Pa raid*, which is of the ſame Root, *P* & C. being commutable with each other. vid. *cos.* ſupra.

Creadha, Clerkship, Clergy.

Créadhach, wounded.

CRÉDHAL, Religious, worſhiping.

CRÉADHLA, Clergy.

CRÉADMHAIL, faith.

CRÉADRADH, a chariot.

CREAFÓG, powder, duſt, earth.

CREAGACH, rocky, alſo a cliff or crag. *ar creagach na haille*, upon the crag of the rock. *creagmhar*, rocky.

CREAGHNAÍGHIM, to tremble.

CREAGMHAR, craggy, rocky, full of Rocks or Clifts.

CREAIBHTHEACH, ſacred, devout,

CREAMH-NÚAIL, the noiſe of People carouſing.

CREAN, a buying, or purchaſing.

CREAN-A'IT, a market place.

CREANAM, to conſume.

CREAOTHAM, to wound, or hurt.

CREAPADH, contraction.

CREAPAL, entangling. vid. *crapluíghim*.

CREAPLAIM, to ſtop or ſtay, to hinder.

CREARADH, a bending or crookning.

CREARAL, a retaining or withholding.

CREAS, or *crios*, a girdle. vid. *crios*. Wel. *Guregis* & cor. *Grigis*.

CREAS, to ſet or lay.

CREAS, narrow, ſtraight, *creaſchàs*, a narrow houſe. *creas mhuir*, an Arm of the Sea.

CREAS, a ſhrine.

CREASAM, to tire, to fatigue.

CREASÚGHADH, a girding.

CREAT, the form, or figure of a perſon's complexion, or ſtate of body.

CREAT, a ſcience; alſo knowledge, judgment.

CRÉATA, earthen.

CREATACH, an hurdle of rods wattled together.

CREATAR, faithful, Religious; holy, conſecrated.

CREATAR, a Sanctuary, or Shrine. Wel. *Krair*, a Relique.

CREATAIR, Creator.

CREATARA'IT, a Sanctuary.

CREATH, a Swan.

CREATHADH, a trembling.

CREATHAIM, to make one tremble, to tremble.

CREATHA'N, a ſhaking, or quivering.

CREATHNA'IGHIM, idem quod *Creathnúghadh*.

CREATHNÚGHADH, to make one tremble.

CREATRACH, a wilderneſs.

CREATÚR, a creature.

CRECHDACH, ſinful.

C'RÉD, wherefore, *c'réd le*, wherewith. vid. *Cread*.

CRÉDH, the ore of any metal. ex. *crédh ùmha*, the ore of braſs.

CRÉDH-ÙMHA, the ore of braſs.

CREIDEAMH or *creidiomh*, faith, belief: *ann-ſo chreidiomh catoilice Aḃſtalda*, in the Catholic & Apoſtolic faith.

CREIDIM, to believe, give credit to. Lat. *credo*.

CREIDIMHEACH or *creidmeach*, faithful, believing. plur. *creidmhigh* & *creidmheachaibh*.

CREIDTE, believed.

CREIDTEÓIR, a creditor.

CREIDHM, a diſeaſe.

CREIDHMEACH, full of ſores.

CREIDHMIM & *creinim*, to knaw, or chew. *creidhmidh cnàmh*, picking of bones.

CREIGIOCH & *creagach*, rocky, full of rocks; wel: *Kreigiog*.

CREINIM,

Creinim, to gnaw, to chew.

Creiſineamh, a Scar.

Creithir; a cup, madder, or pitcher.

Créithirín, a little ſieve.

Crennaighthe, terrified.

Créodhar, a rail, or ſieve.

Creòpaim, to ſeduce.

Cresa'n, a girdle.

Creſean, Religious, pious.

Creſea'n, old earth, or clay

Créudfa', vid. *c'read*; why, wherefore.

Crí, the heart. rectius *croidh.* Lat. *cor*, cordis. vid. *croidh.*

Criach, pro critheach, trembling. *crann criach no critheach*, the Aſpen tree.

Críadh, earth, clay. *criadh loisce*, a potsherd. *ſoitheach criadh*, Earthen veſſels.

Críadha, earthen, made of clay.

Críadh-luch, a mole. Pl.

Criadhuire, a husband man, a tiller.

Criapach, rough.

Crìathar, a ſive; *criathar meala* a honey-comb. Lat. *cribrum.*

Criathrach, a wilderneſs.

Críathradh, a ſifting. Lat. *cribro-ate.*

Crib, ſwiftneſs, haſte, ſpeed. *fór crib*, ſpeedily, vid. in voce *ceirnine*, ſuprà.

Crích, a Land or Country. vid. *Crioch.*

Crilidh, a buying, or purchaſing.

Crilín, a box, or ſmall coffer.

Crimthert, ſecond milking.

Crine & *Crineachd*, rottenneſs or withering.

Crineamh, *Cloch na Crineamhna*, corruptly for *Cloch na Cinneamhna*, the ſtone of fatality or fatal ſtone, or the Coronation ſtone of the Scotish Kings; it is commonly called the *Lia fail.* this famous coronation ſtone of the Irish Scots is now preſerved as a great curioſity & monument of antiquity in weſtminſter Abby.

Crineamh, to fall.

Crinlìn, a writing-desk.

Crínmhìol, a wood-louſe, a wall-louſe.

Crinim, to bite.

Crinteach, fretting.

Cri[illegible]bh, a jeſt, a trifle.

Críoch, preferment. *do chùaidh ſé a ccrich*, he was preferred.

Críoch, an end or concluſion, a period. *tigeadh chum criche*, let it come to paſs.

Críoch, a Region, territory or Kingdom: for example.

Críoch Cuirc, an ancient name of the Baronies of Burren & Corcamrúadh in the County of Clare, where Corc of the Rudererician race, had been King before the birth of Chriſt, as we are aſſured by our Genealogiſts.

Críoch ô Feidhlime, a territory in the County of Wexford, the Eſtate of the *O Murphys.*

Críoch Cualan, a territory in the County of Wicklow anciently the property of a ſept of the O Kellys of the Lagenian race.

Críoch Flainn, an ancient Name of the Province of South Munſter, ſo called from *Flann Cathrach*, an ancient King of the ſame.

Críoch na Cceadach, a territory in Meath, the ancient property of *O Fàllamhain*, English, O Fallon.

Críoch *Cnòbhadh*, alſo in Meath, the ancient Lordship of *O Dubhàin.*

CRÍOCH ô MAING, a Diſtrict in the Queen's County, the Eſtate of the *O Coeluys*, i. e. the O Keyly's.

CRÍOCH Ó M'BAIRCE, a territory between the King's County & that of Killdare, the ancient Eſtate of the *Mac-Gormans*.

CRÍOCH Ó MUÍGHE, a diſtrict in the Queen's County, the Eſtate of tha *O Coeluys*.

CRÍOCH-CAIRBRE, otherwiſe called *Síol muiriéadh*, a territory about Sligo, comprehending a good ſhare of the Barony of Carbury, the Eſtate of the O Conor Sligo.

CRIOCHA Ròiſteach, the Barrony of Roch's Country or Fermoy, ſo called in late ages; its former name being *Maghſeine*.

CRÍOCHNÁIGHIM, to end, to finiſh or accompliſh. *do chríochnaidh ſé*, he finiſhed.

CRÍOCHNAIGHTHE, finiſhed, concluded.

CRIODHAR, a Leech. Sanguiſuga: alſo a wood-cock; potius *creabhar*.

CRIOL, a cheſt or coffer.

CRÍOMHTHAN, a fox.

CRÍOMHTHAN, the name of ſeveral Kings in Ireland.

CRÍONA, old, ancient; alſo prudent, ſage. Gr. *crino*, judico, ſeems to bear an affinity to this word. *crion laoch*, corruptly ſaid *crannlaoch*, an ancient or old man.

CRÍON, withered, dry, rotten. *connadh crion*, rotten wood.

CRÍONAIM, to wither, or fade, to decay, alſo to be extinct. ex. *ró chríonſad uile acht Bain-Shliochd, cein motha Dómhnall*, they all became extinct (or dwindled away into obſcurity) all to female poſterity, excepting Donald, (who had iſſue). *nì chríonſaidh a Dhuille*, it's leaf will not fade.

CRÍONCAN, a ſtrife, a tumult.

CRÍONCANAIM, to ſtrive or contend. *a nuàir do chríonchanadar riom*, when they contended with me.

CRIONMON, a collection.

CRIÒNNA, wiſe, prudent, ſage.

CRIÒNNACHD, Wiſdom, Wit.

CRIONNLACH, touch-wood.

CRIOS, a girdle, cingle, belt, or girding-ſtring. Armor. *Guris* vid. *creas*, idem.

CRIOSACH, tight.

CRÍOSACH & *críosuidh*, written ſometimes for *Gríosach*, Embers.

CRÍOSD, Chriſt, the Meſſias, & Saviour of Mankind.

CRIOSD, ſwift, quick, nimble.

CRIÒSD-ATHAIR, a God-father.

CRIOSLACH, a limit or border.

CRIOSLACH, a girding of the Loins.

CRIOSLÁIGHIM, to gird, to limit, or determine. *do chrioſluigh ſé*, he girded.

CRIOSLAIGHTHE, girded.

CRIOST, Chriſt our Creator.

CRIOSTAL, chryſtal. arm: *Kriſtal*. Gr. *chryſtallos*. Lat. chryſtallus.

CRIOSTALAMHAIL, tranſparent.

CRIOSTHA, girded.

CRIÒSTAMHAIL, Chriſtian-like, humane.

CRIÒSTAMHLACHT, Chriſtianity.

CRIOSTUCH & *crioſtuidhe*, a Chriſtian. *críosduigh*. idem.

CRIOTAMHAIL, earthen, made of Clay.

CRIOTHA'NACH, trembling.

CRIOTHCHOMADÒIR, a potter.

CRIOTHNÚGHADH, fear, dread, horrour.

CRIOTHNUÍGHEAIM, to tremble.

Criothsdabhaire, a Potter.

Cris-cheangal, a ſwaddling band.

Crislion, Sinews.

Crit, the back.

Crìth. aliter, *Crìoch*, a region or country. hence *critheach* is a country man, & *còig-crítheach*, corrupted into Coigríach; is a ſtranger, i. e. a Province-man, or one of an other Province.

Crith or *Crioth*, a trembling, or ſhaking. *Crith-talmhan*, an Earthquake.

Crith & genit. *Creatha*, a fit of an Ague, the Ague, a trembling. Wel. *Kryd*. & Gr. *Cradao*.

Crith-dealbhoìr, a Potter.

Critheach, shaking, *crann critheach*, an Aſpen tree.

Crith-eagal & *critheagla*, terrour, Aſtonishment. *ag crith-eagal*, trembling.

Crith Eaglach, aſtonished. timorous.

Crith-ghalar, the palsy: *ró ſlànùighead le Jósa Doill agus bacàicc, buidhir is lucht crith ghalair agus claimhe, is lucht gacha teidhme eile*, &c. Jeſus hailed the blind & lame, the deaf & the paralytic, the lepers & thoſe who were afflicted with all ſorts of diſorders & ſickneſs. *Leabhar breac.*

Crithide, cauſe of fear & horrour.

Crithidh, terrible, horrible.

Crithir, a drinking cup.

Crithnéal, a shower.

Crithre, ſparkles of fire ariſing from the clashing of Weapons.

Criudarnach, the yexing, or hickup.

Criun, a Wolf.

Cro, a hut or hovel. *Cró géadh*, a gooſe pen. *cro muc*, a hogſty, wel. *Kran-moch*, & Cor. *Krou-moch*; alſo a fortreſs or fortified place.

Crò, Death. Cró, an Iron bar.

Crò, Children.

Cró, the Eye of a Needle. Gr. *cuar*, the Eye of a Needle.

Cro, Straight or Narrow.

Croan, correction.

Crobh, a hand, a fiſt, a paw. *ó chrobh an Mhaghghamhain*, out of the paw of the Bear. pl. *crobhana* & *crobhanaibh*.

Crobh-priacha'in, the herb cranesbill, Lat. geranium.

Crobhal, genitale.

Crobhungaibh, *Cluſters*.

Croca'n, a remarkable hill of the country called *Aoibh Failge* in the County of Killdare.

Cròch, Saffron. Lat. *crocus*.

Croch, red. Brit: *coch*.

Croch, the gallows, or a croſs to hang malefactors.

Crochadh, grief, vexation.

Crochadh, a hanging.

Crochaim, to hang, to crucify.

Cròchar, a Body.

Cròcharb & *crócharbàd*, a bier, commonly called *cróchar*.

Crochdòir, a hangman.

Crochrúaidh, the name of an Idol amongſt the old Irish.

Crodh, Cattle, Cows.

Crodh, a dowry, a wife's portion. hence *colpa croidh*, a woman's portion in Cattle.

Crodha, a ſlipper.

Cròdha & *crodhachda*, valiant, brave; alſo ſmart, terrible. as *cath crodha*. it is pronounced *cròga*.

Cròdhacht, valour, bravery.

Crodha'idhe, an Heir.

Crodh-Bhoinn, a bunch of Berries.

Crodhghùta, the hand gout. *chiragra.*

Crodhmhain, the wriſt.

Croghall, the crocodile.

Croghan, i. e. *Ràth crùachain*, called alſo *Reilig na Riog* one of the Regal houſes of Connaught in the County of Roſcommon.

Croibheal, coral.

Croichde, hanged. *crochda*, idem.

Croicion, a skin, a hide, or pelt. Ar. *Crochen*; genit *croicne* & plur. *Croicinn.*

Croidhe, the heart. *do lagadh a chroidhe*, his heart fainted. *do bhí a chroidhe ag luth*, his bowels did yearn. Gr. *cardia* & Metatheſi *cradia* Lat. *corde*, abl. a *cor*, *cordis*.

Croidheacht, a portion, or dowry. vid. *crodh.* ſometimes written *cròaidheacht.*

Cròidheamhail, hearty, generous.

Croidhean, a gallant, a lover, a ſweet-heart.

Croidhe bhrúdh, Contrition.

Croidheóg, a Miſtreſs or Sweetheart.

Cròilìghe an bha'is, the extreme agonies of this life. alſo *cròligh* infirmity, & *cròlighthеach*, infirm.

Croim, genit, of *crom*, crooked.

Croimsgíath, *no cuair-sgiath*, a crooked target.

Croinic, a chronicle, an Annal.

Croinicim, to colour to paint, Gr. *crono*, coloro. *crónaim*, idem, from *crón* qd. vide.

Croinicim, to correct.

Crois, a croſs. alſo *croiſe*.

Croisfìghil, a croſs-prayer, i. e. with hands ſtretched acroſs.

Croislìne, a Diameter.

Crois slìghe, a bye-way or road.

Croith, shook. *do croith mé*, J shook. *do chroitheadar*; they trembled.

Croitthe, waved, toſſed. alſo ſprinkled.

Crò-loc, a place where Malefactors are executed.

Cròloitim, to give a mortal wound.

Cròloitighte, dangerouſly wounded.

Crom Conail, a Plague. vid. *Conail.*

Crom & genit. *croim*, crooked, bending down. Belg. *Krom.* Ger. *Krumb.* wel. *Krum.*

Cromadh & *cromaim*, to bow down, to bend. *do chrom síos don Jódhal*, he bowed down to the Idol. *ag cromadh*, bowing or bending.

Croma'n, a Kite.

Croma'n, the hip, or hip bone.

Cromchruach, a famous Iriſh Idol.

Crom-leac, an altar for heathenish worship, on which the pagans offered ſacrifices.

Cromrosg, pro *Gorm-rosg*, grey-eyed.

Crón, a ſign or mark.

Crón, brown, dun-coloured, red. alſo ſwarthy.

Cròn, time, *Dióchron*, want of time, Gr. *chronos*, tempus.

Crònaim & *cronaìghim*, to bewitch. alſo to blush for ſhame. *annsin ró chrónaigh Peadar.* hereupon Peter blushed for ſhame. *Leabhar breac.*

Cronan, the baſe in Muſic. *crònàn Jàchdarchanus*, Cantus-baſſus.

Crona'n, any dull note, alſo the buzzing of a fly, or other Inſect.

Cronnòg, a kind of basket, or hamper.

Cronòg, a roundle or circle, & figuratively a Caſtle, Fortreſs, &c.

Crontàighim, to loath, to abhor, to deteſt.

Cros, a croſs; alſo a Let or hindrance.

Crosach, ſtreaked.

Crosadh & *crosaim*, to croſs, to hinder or debar a perſon from an action. *crosaim ort*, J forbid you.

Crosadh, a croſſing, a ſtopping or hindring.

Crosanachd, perverſeneſs, peeviſhneſs.

Crosa'nachd, a kind of verſification.

Crosa'nta, froward, perverſe.

Crosòg, a ſmall croſs.

Crosra, i. e. *cros-rian*, a croſs road, or a croſs formed by the interſection of two roads.

Crosta, prohibited.

Crotach, crooked, hunch-backed. hence the family-name of the *O crottys* of Liſmore, deſcended from Teige O Brien ſurnamed *crotach*, of the branch of Connor O Brien ſon of Mahon Maonmhuigh O. Brien, Princes of Thomond in the fourteenth Century. this deſcent of the OCrotty's is mentioned by Hugh mac Curtain in his genealogical manuſcript; wherein J peruſed it a few years ſince.

Crotach & *crotach-mara*, a Curlew.

Crotal, a Cymbal.

Crotal, the rind of a Kernel.

Crottall, a kernel.

Croth, a form or shape. *cuir tù ſein ar aithearach crotha*, diſguiſe thy ſelf. it's genit: is ſometimes *croith* or *cruith*, as well as *crotha*.

Crotha, a Cymbal.

Crothadh, a ſprinkling; *do chroith ſe*, he ſprinkled.

Cróthar, a bier. vid. *cróchar*. alſo any vehicle.

Crú, blood, gore. Wel. *Kray*.

Crúaca'n, a little town of Carbury in the weſt of Ireland, which hath a remarkable harbour or haven, called *Crook-haven*.

Crúach, a Rick, as of Corn, hay, turf, &c.

Crùachadh, a heaping.

Crúachan: as *Ràth crùachna*, anciently the Regal-houſe of the Kings of Conaught ſituate in the County of Roſcommon.

Crua'ch-pha'draig, the herb plantain. Lat. *plantago latifolia*.

Crúad, a ſtone.

Crúadail, covetouſneſs.

Crùadh, hard, difficult, firm. hence ſignifies ſteel. *cruàidh*, idem.

Crùadhach, of or belonging to ſteel.

Crùadha'il, hardſhip, diſtreſs, difficulty: ſtingineſs.

Crúadha'lach, hard; alſo ſtingy, poor. alſo puzzling.

Crùadh-cuing, rigour, ſlavery.

Crúadh-chuiseach, difficult.

Crua'dh-mhuinìleach, ſtiff-necked, obſtinate.

Crúadh-nasgtha, entangled.

Crùadhògach, ſtrict. *go crùadhogach*, ſtrictly.

Crúadhòige, diſtreſs.

Crúaghadh, a ſtrengthning.

Crùaidh, ſteel.

Crùaidheadh, hardening.

Crúaidh-cheangal & *crùaidh-cheanglaim*, to tie faſt, to bind.

Crúaidhte, hardened. *arbhar crùaidhte.* hardened or kiln-dryed corn.

Cruan, red.

Crúas, hardneſs, rigour.

Crùb, a horſe's hoof, or any cloven foot, as of a cow, sheep, &c.

Crùbadh, to bend or make crooked.

Cruba'n, a Crab-fish.

Crubghoin, a flood-gate.

Crùbh, idem quod *Crùb.* a horſe's hoof. pl. *crùbha.*

Crubhasc, of a crimſon colour.

Crùbín na Saona, dwarf-mountain-Bramble.

Crubog, a thrum, or thread in weaving.

Crùca, a hook, or crook. *crùca tréaduíghe* a shepherd's crook.

Crucach, a heap.

Crùdh, a milking. *ag crùdh na mbó*, milking the kine.

Crûdhaim, to milk.

Crudath, a belt, or ſword-girdle.

Crufheachta, *no Cruideachta*, a crow.

Crugha'lach, hard or difficult.

Cruidheata, hard.

Cruidhearg, of a ſcarlet colour.

Cruidín, a King's fisher.

Cruighneachd, or *cruithneachd*, wheat.

Cruim, Thunder.

Cruim éadanach, whole, entire. alſo a down-looking perſon.

Cruimim, to thunder.

Crimslinnéan, a bunch or gibbus on the back.

Cruimthear, a Prieſt.

Cruin or *cruinn*, round, circular. wel. *Krun.*

Cruineasadh, a dizzineſs or giddineſs.

Cruinne, the globe of the Earth, the world. orbis terrarum.

Cruinníughadh, an Aſſembly, a Congregation.

Cruinniùghadh & *Cruinníghim*, to collect, to aſſemble, to gather together.

Cruinnim, to wrangle.

Cruinnioc, Dew, miſt, fog.

Crùisgín, a ſmall pot or pitcher. as, *Cruisgín olá*, a pitcher of oil.

Cruisich, Muſic.

Cruistin, a lamp.

Cruit, a harp, a crowd, or violin.

Cruit, a bunch on the back.

Cruiteòg, a woman-crowder, or that plays on the violin.

Cruith, ingenious, lively.

Cruithe &*-achd*, prudence.

Cruithéocham, J shall mention or prove.

Cruithin Tùaith, the old Irish name of the Country of the Picts.

Cruithneach, a Pict, corrupted from *britneach*, derived from *brit.* Lat. pictus, variegatus. vid. Lhuyd Archæol. tit. 1. pag. 20. col. 3.

Cruithneachd, wheat. Lat. *triticum.*

Cruithnigh, the Picts.

Cruitin, crook-back'd.

Cruitìneach, crump-shouldered.

Cruitire, a Crowder, a harper.

Crum, bowed, crooked. vid. *Crom.*

Cruma, half a quarter of a yard.

Crumaim, to bow or bend, to worship.

Cruma'n, the hip bone.

Cruma'n, a ſort of hooked inſtrument uſed by Chirurgeons.

Cruma'na'idhe, a turner.

Crumh, a worm, a maggot.

Crùmhar, bloody, full of blood.

Crum-shùileachd, ſourneſs of look.

Crùog, need, neceſſity.

Crùphotóg, a blood-pudding.

Crù-sgaoíleadh, the bloody flux.

Crutaire, a Muſician, harper, &c.

Cruth, curds, Lat. coagulum.

Cruth, a form or ſhape, alſo the countenance. *nì bhus measa a ccruth*, worſe in appearance. *a ccruith Coluim*, in the form of a Dove.

Cruthaíghim, to prove, to aver, aſſert or maintain. *do cruithigh air é*, he proved the charge upon him: alſo to create, *do chruithigh an Tiàrna re na bhriathar amháin Neamh agus Talamh*, the Lord by his word alone created Heaven and Earth.

Cruthaighthe, created, alſo proved or experienced.

Cruthaíghtheóir, the Creator.

Cruthùghadh, a proof, alſo the creation.

Cruthlachd, a belt, a ſword-girdle.

C U

Cù, anciently ſignified any Dog; *cù allaidh*, a wild Dog, a wolf. *cù mhíl or míol chù*, a Greyhound. *Cù fhionna*, a fur dog, i.e. a moth or inſect that knaws clothes commonly called Léomhan. but now the word cù is uſed to mean a greyhound only. *Cu*, is like the Gr. *cuon*, canis, any dog, & in the plur. *cuin* like Gr. *cunes*, Lat. *canes*. the Iriſh word *cuinin*, a Rabbet is the diminutive of this word *cu*. Lat. *cuniculus*. *cu* in the genit. makes *con* or *cun*. N. B. Plato in his Cratylus obſerves, that this Greek word *cunes*, plur. & many others ſuch as *Pur* fire, Ir. *Ur*, & *udor* water Ir. *dùr*, were derived from the Phrygians, of whom ſtrabo Lib. 7. pag. 540. ſays, they were originally Thracians; & theſe were anciently of the Celtic Nations.

Cùa, fleſh, meat. *Cùamhargadh*, the fleſh market or Shambles.

Cúa, a remarkable Mountain in the Barony of Burren & County of Clare.

Cùabhaca'n, a fleſh-hook.

Cuabhruid, Itch; leachery.

Cuac, narrow.

Cuacca & *coca*, empty.

Cùach, the cuckow.

Cùach & *cùachàn*, a bowl, a cup.

Cùachach, curled or frizled.

Cùachaim, to fold or pleat.

Cua'cha'n & *cuachóg*, a pleat or fold.

Cua'ch-shrann; a vehement ſnoring, or ſnorting.

Cua'dh, to tell or relate. *cuàdh do bhàoth*, to tell a ſtory to an inſipid perſon.

Cua'ga'n, the hinder part of the head.

Cua'ghra'n *a bhféoil*, a kernel in the fleſh.

Cua'idh: *do chuàidh ſe*, he went. *do chùamar a ſteach*, we entered. *do chuaidh ſé as*, he eſcaped.

Cua'ilgne, a remarkable mountain in the County of Down. alſo a territory in the County of Louth made famous by the Romantic account of a general prey of Cattle brought away from thence by *Fergus* ſon of *Roſſa Ruadh* K. of Ulſter aided by *Meidhbh Cruachna* Queen of Connaught, inſpite of all the valour of Cuchullain & the reſt of the famed Champions of the red branch.

CUA'ILL & *cuaille*, a ſtake or pole. *cuàilleadha càorthuin*, ſtakes of Quick beam.

CUA'IRD, a travelling or Sojourning.

CUA'IRD, a Viſit. *mòr chuàird*, the Viſitation of a Prince or Biſhop.

CUA'IRSGEADH, a volume.

CUA'IRSGEAN, that wherein a thing is wrapped.

CUA'IRSGIM, to roll, to wreath, to twiſt, or fold. alſo to wrap up.

CUA'IRSGTHE, wreathed, wrapped up.

CUA'IRT, a circulation, alſo any Circle. *Sàorcuàirt na fola*, the free circulation of the blood. *fa cùairt*, round about.

CUA'ITH, the Country.

CUA'L, a faggot.

CUA'LA : *do chuàla mé*, J heard. *cia chuàla* who hath heard.

CUA'LANN, a territory now comprehended in the County of wicklow, vid. *Crioch cualan* ſupra.

CUA'LIN, a bundle, a ſmall faggot.

CUA'LLACHD, followers, or Dependants alſo a colony.

CUALLACHDA, a Diſtrict in the County of Clare, the ancient Patrimony of *O Dubhgin.*

CUA'LLAIDHE, a Companion.

CUA'LLAÌDHEACHD, Society.

CUALLAS, an Aſſembly.

CUA'MHAR, fat, groſs.

CUA'MHARGADH, the fleſh market or ſhambles.

CUA'N, a bay, a harbour, a haven. plur. *cuànta. cuàn locha Garman*, Wexford.

CUA'N, *Loch cuàn*, the ancient name of Strangford bay, in the County of Ardmagh in Ulſter.

CUA'NNA, a hill.

CUA'NNA, handſome, neat, fine, elegant or artful.

CUA'R, crooked, perverſe. wel. *Guyr.*

CUAR-CUMAISG, a circular round, or tour.

CUA'RAN, a Sock.

CUA'RÓGA, brogues made of untanned Leather.

CUA'RT, vid. *Cùaird.*

CUA'RTAÍGHIM, to ſeek out or ſearch. *do chùartuigh tù mé*, thou haſt ſearched me. *do chùartaigheadar na Hàoraidheadha*, the ſhepherds ſought out. alſo to ſurround, to encompaſs.

CUA'RTÙGHADH, a diligent ſearch or enquiry.

CUA'S, a cave, the hollow of a tree, a hollow place in the ground, a cavity in a rock or in any other thing.

CUA'S, *ad cùas*, it was told.

CUA'SACH, hollow, full of holes or pits.

CUA'SACHDACH or *Cusachtach*, a Coughing, cough.

CUA'SA'N, a hole, or cavity. dim. of *cúas.*

CUA'UINNE, worm-eaten nuts.

CUBET, joking, ſporting or ridiculing.

CUBHACAIL, a bed chamber. Lat. *cubiculum.*

CUBHAD & *cubhat*, a cubit.

Cubhaidh, decent, becoming. *dar mo Chubhaidh*, upon my honour.

Cubhais, an oath. *tug a chubhais re na chómhal*, he took his oath he would perform it. vid. Tighern. Annal.

Cubhal, Apparel, raiment, veſture. particularly a Religious habit.

Cùbhar, froth, foam. *mar an ccùbhar ar an uisge.* like the foam on the water.

Cubhas, a tree.

Cuca, to them, pronounced *chùghtha.*

Cucamhar, a cucumber.

Cuccla'idhe, a narrow way.

Cucht, a colour, a kind, an Image, or Sort.

Cuchtaidh, a Maker, former, &c.

Cuchtair, a Kitchen.

Cuclaidhe, a reſidence, habitation, &c.

Cuchullain, the proper name of a famous Hero of the Royal Rudrician race of Ulſter, whoſe [illegible]ath is referred to the ſecond year of the Chriſtian Æra in the Annals of Clonmacnois, called *Chronicon Scotorum.* he was Captain of the renowned band of Champions ſtiled *Curàidhe na Cràoibhe rùadh*, i. e. the Heroes of the red branch. vid. *Conmaol* & *Cuailgne* ſuprà.

Cudaim or *Cadam*, to fall. Lat. *cado.*

Cudaimeasadh, the falling ſickneſs.

Cudal, bad, wicked, naughty.

Cudam, *Cudam an tsléibhe*, an eruption on the ſide of a mountain; alſo a fault in hair, when ſplit & withered.

Cudamach, frail, corruptible.

Cudarman, the common people. hence.

Cudarmanta, or *codarmanta;* as, *duine codarmanta*, a Ruſtic, or unpoliſhed man.

Cudarun, a ſort of cap or hood.

Cudh or *cuth*, a head.

Cudhnodh, haſte, ſpeed, expedition.

Cudóg or *codóg*, the fiſh called haddock.

Cudrama, compleat, regular, even, juſt.

Cud-shaoth, an Apoplexy.

Cufar, a cypreſs tree.

Cufróg, the ſame.

Cugadsa or *chùgadsa*, to you, unto you.

Cugadtha, *no chuca*, unto them. & *chuguin*, unto us.

Cuib, a cup.

Cuib, a grey-hound. Angl. *cub.*

Cuibheis, ſo much.

Cuibhet, fraud or cheat.

Cùibhreach & *Cuibhrighe*, Bonds. *cuibhrighe bùr ccuinge*, the bonds of your yoke.

Cuibhrighim, to fetter, or put in Irons.

Cúibhrighthe, bound, fettered.

Cuice, until, *cuice ſo*, i. e. *go nuige ſo*, till the preſent time.

Cuid, a part, ſhare, or portion. *a ſé ſin àr* Ccuidne, this is our ſhare. *an cuid Soir*, the eaſt part. genit. *coda.* plur. *cotchana.*

Cuid, a ſupper.

Cuidarun, a cowl or hood.

Cuideachd & *Cuideachda* or *Cuideachtain*, a Company, troop, Society, &c.

Cuideachdáighim, to accompany, to attend.

Cuideadh, help, aid, aſſiſtance

ſuccour, ſometimes written *Cuideaghadh*. gen. *Cuididh*.

Cuideamhail: *Duine Cuideamhail*, an Intruder.

Cuideamhail, meet, decent, proper.

Cuidamhalachd, Decency, meetneſs.

Cuidbheachd, Decency.

Cuidbheachdach, parted, ſevered.

Cuidìgh, *Bean Cuidíghe*, a Midwife, vid. *Cuideadh*.

Cuidíghim, to help, to ſuccour, to aid, or aſſiſt.

Cuidightheach, an Aſſiſtant, or Helper.

Cuidmheadh, a ſcoff, a jeer or flout; alſo a ſcorning, ridicule or deriſion.

Cùig, five.

Cuìgeadh, the fifth.

Cùige or *coige*, a Province, ſo called becauſe Ireland was divided into five Provinces viz Munſter, Leinſter, Meath, Conaught & Ulſter, therefore called *cùig cóige* or *cùige na héirionn*.

Cuige, *no cuige*, therefore. *chuige ſo*, for this purpoſe. *chuige & uaidh*, to & fro. *chuige ſion*, unto him.

Cuigéal, a Diſtaff.

Cuil, a fly.

Cùil, a couch, a corner, a cloſet; alſo any private place. *a ccùil*, in a private place or cloſet. *cuil Rathan*, Colráin, a town in the County of Antrim, i. e. ferny corner.

Cuil, bad, wicked, prohibited. *curba cuil* prohibited Inceſt. vid. *col*.

Cuilc, a reed.

Cuilche, any clothes.

Cuilceach, a cloath, veil or hood,

Cuilceach, a ſteeple. *cuilceach cluàna-umha* Cloyne ſteeple. this word is a corruption of *clog-theach*.

Cùilcheann, the noddle.

Cùildhubh, a beetle.

Cuileach, parti-coloured.

Cuilea'n, a whelp, a Kitling.

Cuileann, the Holly tree. W. *Kelyn*.

Cuileasg, a Jade.

Cuileasg, a horſe.

Cuileat, vjd. *Cuireat*.

Cuileóg, a gnat, a little inſect.

Cúiliseal, vile, little worth.

Cuilléar, a quarry.

Cuille, a quill.

Cuille, black cloath.

Cuilleasga or *Cuiliasga*, *fleasga cuill*, hazel rods or twigs.

Cúilmhionnùghadh, abjuration.

Cuilsean, the quilt or tick of a bed.

Cúilsheómra, a bed-chamber.

Cuilsinnteas, delay, negligence.

Cuilt, a Bed-tick. alſo a bed. Lat. *Culcitra*. this word being found in Clery's vocabulary of old Iriſh words, ſhews it to be celtic, & the origine of the Anglo Saxon word *Quilt*.

Cuilteach, a Bake houſe.

Cúim, Entertainment. *Cuim* from *Com*, *fà na chùim*, under his cover.

Cuime, hardneſs.

Cuimhgheadh, a Narrative, a Relation, or Story.

Cuímhne, memory, remembrance.

Cuímhne, a memorial, a Record.

Cuìmhneach, mindful.

Cuìmhnìghim, to remember.

Cuímhnightheóir, a Recorder, a Chronicler, or Remembrancer.

Cuímhnìughadh, a memorial.

Cuìmhrean, a ſhare or portion: *ſeacht nacra mo chuìmhrean ſo*, ſeven Acres are my proportion.

Cuímhrean, a meſſing or eating together. *a tá ſé am chuìmhrean*, he meſſes with me.

Cuimín, a little coffer or cheſt.

Cuimin, Cummin ſeed.

Cuimín, & plural *cuiminíghe*, a commonage, or tract of ground, the property of which belongs to no one in particular, but to an entire village or town in general. in France it is called *les communes*.

Cuìmleádh, to intermeddle, or tamper with. *an te chuimlios*, he that intermeddles.

Cuimne, protection.

Cuin, when.

Cuinadh, mourning. vid. *caoine*.

Cumhang, ſtraight, cloſe, narrow.

Cùineas, rectius *chíuineas*, reſt, ſilence, quietneſs, a calm.

Cuinéochthaoi, ye ſhall keep.

Cuinéog, or *cuinnéog*, a churn, alſo a can. Wel. *Kynnog*.

Cuing, a yoke, a band, a Duty or an obligation. *a chùing phósda* his bands of matrimony. *a chùing chràbhadh*, his Religious vows.

Cuing, a yoke. *cuing phòsda*, the yoke of marriage.

Cuinge, a ſollicitation, an Entreaty. hence *athchuinge*, a repeated Entreaty, or requeſt.

Cuingim, to deſire, ſollicit, require, or demand. *Righ Leithe-Cuinn do chuingeas* Cáin. the King of *Leath-Cùinn* demands his tribute.

Cùing-cheangal, ſubjugium.

Cuingdís, they uſed to keep or retain.

Cuinghid, a requeſt or petition.

Cuingir, a yoke of cattle. as *cuingir chapal*, a yoke of oxen. *cuingireach*, idem.

Cuingir, a pair or couple, *cuingir chapal*, a couple of horſes.

Cuingreach, a cart or waggon: two or more beaſts yoked together. as *cuingreach damh*, *cuingreach capul*.

Cuinicéar, a coney-burrow.

Cuiníghim, to aſſwage, to mitigate.

Cuinìn, a Coney, a Rabbet. vid. *Cú*.

Cuinn, the genit. of *conn*, the name of a King in Ireland. Latin. *Quintus*.

Cuìnne, a Corner, an Angle. Lat. *cuneus*. Gall. *coin* & Gr. *gónia*. hence the English word *coins* or *quines*, in Architecture. *cuinne* is alſo a border, and ſo is *coin* in French & English. hence the English word *coin*, mint-money, becauſe it is marked or inſcribed on it's borders.

Cuinseal, a face or contenance.

Cuintorchuidh sé, he will render, return, or recompence.

Cuip, foam, froth.

Cuirbeachta, Birds-claws.

Cuirc, a knife

Cuirc, from *corc*, a whitle, or ſwathe.

Cuircne, or *machaire cuircne*, a territory in weſt meath, now the Barony of Kilkenny-weſt, was anciently the Lordſhip of *O Tolarg*.

Cúird or *cúirt*, a court.

Cuird, a trade. vid. *ceard*.

Cuire, a chaldron.

CUIRE, a throng or multitude, a troop or company. *badh cuire deànma deighnímh.* a troop that archieved good actions.

CUIREAT, the knave in Cards. *cuireat & ciónàgh ſpéiriot, trioch, muilliot, & harta, na màgha as ſearr ſan imirt.* id eſt, the knave & five of ſpades, of clubs, of diamonds & of hearts, are the beſt trumps in the game of cards.

CUIRSIM, to tire, to fatigue.

CUIRIM, to put or ſet, to ſow or plant, to ſend, to invite. *Luchd Cuirigh*, Gueſts. *nà cuireadh an nidh ſin ort*, let not this thing diſpleaſe thee. *cuirim ar ccùl*, to cancel or annull. *cuirim mo Leaba ar ſnàmh*, J make my bed to ſwim. *cuirim fàilte beatha, no ſlainte*, to greet or ſalute. *impidhe*, to beſeech. *D'uàlach*, to impoſe. *ar Túarasdal* to hire. *cuir ort do bhreacàin*, put on your plaid.

CUIRÍN, a ſmall chaldron, a pot, a can, &c. dim. of *cuire*.

CUIRM, a kind of Beer or Ale amongſt the old Iriſh. in the vulgar Greek *Courmi* ſignified a kind of Beer or Ale. & *Curmi* in Latin is Ale or Beer, as is alſo the Welsh *Kuru*, hence *Cuirm* ſignifies, a feaſt, banquet, or drinking bout. *rachad d'òl ma Chuirme*, J will go to drink.

CUIRPE, wicked, impious, corrupt: *Duine cuirpe*, homo corruptus. *cuirptheach*, idem.

CUIRPEACHT, wickedneſs, corruption. *Clánn na cuirpeachta*, filii corruptionis.

CUIRT, & *cuirteóg*, an apple tree, a Wilding.

CUÍRT, a court or Palace.

CUIRTEAMHAIL, complaiſant, courteous.

CUIRTEÓCHAD, *c'réd fà cuirteóchad?* why should he reward?

CUIRTEÓG, a kind of cup.

CUIUTEÓG, vid. *Cuirt*.

CUIRTIR, an Eunuch.

CÚIS, a matter, a thing, a cauſe, a motive.

CUISCLE, a private or ſecret affair.

CUISEAN, a crime.

CUISLE, corrupted from *cuilſe*, Lat. pulſus, a vein, alſo the pulſe *cuisle abeadh*, Liver wort. plur. *cuisleana* & *cuislibh*.

CUISLEACH, & *cuisleadhach*, full of veins.

CUISLEÁG, a Lancet.

CUISLEÁ'N, or rather *caisleàn*, a caſtle; is more properly written *caisiolàn*, an augmentative of Caiſiol, a word compounded of *cas*, a houſe in old Iriſh, Lat. Ital. & Hiſpan. *casa*, & *iol*, or *aoil* Lime; ſo that *caisiol* ſignifies a building of ſtone, & Lime mortar, whence the houſe or Court of the Kings of Cashel was called *Caisiol*, at leaſt as early as St. Patricks time, as we ſee in the acts of his liſe; a fact which, beſides many others, proves that the old Iriſh knew & practiſed the art of building with ſtone & Lime mortar, long before they were viſited by the English adventurers, contrary to the erroneous aſſertion of ſome Engliſh & Anglo-hibernian writers. the old & ſtrong Caſtle of Caſtlelyons in the County of Cork was built with moſt excellent cement of Lime-mortar by *Cuilean O Liathàin*, A.D. 1010; as appeared by an inſcription on a marble Chymney-piece, when the Earl of Barrymore was repairing it about the year 1722. In my old Copy of the annals of *Tighernach* & his continuator J find mention of Severall Caſtles in different parts of Ireland long before the arrival of the English, who adventured with the King of Leinſter; and of Severall other different Caſtles in my copy of the Annals of Inis-fallen; wherein, at the year 1124 J find mention of three Caſtles built by the people of Connaught, one at Galway, another at *Dunleodh*, & a third at *Cuil-maol*. at the year 1137 it is mentioned in *Tighernach's* continuator, that the people of *Teabhtha* or Teſſia in weſt-meath plundered the Caſtles of *Loch-cairigin* which had been built a long time before. & that in the year 1155 Roderick O Connor K. of Connaught deſtroyed an old & ſtrong Caſtle at a place called *Cuil-tràgh*, which coſt him the lives of a great number of his men; a clear proof that the Caſtle was ancient & ſtrong, from its cement having had time enough to conſolidate with the ſtone: & finally that in the year 1164, the ſame Roderick O Connor built a large & ſtrong Caſtle at *Tuaim dà ghuàlañ*, i. e. the City of Tuam: but from the deſcription Geraldus Cambrenſis (itiner. camb. l. 1. c. 12.) gives of the Caſtle of Pembroke built, as he ſays, with ſods or twigs lined about with ſods of Earth, » ex virgis & ceſpite tenui » by Arnulphus de Montgomery ſon of the great Earl of Shropshire, & ſon-in law to Morrogh more O' Brien King of Irland as appears by his Letter to S. Anſelm of Canterbery (vid. Syllog. Epiſt. Hiber. pag. 93) by this deſcription J ſay, it would ſeem to appear, that the English themſelves knew nothing of the art of building with ſtone & mortar, ſince ſo great & opulent a man as Arnulphus did not put it in practice with regard to his Caſtle of Pembroke, which was the more neceſſary, as he deſigned it for the preſervation of the conqueſt he had made of the County of Pembroke: an event not long preceding the time of the expedition of the English adventurers into Irland, ſince Gerald ſurnamed windſor, who was the father of Maurice fitz-Gerald, one of the earlieſt of thoſe adventures, was the perſon whom this Arnulphus of Montgomery firſt appointed as Keeper of his new built Caſtle of Pembroke. & as to the old Brittons ſo far were they ignorant of the art of building ſtone work that when Ninian who converted the ſouthern picts, built his church of ſtone & lime mortar, they called it *candida casa*, or white house, being the firſt ſtructure of the kind, as Beda obſerves, that was ſeen in Britain.

Cuisleanach, i. e. *Feadànach*, a Piper.

Cuisne, Jce, froſt.

Cuisneamhail, froſty.

Cuisnighim, to freeze, to congeal.

Cuisnighthe, congealed, frozen.

Cuison, wiſe, prudent.

Cuiste, a couch.

Cuit, the head.

Cuite, ſound, healthy, well.

Cuitbach, recompencing, or

requiting a good or bad office as it deſerves *taim cúiteach leis*, I am up with him.

Cúiteach, a Denial.

Cúiteochadh, a requital & cuiteam, the ſame.

Vuith-bheirt, an helmet or head piece; alſo a hat or bonnet.

Caithe, a trench. *a làr cuithe* in the midſt of a pit: *cuithe cailce*, a lime ſtone pit, a chalk-pit. alſo any deep moiſt place.

Cuitheach, foam, froth; alſo rage, fury. *làn do chuithigh*, full of rage & fury. *Cuthach*, idem. *amhail do ſaoradh Dómhnall O Chuithe na Leògan.* as Daniel was delivered from the fury of Lions. L. B.

Cúitíghim, to requite, to recompence. *Cúitlochaidh ſé rin*, he shall require us.

Cùl, Cuſtody, alſo a guard protection, defence.

Cùl, the back part of any thing. *cùl-dorus*, a back door. *cùl ſgeine*, the back of a knife, *ar ccùl*, off, back, away, *fà chùl*, backwards.

Cul, a chariot, a coach, or waggon. *do threig a chula*, his coach failed.

Culaidh, or *Cùl-éadach*, apparel, a ſuit of Cloaths; Habit, &c. *Seomra Culaidh*, the veſtry.

Culam, to thruſt or push back.

Culantas, bashfulneſs.

Cularain, cucumbers.

Culb, an Artiſt.

Cúlbhoc & *bocghabhar*, a weather goat, a buck.

Cúlchainim, to ſlander, or backbite.

Cúlchaint, calumny, backbiting.

Cúlchainteóir, a Back-biter, a ſlanderer.

Cúl-choìméid, a guard.

Cúlghairim, to recall.

Culla, a hood, a cowl.

Cullach, a boar. *Fiad-chullach*, a wild boar.

Cullin, holly. vid. *Cuileann. Cuillin-tràigh*, Eringo, or Sea holly, a plant.

Cullóid & *culloide*, a great noiſe, or rattling.

Cullóideach, noiſy, brawling, quarrelſome.

Culmhaire, a Wheel wright.

Cúlóg, one that rides behind another.

Cúlphoc, a he goat, a buck.

Cúlradharcach, circumſpect.

Cúlthaideach, prepoſterous.

Cúlthairnghim, to retract.

Culúigheach, apparel.

Cúm, the middle or waiſt; the body or trunk of an animal. vid. *Com.*

Cum, a fight, a combat, a duel, or battle.

Cum, anſwers to the English particles. *to* & *for.* as *chum ſlaibhe*, to a mountain. *chum bheith*, to be. *chum bhùr mbeatha*, for your ſuſtenance. *da chum*, in order to, *do chum catha*, in order to fight.

Cuma: *as cuma liom*, it is Indifferent to me, J care not.

Cuma, a model, form, or pattern.

Cumach, a Breach or Derout. *Cumach coitchionn*, a general Derout.

Cumachda, a command.

Cumadh, (or *cammadh*) crookedneſs.

Cumadham, a fashioner, framer, a ſtatuary. alſo a lyar.

Cumail: *do chumail ſé le imeal a Eùdaighe* he touched the border or hem of his garment.

Cumailim, to touch, alſo to rub off, or wipe.

Cumailt, wiping; *ag cumailt a Dhebra*, wiping his tears.

Cumaineach, or *Cumaòineach*, Communion.

Cumaisg, a mixture.

Cumaiscim, to mix, blend, or mingle.

Cumaiscthe, mingled, compounded.

Cumal, a forfeit conſiſting of three Cows. vid. O Flahert. p. 296. it may ſignify the price of three Cows. as, *thug mé trí Cumail air*, it coſt me Nine Cows.

Cumaim, to ſhape, to form. *do chùm ſé*, he ſhaped. *cumaigh do theanga cealg*, thy tongue frameth Deceit.

Cumann: *do chumann ſé*, he dealt.

Cumann, common: alſo mutual friendſhip.

Cumaoin, fellowſhip, Communion. alſo an obligation.

Cumar, a Valley; alſo the bed of Large Rivers, or of a narrow Sea; whence the Sea between Ireland & the Pictish country in North Britain was called *Vallis Scythica*. hence.

Cumar, *na ttrí nuisge* is the Irish name of the valley, wherein the three Rivers, *Siúir*, *Neóir* & *Barow* or rather *Mear-ow*, meet below Waterford & form the harbour of that City.

Cú-mara, litterally ſignifies a Sea hound. this word has been the proper name of Severall-great men of the old Irish Nation, it makes *Con-mara* in the genitive caſe, as *Mac con-mara*, the ſon of *Cùmara*. the family name of the Princely tribe of Dalcaſſians called *Mac na mara*, is but an abuſive pronunciation of the words *Mac con-mara*, i. e. the ſon of *Cumara*, one of their Anceſtors deſcended from *Conal Each luath* the fifth direct deſcendant from Cormarc Cais (from whom the Dalcaſſian Race) King of Munſter & Leinſter in the third century the preſent Chiefs of this Noble family are John Macnamara Eſqr. & Daniel Macnamara Eſqr. both of the County of Clare. Counſellor *Macnamara* of London, a Lawyer of particular diſtinction is the eldeſt ſon of the now mentioned Daniel Macnamara Eſqr. the brave Admiral *Macnamara* who died at Rochefort ſoon after the beginning of the laſt war belonged to one of the Chief branches of this ancient family, the Chiefs of the *Macnamara's*, were hereditary Lords Marſhal of the Kings of Thomond of the O Brien Race, & were charged with the function of proclaiming every new King on the day of his inauguration. vid. *Caithreim*. their ancient Eſtate was, the large territory called *Triucha céad Ibh Caiſin*, now one of the Baronys of the County of Clare.

Cumaraicc, derived from *Cumar*, a valley; are a people living in a country full of valleys & hills. thus the O Briens of *Cumarach* in the County of Waterford were called *Cumaraicc*, as they inhabited the valleys between Dungarvan & the River Shure. N. B. Hence alſo the old Brittans of Cumberland, whoſe language Mr. Lhuyd Archæol. p. 226 remarks to have carried the cloſeſt affinity with the Irish of all the other Brittish dialects, called themſelves *cumbri*, i. e. *cumeri*, as

Camden Obſerves in his *Cumberland*; doubleſs becauſe their country conſiſted all of valleys & hills; & for the ſame reaſon the Brittans of wales were called by that name, whoſe original meaning & derivation they have Utterly forgot as they did that of Severall other words ſtill in uſe amongſt them, whoſe ſignification, as Mr. Lhyd remarks in the welsh preface to his Archæologia, is to be found in the Irish language alone. the deriving of the appellation of *Cumbri* or *Cambri* from the Gomarians, or from the Cimbri, ſeems to be but a modern & chimerical notion.

Cumasgaim, to mix, to mingle or join, to incorporate.

Cumas, ſtrength, power; *fear cumais*, a ſtrong man, alſo a wealthy powerful man.

Cuma'sach, ſtrong, powerful.

Cumasg, a mixture, ide. cómhmeaſg. hence *cumasgaim*, to mingle or mix together.

Cúmha, mourning, ſorrow, grief, lamentation.

Cumha, a bribe, a reward, or condition.

Cúmhac, ſtraight, narrow.

Cumhachd, power, ſtrength, ability.

Cumhachdach, mighty, powerful, puiſſant. Compar. *Cumhachdàighe.*

Cúmhadhach, ſorrowful, ſad.

Cúmhaing & *Cùmhang*, narrow. Wel. *Cyring.*

Cúmhaingé, narrowneſs.

Cúmhaingim, to ſtraiten, to make narrow.

Cúmhais, a Selvage. vid. *Ciùmhas.*

Cúmhal, a hand-maid, a bondwoman.

Cúmhal, obedience, ſubjection, &c.

Cúmhaldha, of or belonging to a Servant.

Cúmhang, power, ſtrength.

Cúmhdach, defence, protection.

Cúmhdach, a Veil. or covering. *Cùmhdach leaptha*, bed clothes. *Cùmhdach oir*, a golden cover.

Cúmhdach, the cover of a book, as appears by the following inſcription on a Silver croſs upon the Cover of a very old manuſcript of the four Ghoſpels in Lat. written in Irish Characters by S. Columb Cille an. 500. the inſcription runs thus: *Orait acus bendact Choluimb chille do Fland mac Mael-ſechnail do righ Erenn las andernad a cùmdach ſo*, i. e. oratio & benedictio S. Columbæ Cille ſit Flanno filio Malachiæ Regi Hyberniæ qui hoc operimentum fieri fecit. Concerning this inſcription Mr. O Fiaherty made the following note, which J have ſeen in his own hand-writing, on page 434 of that ineſtimable manuſcript,

„ Flannus hic Rex Hiberniæ deceſſit
» 8vo. Kalendas Maii die Sabati,
« ut in Ms Codice Hibernico, quod
» Chronicon Scotorum dicitur, ad-
» notatur, anno Æræ Chriſtianæ
» vulgaris 916. liber autem hic ſcri-
« ptus eſt manu ipſius S. Columbæ
» Kille per ſpatium dierum duode-
» cim anno Domini 500, & poſtea
» ſubjungitur, hanc inſcriptionem
» interpretatus eſt Rod. O Flaberty
» 19°. Junii 1677.

Cúmhdachta, fenced, guarded. *do chùmhdaigh ſé na cathracha uile*,

uile, he fenced or protected the cities.

Cúmhduíghim, to keep or preſerve, to maintain or ſupport, alſo to build. rather, to roof & cover a building.

Cúmhgach, ſtraitneſs, diſtreſs. *Cùmhangrach*, idem.

Cumhlaim, to rub or ſcrape, to wear.

Cúmhra, fragrant, ſweet. *bola cùmhra*, a ſweet ſmell.

Cúmhróg, a ſweet Apple-tree.

Cúmhsgal, a ſtirring about, or moving.

Cúmhsgatha, moved, ſtirred, provoked.

Cúmhsgúghadh, marching or journeying.

Cumhthach, bribery.

Cúmhul or *Cùmhal*, a handmaid.

Cúmtha, shaped or formed. *deagh chùmtha* well-shaped: alſo a manner or fashion.

Cumus, power, ability.

Cumusach, able, capable, active, ſtrong.

Cummusg, a mixture, or compound, in phyſic, Lat. *commixtio.* it is the oppoſite of *Eànda* a ſimple.

Cun, a body.

Cunablach, a filthy carcaſs, i. e. *ablach cun* a caron left to dogs.

Cunabhaireas, ſloathfulneſs.

Cúnganta: *Luchd Cùnganta*, helpers, Aſſiſtants.

Cunghas & *Cunghus*, a cooperating.

Cúnghnamh, help, ſuccour, aid.

Cungir, a couple. vid. *Cuingir.*

Cunna, friendship.

Cunnairc, *do chunnairc mé*, J ſaw.

Cunnarthach, betrothed. from *cunra* a pact, or agreement.

Cúnnla, modeſt.

Cúnnradh, a covenant.

Cunnrathach, agreed upon.

Cúntabhairt, doubt, danger. *gan cùntabhairt*, without queſtion.

Cúntas, account, *níl cuntas agam air*, J have no account of it, J know nothing of the matter, alſo an accompt in dealing.

Cupa & *cupàn*, a cup.

Cupar, conception.

Cúpla, a pair or couple: twins

Cur, wearineſs, fatigue, alſo care. Lat. *cura.* hence *curtha* tired, weary.

Cur, difficult.

Curach, a bog or marsh. *curach móna* a turf-bog.

Curach, a body.

Curach, a coragle, a kind of ſmall boat.

Curacha'n, a ſciff, a ſmall boat.

Curadh, an obſtacle. *nà cuir curadh ar ſpiorad De*, oppoſe no obſtacle to the ſpirit of God.

Curadh, a champion, a warriour. plur. *curàidhe*, & *curàidhbh.*

Curaídhe *na cràoibhe rùadh*, i. e. the heroes of the red branch, were a band of brave warriors in the ſervice of *concùbhar mac Neaſſa*, King of Ulſter, Said to have reigned before & after the birth of Chriſt. vid. *cùchulain* ſuprà.

Curaíghean, a can, a mug. a tankard. vid. *cuirin.*

Cura'ighean, Cheeſe-runner.

Cúram, a charge or command, care. *bíbdh a chùram ort*; let the charge of it be on you. *fear cùraim*, a man of charge.

Cúramach, careful, ſollicitous, buſy.

Cúramas, care, diligence.

Curata, couragious.

Curbiseach, an Addition.

Curcais, flags, or bull-ruſh.

Curcais, hair.

Curmac, or **Cormac**, ſurnamed *Muigh – theamhna*, Anceſtor of the mac Carthy's was King of Deſmond from the year 1124 after the death of his uncle *Thady* (elder brother of his father, from whom the *Mac Auliffes*) to the year 1138, when he was treacherouſly Killed, according to the annals of Iniſfallen, by *Dermod Sùgach O connor* Kerry, at the inſtigation of *Turlogh O Brien* younger brother of *concubhar O Brien na catharach* who was ſupreme King of all Munſter & Leinſter at the ſame time. in an old valuable manuſcript of the four Goſpels in Latin, Written in Iriſh Characters, firſt belonging to the Kings Library at Paris (where Pere Simon ignorantly Judged it written in the Saxon Character) but now to be ſeen in the Britiſh Muſæum at London, the following marginal remark in old Iriſh is found at the end of the Goſpel of S.Mathew, p.60. *is mòr in gnim cormac mac càrthaig do mharbhad O Thordealbach O Briain*; i. e. » the Killing of Cormac Mac-Carthy by » Turlogh O Brien is a very ſurprizing « act. at the end of the book appears the following Iriſh note. » *O'ràid do* » *Mael brígte O Mael-uanig* qui » ſcripſit hunc librum *in Ardmach* » *is an bliain ro marbad cormac* » *mac càrthaig Rí-Eaſcop Mùman.* » *a tàid ſeo ſiòs na Ríògra an Ereann* » *ſan aimsir ſo*; i. e. *Muirtcheartach mac Néil an Aliuch; Cu-ullad* » *mac concûbhair Ri Ullad;* » *Murcha ua mael. eachluind Ri midhe;* » *Diarmaid mac murcha Ri* » *Laigean: concúbhar O Briain Rig* « *Muman; Tordealbac O concubar* « *Rig conact. Giolla mac Liag-mac* » *Rugrígh a ccomorbus Patraig* i. e. » pray for *Mael-brigte ua Mael-uanig* who wrote this book at armagh in the year that *cormac Mac* « *carty* the Royal Biſhop of Munſter hath been killed. the following perſonages are Kings in Irland at this ſame time, i. e. *Mortogh mac Neil* King of *Ailiuch* or « Ulidia; *cú ulladh mac concubhair* King of Ulſter; *Morrogh ua* « *Maeleachlaim* King of Meath; » *Diarmuid mac Murcha* King of » Leinſter; Concúbhar O Brien King » of Munſter; *Torlogh O concubhair* King of Connaught, & *Giolla-mac-Liag mac Rugrigh*, Succeſſor of St. Patrick at Ardmahg. it is to be noted, that this writer had no other foundation for ſtiling Cormac *Royal Biſhop of Munſter* than becauſe he had repaired the Cathedral Church of Caſhel & two Churches at Liſmore, & was otherwiſe reputed a man of a pious & holy life which is the Character S. Bernard gives of him in his book *de vita S. Malachiæ*, according to Malachy's reports to him concerning Cormac, to whom he was Doctor & Director during his retreat at Liſmore after his dethronement by the faction of his brother Donogh. by virtue of theſe marginal remarks of the writer of that ineſtimable manuſcript, I have been enabled to furniſh the Keepers & Overſeers of the Britiſh Muſæum with a note, whereby the antiquity of that manuſcript is aſcertained, & fixt at the year 1138. this *Cormac mac Carthaig* was depoſed by his younger brother *Donogh* aſſiſted by *Turlogh O connor* K. of Connaught an. 1127. & ſhut up in a Monaſtery at Liſmore. but before the end of the ſame year, he was reſtored to the crown of Deſmond by *Concúbhar O Brien*, & *Donogh* was exiled to Connaught. vid. Annal. Inisfallen. ad an. 1127. this fact of *Cormac's* being reſtored by Concubhar O Brien is mentiond by S. Bernard *in vita Malachiæ* chap. 3. but the particular reaſon of *Maelbrìghtés* ſurpriſe at the act of *Turlough O Brien* towards *Cormac-mac-Carty*, was becauſe he was *Cormac's* ſon in law, & his Goſſip, beſides his having been bred up from his earlieſt days at *Cormac's* Court, according to the friendly cuſtom of the Irish Princes who often educated each others children for riveting mutual confidence & good harmony. the fact of theſe ſeverall ties of friendship between *Turlogh* & *Cormac*, is atteſted in the Annals of Inisfallen at the year 1138, where it is ſaid, that *Turlogh* was *Cliàmhain, Cairdios-Chrioſt*, & *Altrom* of *Cormac-mac-Carthy*. i. e. his ſon in law, his Goſſip, & his foſter-Child. the *Chronicon Scotorum* & the continuator of *Tighernach* attribute the fact to *Turlogh* alone, without any mention of *O Connor Kerry*: but the authors of the Annals of Inisfallen are more to be credited as they wrote in the very Center of Kerry.

Curn, a cup. vid. *Corn.*

Curr, a corner, an End. *gus an ccuirr eile don talamh*, unto the other end of the Earth, alſo a ſite or ſituation.

Curr, a pit.

Currach, a bog or fen. *Mòin* is Drier ground than what they call *currach.*

Currel, plain, manifeſt.

Currghala'n, a bucket.

Currtha, weary, tired, fatigued.

Cúrsa, a courſe or manner, a row, rank, or Order. *Ceithre cùrsa*, four courſes.

Cursachadh, a curſe or malediction. *do rad cursachad forrtha*, he curſed them.

Curson, a learned man.

Curstaba, a bucket.

Cursúir, a Courier or Meſſenger, alſo an attendant. Lat. *cursor. innsin rò foideaſtar Pilàit cursúir.* i. e. *giolla turuise fór ceann Josa gon Galilee.* then Pilate ſent a Meſſenger along with Jeſus to Gal lee.

Cusadh, a bending or inclining.

Cusal, courage.

Cusboír, an object: a mark to shoot at.

Cusmasc, diverſity.

Cusporachd, an objection. or argumentation from *cuspoir*, any object, that may be diſputed on.

Cuspòraidhe, an opponent.

Cuspòira'idhim, to object.

Cust, skin.

Custaire, a Tanner.

Custuim, ceremonies, cuſtoms.

Cutach, bob-tailed.

Cútal & *cùthal*, bashful. *cùil*, idem.

Cutalla'idhe, a companion, comrade, or partner.

Cuth, a head.

Cutha, rage, fury, fierceneſs, &c. *cuthach*, idem.

CUTHACH, furious, raging mad, *León cuthach*, a raging Lion.

CÚTHAILEACHD, baſhfulneſs.

CUTHARLA'N, an Onion: or an Earth-nut or pig-nut.

CUTH-BHA'RR, an helmet. vid. *cuithbheirt.*

CÚTH-BHARR, the Iriſh name of S.Cuthbert. it is rather *Cúbheartach*. vid. Chronic. Scot. & Tighernac. Annal.

CUTHDARÚN, a ſort of Montero or Monmouth cap.

REMARKS ON THE LETTER D.

T*He Letter* D *or* Duir, *which is ſo called from* Duir *the Oak-tree*, *is now the fourth Letter of the Iriſh Alphabet*, *& is ranked by our Grammarians among the* Crúadh-Conſoine *or hard conſonants*, *but by adding an* H, *or ſixing a full point above it*, *falls under the denomination of Light conſonants*, *called in Iriſh*, Conſoine Eád-troma. *In our old manuſcripts* D *&* T, *are written indifferently*, *as* Carad *or* Carat *a friend*, iád *or* iat, *them*, *&c. and this indifference is common alſo to the Greeks & Latins*, *as Gr.* oude *&* oute, *neque*, *&c. & Lat.* haud *&* haut, Reliquit *&* Reliquid, quodannis *&* quotannis, *&c. In the Greek language the third rank of the mute conſonants is* T, D, *&* Th, *the middle conſonant* D, *reſpectively correſponding to* T *&* Th. *Now'tis to be obſerved that in the Iriſh Language any word beginning with* T, *will in it's variations admit both* D *&* Th, *as* Tiárna *a Lord*, *Lat.* Tyrannus, *& Gr.* Tyrannos, *a* D'tiàrna, *their Lord*, mo Thiarna, *my Lord*, *& ſo on with every word whoſe initial Letter is* T. *the Iriſh* D *correſponds with the Gr.* Delta *& the Lat.* D. *as Ir.* Dia, *God*, *Gr. accuſat.* Dia, *&* Theos. *Lat.* Deus. *Ir.* Dearcadh, *to ſee*, *from* Dearc, *the Eye: Gr.* Derco, *to ſee. Ir.* Do *two*, *Gr. & Lat.* Duo. *Ir.* Dís *two perſons. Gr.* Dis, *Lat.* bis, *twice. Ir.* Déac *or* Deág *&* Deich, *ten*, *Gr.* Deca, *& Lat.* Decem. *the Iriſh* D *alſo agrees with the Gr.* Th, *or* Theta. *as. Ir.* Doras, *Angl-Sax.* Door, *Gr.* Thuras, *accuſat. plur. this Iriſh Letter agrees in like manner with the Hebrew* Daleth *or* Dh, *which by puting a full point over it*, *becomes a* D, (*vid. the General remarks on the Letter* B.) *Ir.* Dírig *or* Díric, *Lat. dirigo*, *to direct*, *Heb.* Derech, *via*, *iter*, *&* Darach, *direxit viam*, *tetendit. Ir.* Duille *&* Duilléog, *the page of a Book*, *Heb.* Deleth *folium*, *pagina Libri. The Iriſh language is induſtriouſly cenſured by ſome Critics for admitting a ſuperfluous* D *or* Dh *in the latter end of ſeverall words*, *but theſe Cenſurers ſhould conſider that this redundancy of the Letter* D *was formerly obſerved in the Latin*, *of which we have a remarkable inſtance left us in Fabr. Iſs. Antiq: Expl. p.* 427. Neve in publicod neve in privatod nevextrad Urbem de Senatuos Sententiad, *&c. And we find a near coincidence* *of that Redundancy in the Hebrew Language. for as in the infinitive mood of ſeverall Iriſh Verbs, ſuch as* fealladh, *to deceive, Lat.* fallere, Dearcadh *to ſee, Gr.* Derco, D *&* *it's aſpirate* D H *are not pronounced; thus in the Hebrew* Raah, *to ſee,* Leah, *to toil or labour, &c. the final Letter He or h, is not pronounced, but like the Iriſh* Dh, *becomes a mute or Quieſcent Letter. Many other exemples of redundancies both of conſonants & vowels, as alſo of barbarous forms of words in the old Latin tongue, may be produced from Signor Fabretti's collections of ancient Roman Inſcriptions, & other writings: & this barbarity of the Latin we may trace down to the time of the firſt Latin Poets, ſuch as Ennius & Nævius; nay even as far as Plautus, in whoſe time the Romans did not think themſelves entitled to be excluded out of the Number of the Barbarian Nations, ſince this Poet not only calls Nævius* Poeta Barbarus, *but alſo ſays of himſelf, on occaſion of his verſion of a piece of Greek into Latin,* M. Atticus *(for that was his name, Plautus being only a nick-name)* vertit barbaré. *whence it appears, that Feſtus Pompeius was well founded in ſaying, that anciently all nations, excepting the Græcians, were called Barbarians. But the proud Greeks ſhould in gratitude have excepted the Phænicians, from whom they had received the knowledge of letters, & the Ægyptians, to whom they owed their Theology & Mythology. And indeed the Latin may juſtly be looked upon as a mere Barbarian language, when it was written in ſuch a ſtile as appears in the few following lines.* « Quom ea res conſoleretur, iovſiſent cenſuere homines Plous V. oinvorſei virei, atque mulieres ſacra nequiſquam feciſſe velet, neve inter ibei virei Plous duobus, mulieribus Plous tribus adeſſe velent, niſi de P. R. Urbani, Senatuoſque Sententiad utei ſuprà ſcriptum eſt Haice utei in conventionid ex deicatis ne minus trinum noundinum Senatuoſque, &c. *Fabr. ibid. pag.* 427. *theſe two ſamples of the old Latin are enough to demonſtrate, that the language of the primitive Romans, much famed as they have been, was at leaſt as much charged with redundant conſonants at the end of words, as the Iriſh is thought to be: and if thoſe, who cenſure it for ſuch redundancies of conſonants did but look back & conſider the kind of Jargon their Anceſtors ſpoke & wrote about four or five hundred years ſince, & even to the end of Queen Elizabeth's Reign, they could not but acknowledge it to be much a more uncouth & rude language than the Iriſh ever hath been. It is a well known fact, that the ſons or Grandſons of the Chiefs & Leaders of thoſe Engliſh, who adventured into Ireland on the expedition in favour of the King of Leinſter, & made ſettlements there under the protection of that Prince, became ſo diſguſted with their own native language, that they utterly abandoned & forgot it, & ſpoke no other than the Iriſh; inſomuch that the Engliſh Government judged it neceſſary to order an act of Parliament, whereby the Engliſh who ſettled in Ireland, were ſtrictly forbidden the uſe of the Iriſh language under certain penalties.*

To all which J ſhall add, that thoſe Cenſurers of the Iriſh language for a pretended redundancy of conſonants, betray their want of knowledge concerning the true marks of the perfection & antiquity of languages, of which marks the moſt eſſential is the preſervation of radical letters, *which are properly the conſonants. And in this very point the learned Mr. Lhuyd gives the Iriſh the preference of perfection before all the other dialects of the Celtic tongue, as may be ſeen in his Archæologia pag. 23. col. 1. but it is moreover to be obſerved, that in reality there are no redundant or ſuperfluous conſonants in the words of the Iriſh language, though there are ſome, that are not properly radicals, originally belonging to the frame of the words they are found in. of theſe non-radicals there are two ſorts; the one conſiſting of conſonants that are merely adventitious, of wich there has been a good deal ſaid in the Remarks on the Letter A; J mean thoſe conſonants that are thrown in between two vowels belonging to two different ſyllables. But as thoſe adventitious conſonants have the ſanction not only of antiquity, but alſo of examples in Greek & Latin, &, J dare ſay, in moſt other ancient languages, they are not to be counted ſuperfluous; eſpecially as they are of particular uſe in eaſing the voyce by preventing a diſagreable* hiatus. *an other kind of adventitious conſonants is frequently found at the beginning of words, particularly when thoſe words have a reference to perſons or things; as in the words* a n'dòirne, *their fiſts,* ár n'dòchas *our hope,* a g'cinn *their heads; where the conſonants (n) & (g) are naturally foreign to the words they are prefixt to, though the nature of the language abſolutely requires their being prefixed in ſuch circumſtances. but the other ſort of conſonants which are not properly radicals, are yet neither adventitious nor foreign to the nature of the words, but do rather neceſſarily ariſe from the inflections of nouns and verbs, & therefore cannot be redundant. Nor do thoſe non-radical conſonants clog the language or render it diſagreable in its uſe; inaſmuch as they are either mollified, or renderd entirely mute or quieſcent by the aſpirate (h) excepting only the conſonant brought in as an initial, which is always pronounced; but then it eclipſes the radical conſonant, to which it is prefixed, ſo that the word is pronounced, as if that radical had no exiſtence, though all radical initials are Religiouſly preſerved in the writing, for the ſake of preſerving the original ſtructure & propriety of the language: a method which that candid & Learned Welſh-man Mr. Lhuyd highly commends, & ſhews the abuſes which the non-obſervance of it by the Welſh writers has occaſioned in their language. vid. Archæol. pag. 23. col. 1,* D'A', unto her, or his, unto their, ex. *tug ſí d'á fear é*, she gave it unto her husband, *da chara fein*, to his own friend. *d'à naimhdibh*, to their foes; where note that *D'à*, is a contraction of *Do a*, as *d'à fear* is properly *do a fear*, *dà Chara*, is *do a chara*, *da naimhdibh*, is *dò a Naimhdibh*, vid. *a*, his, her, their.

D'A', of or from his, hers, or their. *d'à chois* from off his foot, properly *Do a chois*, de pede, *dà creideamhuin*, of her reputation, &c.

DA', or *dò*, two, *dà bhliàghain deàg*, twelve years.

DA', if, *da ndàoruidh àr ccogús ſinn*, if our conſcience condemns us.

DA', is ſometimes the ſign of a participle, as *Dà iàradh*, asking, beſeeching.

DA', as, *dà chois*, (going) on foot.

DA, good, ſometimes written *Dagh*, & *Deagh* (vid. *Dia*. God) *Da-bhàr*, a good or hopeful ſon.

DABHACH, a tub or large veſſel, a vat, particularly uſed in brewing. pronounced *dowch*, for *abh* & *obh*, & very often *ogh*, are pronounced like ow in English in the beginning & middle of words.

DABHAR, & *Dobhar-shoidheach*, a bucket, a pitcher.

DADADH, a jot, a whit, a trifle, ſomewhat. *níl a dadadh*, not a jot. it is pronounced *Dadamh*.

DA'E, a man, a perſon.

DA'E or *Dùa*, a high ditch or wall.

DA'E, a houſe. *Riógh-dhàe*, a Palace.

DA'E, a hand. *rò shìn a dhàe*, he ſtretched forth his hand.

DA'-FHOGHAR, i. e. two vowels joined in one ſyllable, a diphthong. plur. *Dà-ſhogharuig*, & *Dà-ſhogharacha*.

DA'GH, good. *dà* & *deàgh* idem.

DA'GHAR, wind.

DAGHBHRAT, the ancient name of the place now called *Ardſinàn* ſituate on the banks of the River ſure.

DA'IBHLIA'G, potius *Dàimh-liàg*, a church. *fri huillin an Daimhliàg*, on the pinnacles of the church.

DAICE, of or belonging to a tribe, &c.

DAID, a father. *mo dhaid*, my Father. wel. *Dad*, hence the English *Dada*. its diminutive is *Daidin*. Arm. *Tat*. cor. *Tad* & *Taz*. Rhæt. *Bab*. & Turc. *Baba*.

DAIDHBHIR, poor, or more properly, not rich; it's oppoſite is *Saidhbhir*, rich, abounding: *Saidhbhir acus daidhbhir don chré*, rich & poor belong to the Earth, i. e. by death. this word *daidhbhir* is but the negative of *Saidhbhir*, and is formed by a violent contraction of *do-shaidhbhir* or *di-shaidhbhir*, compounded of *Do* or *Di* ſignifying *not* or *un* & *ſaidhbhir* rich. here it is to be noted, that our Grammarians reckon ten negative particles in the Irish language; which are *neamh*, *an*, *amh*, *ead*, *eag*, *eas*, *di*, *do*, *in* or *ing*, *mi*. all theſe negatives enter as *prefixes* into compound words, wherein they frequently occaſion a ſuppreſſion of the initial radicals of the words they are prefixed to; as it happens in many of the words ſubjoined to the prepoſition *Comh*.

D'AÌF, drink, *rò ól a dhaiſ*, he quaffed his drink.

DAIGH & *Doighe*, hope, confidence; ex. *biod dó dhaigh uile ſan Tiarna*, Let all your hope be in the Lord.

DAIGH, fire.

DAIGHBHIORASG, fewel.

DAIGHCHINNMHIOL, Enameling.

DAÌGHEADH, a giving or delivering.

DA'IGHIM, to give. Lat. *do*, *dare*.

DAIGHEADH, quaſi *Dagh-eadh* or *aga*, a good time or opportunity. alſo great odds.

DAIGHNÍGHIM, to eſtablish.

DA'IL, a decree, an Ordinance.

DAIL, delay, reſpite.

DA'IL, a share or portion. *Dàil* alſo means the ſame thing in the Gothic. vid. Gloſſar. Gothic.

DA'IL, a particular or ſeparate tribe as *Dàl-cais* the Race of *cormac caſs*, *Dàl-arraidhe*, *Dàl-fiatach*, &c.

DA'IL, deſire, willingneſs.

DA'IL, a meeting, *mor-dàil*, an aſſembly, or convention, *Dàil chatha*, a pitched battle.

DA'ILEADH, tradition.

DA'ILEIN, a ſcoff.

DA'ÍLIM, to give, to deliver hence *Athair Dàla*, he that gives in marriage; alſo to afford to render, &c. *athair Dàla*, the Bridegroom's man.

DAILTHE, dealt, parted, or divided.

DAILTÌN, the diminutive of *Dalta*, a Jackanapes, an impertinent inſignificant fellow, puppy.

DAILTÌNEAS or *Dailtineacht*, ſcurrility, impertinence.

DAIMH, kindred, conſanguinity; alſo a gang, or company.

DAIMH, rectiús *Domh* a houſe, Lat. *Domus*. hence *Daimhliag* any church, made of ſtone work.

DAIMH, aſſent, free will. *dom dhaimh*, with my aſſent, voluntarily.

DA'IMH, a Poet, a learned writer. Gr. *Daemon* a learned or knowing man, coming from *Daio*, ſcio, which as well as the Hebrw *Deah* ſcientia, ſeems to correſpond with the Irish adjective *Deagh* good, as *Deagh-dhuine* a good man. plur. *Dàmha* & *Dàimhe*, Poets.

DAÍMHEACH, a Companion, or Aſſociate.

DA'IMH-ÉADAN, a Frontiſpiece.

DAIMH FHEÒIL, beef. litterally the fleſh of oxen.

DAIMHIACH, potent in Relations.

DA'IMH-LIA'G, a church. *Daimhliag ciaràn*, the Cathedral church of S. Ciaran at Clon-mac-Nois.

DAIMSIN, a Damſon plum.

D'AIN, & *Dàna*, the gen: of *dàn* a poem. ex. *gné dàna*, a kind of poem. *fear dàin*, a Poet.

DAINGEAN, ſure, faſt, cloſe, ſecure, ſometimes written *Daingion*.

DAINGEAN, a fortification, fort or tower. *Daingean*, the Town of Dingle in the moſt weſtern part of Ireland, in the County of Kerry.

DAINGEAN & *Daingin*, an aſſurance, a contract.

DAINGNEACHD, a bulwark, a faſtneſs.

DAINGNÍGHIM, to faſten, to confirm, to eſtablish. *Daingnighim mo Chùnradh ribhſe*, J eſtablish my covenant with you. *do dhaingnigh mé an Duine ro bí a bponc an bhàis ionna Chreidiomh*, J confirmed the dying man in his faith. *do dhaingnigh ſé na Cathracha*, he fortified the cities.

DAIR, the oak-tree. Brit. Dár.

DAIRBH, a kind of worm, ſome think the black worm.

DAIRBHRE, an Oak: alſo a Nurſery or grove of Oak-trees Latin. *Quercetum.*

DAÍRE, the proper name of ſeveral ancient Kings of Ireland, correſponding perfectly with *Darius.*

DAIRE, the genit of *Dair*, an Oak tree: alſo a wood.

DA'IREADH, *Bo ar Dàireadh*, a cow that is a bulling.

DAIRT, a clod.

DAIRT, a young cow or heifer.

DAIRTEACH, full of clods.

DAISGIN, a writing desk.

DAITE, coloured.

DAITEA'N, for *Daideàn*, a foſter-father.

DAITH, qnick, nimble, active, ſupple. *Daithi*, idem. hence *Dàithi* or *Dàithìghe*, the name of ſeveral perſons. as *Daithi mac Fiàchra*, &c.

DAITHE, revenge.

DAITHEAGHADH, Revenge.

DAITHEA'MHAIL, likely, comely, handſome. *dathamhail*, idem; litterally, well coloured.

DAITHEA'MHLACHD: comelineſs.

D'AITHEASC, eloquence, a ſpeech, or remontrance.

D'AITHEASC, unanimouſly, with one accord. *ró gheall siad dathasg*, they unanimouſly agreed & promiſed.

DAITHÉOIR, an Avenger.

DAITHI, vid. *Daith.*

D'AITHLE, i.e. *do aithle*, after; vid. *Aithle.*

DAITHNID, ſorry, bad for. *as daithnid damh a bhàs*, Jam ſorry for his death; it is bad for me he dyed.

DA'L, a diviſion, portion, or lot. alſo a particular tribe of people, together with the country or Region belonging to ſuch a tribe. hence.

DA'L-ARAIDHE, a large territory in *Ulſter* comprehending the S. & S. E. parts of the County of *Antrim*, & the greateſt parts of the C. of *Down.* it derived its name from *Fiacha-araidhe* of the Rudrician Race King of Ulſter towards the Middle of the third century. from him deſcended the *Mac-a-Bhàirds*, English *Ward*, & the *O Dubhagàins*, English *Dugan.* vid. Ogyg. p. 327.

DA'L-FIATACH, another large territory in *Ulſter*, ſo called from *Fiatach-Finn*, King of Meath ſoon after the begining of the third century (Ogyg. p. 301.) whoſe poſterity ſettled in that territory.

DA'L-CCAIS, the tribe or Race of CORMAC CAIS, King of *Leathmogh*, i. e. of Munſter & Leinſter in the third century, from whom deſcended the O Briens, the Macnamaras, the Mac-Mahons of Thomond, &c.

DAL RIADA, a large territory in *Ulſter*, poſſeſſed by a tribe, which were diſtinguished by the ſame name, & of whom the *Dàl-Riadàs*, or *Dal-Rheudins*, as Bede calls them, of Albany or Scotland, were only a detachment or party, which ſettled Amongſt the Picts of *Albania* or North-Brittain under the conduct of *Fergus*, a young Prince of the Irish Dalriadian family in the year 503. according to the Annals of Tighernach. vid. Mémoire de Mr. de C. Journal des Savans. an. 1764.

DA'LA, a Relation, or Hiſtorical fact. *Seanchaſdàla*, genealogical Relations.

DA'LA, News: alſo meetings, conventions, Aſſemblies.

DA'LA, as to, as for, *dùla na Muímhneach*, as to the Momonians. *Dùla an chatha*, concerning or as to what regards the battle. alſo like unto, *do rinne ſé dàla càch*, he acted like the reſt.

DA'LA, an Oath.

DA'LA, *Slighe Dàla*, a place near Boiris of Oſſery in the Queen's County. *Cnoc na Dula*, a hill in Kintire, where meetings where anciently held.

DA'LA, *O Dùla*, a family name very reſpectable in Ireland; whereof there are ſeveral ſepts deſcended from different ſtocks. viz the *O Daly's* of Munſter, who ſprung from the third ſon of *Ængus* King of Cashel, who was baptized by S. Patrick. the *O Daly's* of Ulſter, of whoſe branch there were ſeverall Kings of Meath, & who are of the ſame ſtock with the *O Donels* of Tirconnell: of theſe O Daly's of Ulſter the *O Daly's* of Connaught are a branch, who, according to Mr. Harris (vol. 2. pag. 50.) were co-partners with the *O Kelly's* in the large diſtrict of *Hy-Màine*. the late & preſent *O Daly's*, celebrated Oracles of the Irish & English Laws, are the Chiefs of this Conacian Branch of the great *O Dalys* of Ulſter, the direct poſterity of *Conal Golban* ſon of *Nial Naoighialach* King of Meath in the 4th century. and the O Dalys of Meath of the poſterity of *Nial Naoighialach*, by his ſon *Maine*. vid. Ogyg. p. 401.

DA'LAIGHIM, to aſſign, or appoint.

DALA'N DÉ, a butter-fly.

DALA'N, a great bulk.

DALLA'N CLOICHE, any great or large ſtone, whereof many were erected by the old Irish throughout all Ireland as monuments of ſome remarkable atchievements with inſcriptions on the ſame to explain the facts; all written moſtly in their *Oghams* or occult manner of writing; not unlike the Ægyptian Hieroglyphics, which were in like manner inſcribed on large ſtones, on Obelisks or Pyramids, & which, could be explained by none but their Prieſts, as the Irish *Oghams* were by none but ſworn Antiquaries, or perhaps their Druidish Prieſts.

DALBH, a lie, an untruth or falſhood.

DALBHDHA, Sorcery.

DALL, blind, puzzled.

DALLADH & *dallaim*, to blind, to blind-fold, or puzzle.

DALL-ÍNTINNEACH, dull-witted, foolish, heavy.

DALLÓG, a leech.

DALTÁ & *Daltàn*, a foſter-child, a Diſciple.

DA'LTACH, betrothed.

DAMA'ISTE, damage, detriment, harm.

DAMANTA, condemned, damned.

DAMH, an Ox. Lat. *dama*, a buck. *Damh allta*, a wild Bull, a Buffalo; fiadh-dhamh, a Buck, or Stag.

DAMH, the dative caſe, unto me. i. e. *do am*.

DAMHADH, permiſſion, liberty.

DAMHADH & *Damhaim*, to permit, ſuffer, or allow.

DAMHA'N, an Ox, or bull.

DAMHA'N *Alla*, a Spider. potius *Dubhàn alla*.

DAMHAS, dancing.

DAMHDHATHAR, i. e. *do ſhuilngeadar*, they forbare.

DAMHLA'N, an Ox-ſtall, or a place for Oxen to ſtand in.

DAMHNA, the Matter out of which any thing is or may be formed: when ſpoken of a Prince, *as Riogh-dhamhna*, it ſignified a fit Succeſſor or preſumptive Heir of the crown among the Iriſh: which generally was the Right of the *Thaniſt* or Eldeſt Prince of the family. a modern able writer thinks *Riógh-damhna* means *King-Elect*; in which he miſtakes the ſenſe of his author O Flaherty, who poſitively affirms that the preſumptive ſucceſſor was the *Tànaiſte*, & that every one of the reſt of the family that may be fit Candidates for the ſucceſſion were called *Riogh-damhna*, which he explains by *Regia materies apta ad recipiendum regiam formam ſuæ familiæ*. Ogyg. p. 58. the Thaniſt, i. e. the next in age & merit to the reigning Prince; being one of his neareſt Kinſmen of the ſame name & blood, was generally looked upon as the future ſucceſſour, agreable to the Taniſtic Cuſtom. but as to a formal Election in favour of any Prince before the demiſe of the actual Sovereign, not one inſtance of ſuch a meaſure appears throughout the whole courſe of our old Annals.

DAMHNADH, a band, or tye.

DAMH-NARTAIDHE, a Bullock.

DA'MH-OIDE, a Doctor or teacher.

DAMHPUPA, a School maſter.

DAMHSA, dancing: *re damhsàighibh*, with dances.

DAMHSAÌGHIM, to dance.

DAMHSOÌR, a dancer.

DAMHTHA, & *Dàmhamhail*, a ſtudent.

DAMNÚIGHIM, & *Damuint*, to damn, to condemn. *noc Damnuigheas*, who condemneſt. *daimnéochuid ſiàd*, they ſhall condemn.

DAN, work.

DA'N, fate, deſtiny. *do bhi ſé a n'dàn damh*, twas my fate, &c.

DA'N, a Poem, &c. *an dànſo*, this ſong.

DA'NA, bold, impetuous; hence the old Celtic name of the *Danube*, which is *Dan-ou*, the bold impetuous river. *Obha* or *Obhuin* pronounced *oua* & *ovuin* in the Iriſh Celtic, ſignifies a river. *Amhuin* is an other Iriſh celtic word for a river. Lat. *amnis*.

DA'NA, impudent, preſumptuous.

DAN-ARGID, money worth; goods.

DA'NA LOINGIOS, a fleet or ſquadron.

DA'NACHD, boldneſs, preſumption; alſo, confidence: *a tà dànachd, nò dànaigheachd agam air*, J can make free with him.

DA'NAÍGHIM, to dare, to adventure.

DANAIR, a ſtranger, a foreigner: properly a Dane. *Danſhir*, Danes.

DANAT, a Nurſe.

DA'NDHA, fatal.

DANT, a morſel, portion, or share.

DAÓCH, & *Dachóg*, a periwinkle, or ſea-ſnail.

DAÓCHALL, a bit or morſel.

DAÔI, a man.

DAÒIL, a Leech.

DAÔINE, men, mankind: the plur. of *Duine*. *Daóine gaoil*, Relations. *D'aoincheap*, Relations, thoſe of the ſame ſtock.

D'AÒIN-CHINÉAL, of one & the ſame family.

DAÒINEACH, populous.

DAÒIR-FHINE, a ſubjected people, ſubjects.

DAÒIR-GHIOLLA, a ſlave.

DAÓIR-MHEASDA: *luchd Daóir-mheaſda*, task-maſters.

DAÓIRSE & *Dáoirſeachd*, dearth, ſcarcity.

DAÓIRSE, captivity. *a n'daóirſe*, in bondage.

DAÓIRSIN, captivity, bondage.

DAÓL, a bug, a chafer.

DAÒMHAISIM, to ruin, or demolish.

DAÒN, to raiſe up, alſo to aſcend.

DAÒNA, human, *an cine daóna*, Man-kind. *daonda*, idem.

DAONACHD, civility, hoſpitality; alſo humanity. *Diadhacht agus Daonachd*, Divinity & humanity.

DAÓNCHON, the Moral of a fable.

DAÒNFHUIL, kin, allied, related.

DAÓNGHAÒIDHILE, Moral Philoſophy.

DAÒNACHD, vid. *Daónachd*.

DAÒNNACHDACH, civil, liberal, humane.

DAÒNTORRAIGHTHEAS, of the ſame birth.

DAÓR, guilty, condemned, captive.

DAÒR, dear, precions, coſtly.

DAÒRAIM, to condemn, to convict.

DAÓRARA, a ſlave.

DAOR-ARRA, dear goods, dear ware.

DAÓR-BHODACH, a ſlave.

DAORÓGLA'CH, a ſlave.

DAÓRTHA, condemned, convicted.

DAÓSGARSLUA'GH, the loweſt rank of Men, the Plebeians.

DAÓTHAIN, a ſufficiency. *d'uàigh ſé a dhaothain*, he eat a ſufficiency.

DAR, by, or through, upon: *dar anum Pharaoh*, by the Life of Pharaoh. Lat. *per*.

D'AR, whoſe, whereof. *neach d'àr bhainm Eógan*, a certain Man whoſe name was Owen, i. e. *neach dó ar budh ainm*, &c.

DA'R, unto our, *d'àr ccloinn ſein*, i. e. *do àr ccloinn ſéin*, to our own children.

DAR, *dar líom*, J think, in my opinion, *dar leó*, in their opinion.

DARA, the ſecond; *an dara là*, the ſecond day. *darna* the ſame, vulgarly ſaid.

DA'RAB, whoſe, vid. *Dar*.

DARABHAL, an Oak-apple: galls.

DARACH *derg* & *Daróg*, an Oak. wel. *Deru*, Arm. *Daro*. genit. *Daruigh*.

DARAIRGNÉGHEADH, thought.

DARAIRGNÉGHIM, to think.

DARAS, a home, a dwelling. vid. *Aràs*.

DARB, a Worm, a reptile.

DAREH, a coach or chariot.

DARCAIN, a maſt or acorn; *ag darcanadh*, gathering Acorns.

DARCHUIGHE (*mac-Darchùighe*) a familyname in Connaught of the ſame ſtock with the O Connors & O Rourks, and whoſe ancient Eſtate was the large territory called *Cineal luachàin* in the County of Leitrim. N. B. This Iriſh name *Darchùighe* is pronounced *Darchuy*, almoſt the ſame in ſound as *Darcy*.

DARDAL, bad weather, ſevere time. Pl. ex. F.

DARN, a ſchool. Pl.

DARN, a ſchool. Pl.

DARRIÓGHA, above or beyond Kings.

DART, to bull a cow, *gur dhairt Boin*; that the cow was bulled.

DARTA'N, a herd or Drove, Lat. *Armentum*. *Dartàn Bo*, a herd of Kine.

DARTRA'IDHE, in the County of Roſcommon, the Country of the *O Fins*, the *Mac-Flanchas*, & a tribe of the *O Carrols*.

DA'SACHD, fierceneſs, boldneſs.

DA'SACHDACH, comparat. *Dàſachdàighe*. preſumptuous, aſſuming, impertinent.

DATA, pleaſant, handſome, agreable.

DATAN, a foſter father.

DATH, colour. *dath breige*, a diſguiſe, a falſe ſhew, a baſtard dye, *datha eagſamhla*, various colours.

DATHADH, dying, a tincture.

DATHADH, a preſent, or favour.

DAIHADÓIR, a Dyer.

DATHAIM, to die, to colour.

DAIHAMHLACHD, honour, reſpect, decency; alſo comelineſs.

DATHAMHAS, decent.

DATHAMHAIL, pleaſant.

DATH-CHLÚDHACH, parti-coloured.

DATHNAID, a foſter-mother.

DATHÚGHADH, a dying, or colouring.

DATHÚGHADH & *Dathaim*, to dye or colour. *ar na dathùghadh dearg*, dyed red.

D E

DE, whence, from whence, alſo thereof, i. e. *do é*, of it.

DÉ, the genitive caſe of *Dià*, *God* vid. *Dia*.

DÉ, the genit. of *Dia*, a Day; vid. *Dia*.

DEABHADH, haſte, ſpeed. *déindeabha*, make haſte.

DEABHADH, *Deabhaidh*, & *Deibheadh*, a skirmish, a battle or encounter. pl. *Deabhthaibh*, and *Deibhthe*. Angl-Saxon. *Debate*.

DEABHAIM, to haſten, alſo to battle, encounter or skirmish.

DEABHLACH & *Deabhthach*, contentious, litigious.

DEACAIR, ſtrange, wonderful.

DEACAIR & *deaclach*, hard, difficult. *deacair lé deanamh*, hard to be done.

DEACCA'NACH, a Dean.

DEACH, better, *ba deach*, i. e. *ba feàrr*. this ſeems to be the comparative degree of the word *Da* or *Dagh*, good.

DEACHADH, to go to, to reach. *go ndeachadh mé*, that J may go.

DEACHAIR, *dealúghadh*, a ſeparating.

DEACHAIR, to follow.

DEACHAIR, brightneſs. alſo bright, gliſtering.

DEACHDADH, a law.

DEACHMHADH, the tenth; alſo tythe.

DEACHMHÚGHADH, a tything.

DEACHNAMHA'R, a Decade; alſo the number ten. *deichniùr*, idem.

DEACMHORADH, courteſy, affability.

DEACHRA, ſeparated.

DEACHRADH, anger, indignation.

DÉACHT, Divinity, Godhead *ni chreidſead in ſir-Déacht na Trionoide ſire,* non credebant in veram Deitatem, &c.

DEACHTA, Dictates, doctrine or inſtruction.

DEACHTAIM, to teach, or inſtruct, to ſuggeſt or dictate, alſo to order or enact. alſo to debate.

DEACHTAIGHTHE, taught, inſtructed.

DEACHTOÍR, a Dictator, a teacher.

DEACLACH, hard, difficult.

DEACMAIC, difficult, hard.

DEACMAING, ſtrange, miraculous.

DEACRA, more hard or difficult, the comparat. of *Deacair.*

DEACRACHD, difficulty, hardſhip.

DÉAD, or *déat*, a tooth, ſometimes put for the jaw. Lat. *dens* dentis. ſometimes it implies Ivory, ex. *gona Branaibh Déad*, with Ivory men, ſpeaking of Cheſs game.

DÉAD, meet, proper, decent, becoming. *mar as déad*, as is meet, alſo kind for, or hereditary. *Budh déad doíbh ſirachtais do dheùnamh,* it was kind for them to do brave actions.

DÉADHACHD, godlineſs, religion.

DEADHAIL, a releaſing.

DEADHBHAL, wretched, woeful.

DEADHMANN, a Moth.

DEADHOIL or *Deàghuil*, the ſeparation of Night & day, the dawn of Day. *Deàdhoil na Maidhne.*

DEADLA, bold, confident.

DEADLAS, confidence.

DEAFHOGHARACH, a Diphthong.

DEAGA'NACH, a Dean. Lat. *Decanus.*

DEA'GH (O DEAGH) the name of a family of the Dalcaſſian ſtock, whoſe ancient Eſtate was the territory called *cineal ſearmaic*, otherwiſe *Criòcha uachtaracha* in Thomond.

DEAGH, *Dagh* or *Da*, in the beginning of compound words. ſignifies well, good, fair, as *Deagh àras*, a good houſe. *Deagh-labhartha*, well ſpoken. *deagh-chreidmheach*, faithful.

DEAGHAIR, ſwift or Nimble.

DEAGHALTAIM, to recall.

DEA'GHARSGAR, a Chronicler, antiquary.

DÉAGHANACH or *Déighinioch*, late, laſt. *go deàghnach*, lately. *ſan mbliàghain déaghnach*, in the laſt year.

DEAGHBÉAS, civility.

DEAGH-BHLASTA, toothſome, dainty, well reliſhed.

DEAGH-BHOLACH, ſweet ſcented.

DEAGH-BHOLTAN, a ſweet ſmell, fragrancy, odour.

DEAGH-FHOCLACH, fair ſpoken.

DEAGHLA, ſalutation.

DEAGH-LABHARTHA, converſant, well ſpoken, eloquent. *Deagh-labhrach*, idem.

DEAGH-LABHARTHACH, an Orator.

DEAGH-MHAISEACH, comely, handſome, beautiful.

DEAGH-MHAISÍGHIM, to adorn.

DEAGH-MHAISÍUGHADH, an ornament.

DEAGH-MHEISNEACH, confident. hearty. *deagh-mheisneamhuil*, idem.

DEAGHNACH, the laſt.

DEAGHNAD, froſt.

DEAGH-OIDEASACH, diſcreet.

DEAGH ÓRDIUGHTHE, prudent, provident, well ordered or regulated.

DEAGHRA'IDHIM, to love ſincerely.

DEAGH-THOIL, Benevolence.

DEAGH-THEISD, a good report: a fair character, alſo good News.

DEAGH-THOILEACH, favourable, friendly, bearing good will.

DEAGH-UA'IR, an opportunity. alſo an acceptable time, or favourable juncture.

D'EAGLA GO, for fear that; leſt that.

DEAITH, wind.

DEAITHEACH, windy.

DEALA, kindred, friendship.

DEALA, a refuſing or denial.

DEALA, a cow's udder.

DEA'LACHD, a divorce, or ſeparation.

DEALA'N, a coal.

DEALA'N DÉ, a butterfly.

DEALBH, & *Deilbh*, the countenance, face or figure of man, or beaſt, wel. *Delu* & *Deluad*.

DEALBH, poor, miſerable; *duine dealbh*, an indigent man.

DEALBH, an image, a ſtatue. *dealbh-muire*, the Image of the bleſſed Virgin mary. *dealbh an bhàis*, the image or picture of death.

DEALBHACH, reſembling. hence *Tordhealbach* the proper name of ſeverall great perſonages of the old Irish, ſignifying a perſon who reſembles *Thor*, the German name of Jupiter.

DEALBHA, a framing or fashioning.

DEALBHADA'N, a mould.

DEALBHNA, the name of ſeveral territories of Ireland, in different Provinces, ſo called from *Lùig-Dealbhàodh*, a Prince of the Dalcaſſian Race in the fourth century, whoſe poſterity ſettled in them territories. they were ſeven in number according to our Topographers. *Dealbhna-mór* the Lordship of *O Finallan* diſpoſſeſſed by *Hugo de Lacy* towards the end of the twelfth century, who granted the ſame to *Gilbert de Nugent*, whoſe poſterity became Barons of *Dealbhna*, English, *Delvin*; & afterwards Earls of Weſt-meath. 2. DEALBHNA-BEG, ſituate alſo in Weſt-meath, the Eſtate of *O Mael-challain*. 3. *Dealbhna eathra*, now in the King's County, the Eſtate of the *O Coghlans*. 4. *Dealbhna-tean moy* ſomewhere, in Meath, otherwiſe called *Dealbhna-iàrthar*, the Eſtate of *O-Scoluigh*. 5. *Dealbhna nuadhat* now of the County of Roſcommon, of whoſe proprietors J find no mention. 6. *Dealbhna-cùilfeabhair*, & 7. *Dealbhna feadh*, both in Conaught, the latter to the weſt of Galway, between the two lakes of Lough-Curb, & Lough-Lurgan.

DEALBHTHACH, pleaſant.

DEALBHTHÒIR, a ſtatuary.

Dealbhthoìreacht, Delineation, &c.

Dealbhús; miſery, poverty. *nìl aco acht an dealbhùs*, they have nothing but miſery.

Dealg, a thorn, a skewer, a bodkin.

Dealgach, sharp pointed, prickly, ſtinging.

Dealgnaidhe, unjuſt, unlawful; alſo a Rebel, or outlaw.

Dealradh, brightneſs, ſplendour.

Dealradhach, bright, shining. alſo likely, like to.

Dealraìdhim, to shine, to grow bright.

Dealúighim, to part, to ſeparate. alſo to depart to quit or go away. *do dhéaluigh ſé* riu, he departed from them. *dealócha mé iad*, J will ſeparate or divorce them. this verb hath both an active & paſſive ſignification. the old greek verb *dielein* is of the ſame origin, which ſignifies dividere, ſeparare.

Déaluighte, divorced, parted, ſeparated. *Bille déaluighthe*, a bill of divorce.

Deamal, a Demon, or evil ſpirit.

Deamon or *Deamhon*, an Evil Spirit. Gr. *Daimon* & Lat. *Dæmon*.

Deamh, want, lack.

Deamharrúin, a Myſtery.

Deamhra, vid. *Diomhair*.

Dean, *no Deann*, colour.

Deanachdach, vehement, grievous. *go déanachdach*, bitterly.

Déanad & *Déanamh*, an action, or deed. *dod dheànamhso*, of thy making.

Dea'nam, to do, to act, to work, to make.

Dea'nam, come away, go on. Agedum. *teànam*, idem.

Dea'nas, a ſpace, a while.

Dea'nchoire, a chaldron.

Dea'nchlòdhach, of changeable colours.

Dea'nmha: *luchd Deànmha maith*, doers of good.

Dea'nmhadh, an effect.

Dea'nmhas, an effect.

Deann, colour, figure, &c.

Deannam, to colour.

Dea'ntús & gen *deàntùise*, rhyming, poetry. *lucht deàntùise*, rhymers, poetaſters.

Dear, a Daughter.

Dear, a denial, a refuſal, &c.

Dear, greàt, large, prodigious.

Dea'r, *no Deùr*, or *Deór*, drops or tears. *tobar Deàr*, a fountain of tears. this word is wrote indifferently with a, o, & u, shews that theſe three vowels were written indifferently for each other.

Deara, remark or notice, this word ſeems to be an Auxiliary, & is ſo added to ſeveral verbs. as, *tabhair fà deara*, remark or take notice. *tug ſé fa deara fortha*, he commanded or obliged them. *do bheàr fà deara*, J will cauſe, or bring to paſs. alſo J shall take notice.

Dea'radh sé, he would ſay. vid. *Deirim*.

Dearaointeach, deſpairing.

Dearbairde, ſigns or tokens: *tàinig tràth Dearbairde oile chuca, agus nír chreid síad.* the times of ſigns appeared to them, yet they believed not.

Dearbh, ſure, certain, true. *go dearbh*, truly, indeed.

Dearbh, peculiar, particular.

Dearbh, i. e. *cuinnéog, no Ballàn*, a churn, a madder or milking-pail.

pail. *mh'ósa re h'ó na Deirbhe : is O nà deirbhe ris an grìan*, i. e. *mo chlùas re cluás na cuinnéoige : is clùas na cuinnéoige ris an ghriàn.* vid. *Agallamh na Noinbhideadh.*

DEARBHADH, & *dearbhachd*, experience, trial.

DEARBHADH & *dearbhaim*, to try or experience. to prove. *do dhearbh ſé íad*, he proved them. alſo to avouch, to aver, or aſſert.

DEARBHARAISC, a proverb.

DEARBHART, a touch-ſtone.

DEARBHANN, a Maxim, an Axiom.

DEARBHRA'THAIR, a Brother: *Dearbhràthair Athar*, an uncle. *dearbhràthair màthar*, Avunculus, the former being Patruus.

DEARBHRAÍTHREACHD, a fraternity, Society. *Dearbhráthardhachd*, the ſame.

DEARBH-SHIÚR, a Siſter.

DEARBHTHA, ſure, certain; experienced, tried, *fear dearbhtha*, a man of experience.

DEARBHTHACHD, experiment.

DEARBHÚGHADH, alledging, proteſting, or affirming. alſo an oath or ſwearing.

DEARBHÛGHADH, to ſwear. vid. *Dearbhadh.*

DEARC, the Eye.

DEARC, a grave, a cave, or grotto.

DEARCABHALL, an Oak-apple, or galls.

DEARCAIM & *Dearcadh*, to ſee, to behold. Gr. *Derco.* video.

DEARCNACH, goodly, likely; handſome.

DEARG & *Deargàn*, crimſon, red. *febil dearg*, raw meat or fleſh.

DEARG: *Loch Dearg*, a large Lake to the North of Eniskilling in the County of Fermanagh in Ulſter.

DEARGAIM, to make red, to paint a crimſon or purple colour, to blush; alſo to kindle or burn. *do deargadh na Smeároide ris*, coals were kindled therewith.

DEARGAIM, to make or prepare ex. *do deargadh a Jomdha*, his Bed was prepared.

DEARGA'N, the fish called Breame.

DEARGA'N, a flea.

DEARGA'N, purple, or crimſon.

DEARG-LASADH, red hot, flaming.

DEARMAD & *Dearmadaighe*, forgetfulneſs.

DEARMADACH, & *Dearmadamhail*, forgetful.

DEARMHAIL, huge, very great.

DEA'RMHAIR, is an adjective, which implies very great, exceſſive, extraordinary, violent, vehement. *grádh deármhair*, paſſionate love: *ró ghabh Lonnas agus ſearg deàrmhair é*, vid. Agall. na noìnbhideadh. *Sioc deàrmhar*, intenſe froſt. Annal. Tigh. as alſo, ex. *doiꞃean mor agus ſalc deàrmhar ſan geimhreadh ſo*, heavy rain & intenſe froſt in this winter. vid. Annal: Tighernachi ad an. 1406.

DEARMHARA, a wonder.

DEA'RNA, the palm of the hand.

DEA'RNADH & *Deárnaim*, to do, or act. *ní dheàrna mé fos*, J did not yet. the ſame as *Deànadh.*

DEARNAD, a flea. as alſo *Deargàn*, & *Dreancad.*

DEA'RNADÒIREACHD, Chiromancy or Palmiſtry. the pretended art of telling fortunes by obſerving the inſide of the hand.

DEA'RNAITE, the ſame.

DEARÓIL, poor, wretched, miſerable. hence *Dréolàn* or *Dreóilin*, a Wren.

DEARSAIGH, to awake.

DEARSA'IGHEACHD, vigilancy, watchfulneſs.

DEARSA'IGHIM, to watch.

DEA'RSGAIM & *Deàrscnaim*, to poliſh, to file or burniſh. ex. *do dhearsgnaidh ſé an T'òr*, he poliſhed or burniſhed the gold. alſo to expound or explain: alſo to praiſe, to commend, to excell or ſurpaſs, &c.

DEA'RSGUITHE & *Deàrsgnuithe*, compleat, finiſhed, polite, Bright, of good parts.

DEARSNÚGHADH, a making polite, compleat, &c.

DEA'RSGNUITHEACHT, or *Deársguitheachd*, politeneſs, excellence, elegance.

DEA'R-THEACH, a certain apartment in a Monaſtery calculated for prayers, & other penitential acts. *dear-dùn & dùrtheach.* idem. vid. *Annal. Tighernachi* & *Chronic. Scotorum paſſim*, *ex. dearthach cille-dara, ardamacha, clùana mac nòis*, &c.

DEAS, the Right hand. Lat. *Dexter*, dextra manus. it is remarkable how exactly the Iriſh agrees with the old Hebraic ſtile & Scriptural manner of expreſſing the four Cardinal points. 1°. the Hebrew word *Jamin* properly ſignifies the right hand, Jerem. 22 : 24. & *Benjamin* i. e. filius dextræ is alſo written to imply the South. Job. 23 : 9. Pſal. 89 : 13. Joſ. 15 : 1. becauſe the Hebrews in their prayers to God always faced the Eaſt, & therefore being conſidered in that poſition, their right hand was next to the South. vid. Dav. Lex. Brit. Lat. *Jamin*, ſays he, *eſt mundi plaga Auſtralis, ut quæ Orientem aſpicientibus, orantium modo dextra eſt.* this form is alſo peculiar to the Iriſh Nation & Language, for the word *Deas*, which properly means the Right hand, Lat. *Dextra*, as, *na Shuidhe ar deas làimh, no air Deis Dé*, ſitting at the Right hand of God, is the only word we have to expreſs the *South.* ex *Deas-múman* South-munſter or Deſmond, *Deiſcirt* or *Deiſiol Eirionn*, the South part of Ireland. 2°. the Hebrew word *Smol* which properly ſignifies the left hand, *Siniſter*, *Siniſtra manus* : as in Gen. 24 : 49 & Gen. 48 : 14. is uſed for the ſame reaſon to imply *the North*: vid. Job. 23 : 9. which is the ſame with the Iriſh: for *Tuaidh*, properly the left hand, as *Tùath* & *Tùathallach*, ſignifying a left-handed or Undextrous Man, is the only Iriſh word to point out the North; as *Tuadhmhùmhan*, North-Munſter or Thomond, *Tùaiſcirt Eirionn*, the North of Ireland, or Ulſter. 3°. the Hebrew word *Achòr*, which properly ſignifies after or behind, *poſt*, *poſterior* pars, as in 2. Sam. 10 : 9, & Gen. 9 : 28. is commonly uſed to imply the *Weſt*, vid. Job. 23 : 8. & Jos. 9 : 12. & the Iriſh word *Jar* properly ſignifying after, behind, hinder, as *iar Baiſde*, after Baptiſm, *iár càch* behind all, *iar-ball*, the hind part or tail of a thing or beaſt, it is the only Iriſh word to expreſs the *weſt*, as *Jar-mhùmhan* weſt-Munſter, *Jarthar Eirionn*, the weſt of Ireland, 4°. the Hebrew word *Cedem*, which Naturally means before, the fore part, *Ante, Anterior Pars*, as in Pſal. 55 : 20. is uſed to ſignify the *Eaſt*, vid. Num. 23. Iſa. 11. reſpectively to the above deſcribed poſition of the Hebrews in their Devotion & prayers to God; or elſe according to the following explication of Henricus Opitius, in his Lexicon Hebræo-Chaldæo-Biblicum in this laſt word *Cedem*; where he Says, *Cedem, ante, anterior; item Oriens, plaga Orientalis, quaſi anterior pars reſpectu Adami creati verſus Solem Orientem, juxta Rabbi Bechai ad Deuter.* 33 : 15. In the ſame manner the Irish words *Oir* & *Oirthear*, like the Latin *Oriens* & *Ortus*, are the only words in our Language for ſignifying the Eaſt or Eaſtern point, or the riſing of the Sun, & this word *Oirthear* Lat. *Ortus* alſo ſignifies the beginning or fore part, as *Jàrthar* alſo means the end or hindmoſt part of any thing: ex. *O Oirthear go Hiárthar a Aoiſe*, from the beginning to the end of his age.

DEAS, neat, fair, elegant, handſome.

DEAS, order. *mar budh deas*, as is proper, uti decet.

DEASAÍGHIM, to dreſs, to adorn, alſo to mend or correct, to chaſtiſe: *do dheasuig ſé é*, he fitted it. *deasuigh do chläidheamh*, gird thy ſword, or arm thyſelf.

DEASAM, to ſtay or remain.

DEASCADH, the laſt.

DEASCADH & *Deaſcacht.* Lees, dregs. *Deasgadh fiona*, the Lees of wine, Vinegar. *deasgadh na N'daoine*, the Mob or loweſt claſſ of Men, the Raſcality, or Rabble.

DEASLABHRA, Elocution.

DEASÙGHADH, a mending; alſo an adorning.

DEATACH, ſmoak, vapours, fumes.

DEATAÌGHIM, to ſmoak. *ag deatùghadh*, ſmoaking.

DEATAMHAIL, full of ſmoak, ſmoaky: *Lin Deatamhuil*, ſmoaky flax. *Deatcha*, the ſame.

DEACHASA, lo there, ſee, behold.

DECHEALT, cloath.

DECHEDFAIDH, war, battle.

DEDHBHEL, poor, miſerable; unhappy.

DEDHEL, a Calf.

DEDLA, bold, impudent, preſumptuous.

DEFORDAL, errour.

DEGMHEISNEACH, courage *degh meiſnightheamhail*, couragious.

DEIADE, care, diligence, Circumſpection.

DEIBHEADH, a debate, a skirhmish or battle.

DEIBHEADH, haſte, ſpeed, expedition.

DEIBHÌDHE, the firſt ſort of *Dàndíreach* a kind of verſe which requires, that the firſt quartan shall end with a Minor termination & the ſecond with a Major termination, with ſeveral other Rules to be obſerved.

DEICH, ten. Lat. Decem.

DEICH-BHRÍGHE, the Decalogue or ten commandments.

DEICH-MHÍ, the tenth month, December.

DEICH-SITHBHE, Decurio, a Serjeant or Corporal.

DEICSIN, to ſee, or behold.

DEIDE, obedience, ſubmiſſion.

DEÍDEADH, the tooth-ach. vid. *Déad.*

DÉIDHE, two things; a double proportion, &c.

DEIFIR, haſte, ſpeed, expedition.

DEIFIREACH, haſty, in haſte.

DEIFREADH, a difference.

DEIFRÌGHIM, to haſten, to make haſte.

DEIGH, fire, a flame.

DEIGH, vid. *Deagh*, good, well &c in compounds.

DEIGH-IOMCHAIR, well-behaved.

DÉIGHIONACH, the laſt, the hindermoſt, the hindmoſt. *ſna Láethibh deighionach* in the laſt days. alſo late, ex. *go Déighionach ſan lá*, late or far advanced in the day.

DEIGHLÉA'N, a quire of paper.

DEIGH-THIODHLAICTHE, goods.

DEIL, a turner's lath.

DEIL, a rod, a twig, &c.

DEILBH, the figure, or face of a perſon or thing.

DEILBH, an adjective, ſignifying fine, fair, brave, ſightly. formed from *dealbh*, whoſe genit: is *deilbh* & *deilbhe*.

DEIL-BHEALACH, the meeting of two ways. Lat. *Bivium*.

DEILB'HÌN, & *Deilbhóg*, a little Image or Statue.

DEILCHEAD, ill, bad, ſad.

DEILCHEANNACH, having two heads. *Biceps*.

DEILEA'DANACH, double faced.

DEILEADOÌR, a turner.

DEILEALA, the ſpace of two days.

DEILEANG, a two year old Pig.

DEILEAS, grudging thró Covetouſneſs.

DEIL-OIDHCHE, the ſpace of two nights.

DEILETHORC, a hog of two years.

DEILF, a Dolphin.

DEILGIONNADH, waſt or havock.

DEILGIONNAIM, to lay waſte.

DEILGNE, thorns, prickles.

DEILGNEACH, thorny, full of thorns.

DEILIM, to turn with a lath.

DEILÍN, the Dim. of *Deil*.

DEILLÍDHIM AR, to lean upon; alſo to follow, to adhere, to ſtick to.

DEILLID, *deillid ris*, they part or ſeparate from him.

DEILLIM, to part or ſeparate. hence *Deilt*, ſeparation.

DEILM, a ſound, a Noiſe, or trembling.

DEILMIM, to make a noiſe.

DEILMHUC, a pig of two years old.

DEILT, a ſeparation, or ſeting a part.

DÉ-ILTRE, Druid-idols.

DEIM, lack, want. Lat. *Demo*.

DEIMHEAS, a pair of sheers. prononunced *Dios*.

DEIMHE, darkneſs. *deimhe nu Ndúl*, the obſcurity of the firmament.

DEIMHÈ, protection,

DEIMHIN, true, certain, ſure. *go deimhin* ſurely. *deimhin-ſgéul*, a true account.

DEIMHNE, the aſſurance or certainty. *deimhne do laoi*, veritas poematis.

DEIMHNÍGHIM, to aſcertain, to aſſure, to affirm. *neithe deimhnighim*, things Jaffirm.

DEÌN, *ſa dhèin*, even as.

DEIN, clean, neat.

DÉINE, ardour, vehemence. alſo the comparat. of the word *Dian* quod vid.

DEINE, neatneſs, cleanlineſs.

DÉINEACHDACH, rude, vehement, earneſt, urgent.

DÉINEAS, violence, fierceneſs.

Deineasach, fierce or cruel.

Deineasa'ch, quick, nimble, briſk.

Deineasaighe, Lightning.

Deinmeas, vanity.

Deinmheach, void.

Deinmheach, vain or frivolous.

Deinmheacha, toys, trifles.

Deinmheachoir, a pedlar that ſells ſmall ware.

Deinmhìghim, to vaniſh.

Deinmhin, a vain fellow, a trifler.

Deínmne, ſwift, quick, active, ſupple.

Deir, ſays, *adeir ſé*, he ſays. vid. *Deirim.*

Deir, i. e. *teine fiàidh.* S. Antony's fire, the Shingles.

Deirbh, & *Dearbhe* genit. of *Dearbh*, churn.

Deirbh-chlíamhuin, a Son in Iaw.

Deirbh'-ghníomh, an Axiom, or Maxim.

Deirbh-lia'g, a touch-ſtone.

Deire, the deep or abyſs.

Déirc, Alms. *ag iarrdh Déirce* or *deárcadh*, asking Alms or begging.

Deirdís, they uſed to ſay. vid. *Deirim.*

Deire, the end. *ſa dheire*, at laſt. *go deire*, to the end; *an Deire*, the Rear. *O diereahd*, out of the ſtern.

Deireandhach, late, alſo the laſt, idem quod. *Deighionach.*

Deirge, a red colour, ex. *Deirge a li*, the ruddineſs of his viſage: *gné deirge*, a red appearance.

Deirgeart, a Lake near lower Ormond & Killaloe, formed by the River ſhannon.

Deirgheine, he made.

Deirginnleadh, i. e. *inneal dearg.* red cattle, rèd cows.

Deirgli, a buying or purchaſing.

Deirg-lia'igh, a Chirurgeon.

Deirid, a Secret. or Myſtery. *Deirrid*, idem.

Deiridh, the laſt or hindmoſt.

Deirim to ſpeak, to ſay, to tell or relate.

Deirim, i. e. *dialgadh*, to diſmiſs.

Deirionnach, the laſt, alſo late, latter, &c.

Deirli, a preſent, a reward.

Deirmide, i. e. *dith oirmidin*, Diſhonour.

Deirrid, a ſecret, a Myſtery.

Deirrideach, ſecret, hid, private.

Déis, after. *dèis a shàothair* after his pains.

Deis, the Right hand. vid *Deas.* *Deiſe* & *Deis.* are its genit.

Deise, more handſome, more neat. alſo neatneſs, elegance, alſo dexterouſneſs.

Deisceart, the ſouthern point, the South quarter. *Deisceart Na Heirionn*, the South of Ireland.

Deisceart-mbreagha, a territory of Meath, the Eſtate of the *Mac-Giolla-Seachlins.*

Deisceart Laighean, the County of Wexford.

Deisciobal, a Diſciple or ſcholar.

Deiscréide, diſcretion.

Deiscréideach, diſcreet, prudent, grave, ſober.

Deise, a Suit of cloaths. *tug Cian a Airm ſa dheiſe damhſa*, Cian gave me his arms & cloaths.

Deise & *Deiſeahct*, elegance, handſomeneſs, beauty.

Deiseach, *no go Deiſeal*, towards the Right; Southward.

Deiseachd, a dreſs, an Ornament. vid. *Deiſe.*

Deisibh, i. e. *fearranaibh*, Lands the plur of *Des*, Land.

Deisidh, he ſat, or reſted, alſo he ſtayed, or remained.

Deisídhim, to ſtay or remain. alſo to mend.

Déisibh Tua'iscirt, the North Deſies in the County of Tipperary, the Eſtate of the *O Felanes.*

Deisibh Deisceart, the South Deſies in the County of Waterford the Eſtate of the *O Brics*; but when the *O Felans* were routed by the Eugenians, they baniſhed the *O Brics*, & maintained the *Deiſibh Deiſceart.*

Deisidhocca, they agreed to, it was conſented to.

Deisleann, a Beam or ray of Light, proceeding from ſome luminous body, as from the ſun &c. *fòr Deiſleann greine*, upon a Sun beam. vid. Brogan. in vita S. Brigid.

Deismíghim, to dreſs or adorn.

Deismirleach, curious, *Deiſmis*, idem.

Deismireacht, a proof, a Quotation. alſo a quibble, alſo a cunning way of talking. alſo curioſity, ſuperſtition.

Dèistean, diſguſt, diſrelish, abhorrence, diſdain, loathſomeneſs, nauſeouſneſs or ſqueamishneſs,

Dèisteanaim, to hate, to abhor, or deteſt.

Deistion, a Numneſs, ex. *duádar na haithre caóra ſearbha, agus do cuireadh deiſlion air ſhiáclaibh na Cloinne* the fathers have eaten Sour grapes; & the Childrens teeth were nummed, & *dentes filiorum obſtupuerunt.*

Deithbhir, legal.

Deithbhreaghadh, haſte, a making ſpeed.

Deithbhrighim, to haſten, or make ſpeed.

Deithide. ſeparation.

Deithide, care, diligence.

Deithneamhar, a Decade, alſo ten perſons.

Deithneas, haſte, ſpeed.

Deithneasach, haſty, making haſte, or ſpeed.

Deneasaìghim, to make haſte.

Dennadh, variation.

Déobhronnta, conſecrated.

Deò, *go deó*, for ever, always.

Deoch, drink. *tabhair dam deoch*, give me a drink. dighe, in the genit. *gluine dighe*, a glaſs of drink. pl. *deochana & deocha.*

Deochadh & *deochaim*, to embrace tenderly. to cheriſh.

Deochair, a difference or diſtinction,

Deòdham, God willing.

Deodhand, a Deodand, or atonement to God for a violent death given a perſon, by diſpoſing of the inſtrument of the perſons accidental death to charitable uſes.

Déoghbhaire; i. e. *Giolla-Corn*, a cup bearer, a Butler.

Deóigh, therefore.

Deòigh: *fà dheoìgh*, at length, at laſt, finally.

Deòigh, & *Deigh*, for the ſake of, becauſe.

Deòin, *dom dheòin*, of my own accord: *do dheóin Dé*, God willing.

Deòirseach, a Slave,, a Porter.

Deoirséoir, idem.

Deòirseòireaht, going about from door to door.

Deòlaidh, aid, help, ſuccour; alſo a portion or dowry.

Deòlcha, ſoting, drinking copiouſly.

Deòlchair, a preſent.

Deònach, or *Deònaightheach*, agreable: *má deònach leat*, if you pleaſe or vouchſafe.

Deònachd, pudendum.

Deònaìghim & *Deonùghadh*, to allow or grant, to approve, to like. *go ndeonuidh Dià*, God grant. *Deònaidh dhamh tù mholadh O Oìgh Naómhtha*, Dignare me laudare te, Virgo Sacrata. *deonaidh trócaire dho*, grant him mercy.

Deòntach, voluntary.

Deòntas, willingneſs. *deòntachd*, idem.

Deónnightheach, willing.

Deòr, a drop or tear.

Deòraidh, ſtrong, ſtout, able bodied.

Deòraidh, a Surety that withdraws himſelf.

Deóraidh, diſobedience.

Deóraídhe, a ſtranger, a gueſt: a baniſhed man. alſo an Outlaw, a vagabond, *Deòruídhe*, & *Deoruigheach*, idem.

Deóraídheacht, baniſhment.

Deóraídhim, to baniſh or expell.

Deòranta, ſtrange, alſo expelled, casheered. *àirnèis deóranta*, ſtrayed cattle.

Deòruídhe, vid. *Deóraídhe*.

Dern, a buffet, or box.

Dés, Land pl. *Dèisibh*.

Dés, a ſpot or ſpeckle.

Dese, a number or multitude, a troop, &c.

Det, *tomaltas*, *no Biadh*, victuals, food. Angl-Saxon. *Diet*.

Deugaidhe: *go deugàidhe Dià*, J wish, J would to God.

Deùnam, let us make.

Deús, *Deàs*, an Ear of Corn. *Deùsa*, *Diàsa*, *no Deùsacha*, Ears of Corn.

D I

Di, in the beginning of a compound is a negative.

Di, unto her, unto it, from her, i. e. *do í*.

Di, little, *dia am*, a little while, *Diambói ann*, for *Di am bhí ann*, was a little while there. *Diambòi ſé ann go ccùalaidh an guth*, he was but a short while there, when he heard the voice.

Día, written alſo *Dìe*, & *Dé* in the genit. is the ſacred name of God in the Iriſh language. It has a plain affinity with the Greek *Theos* which makes *Dia* in the accuſat, as well as *Theon*; and with the Latin *Deus*, or *Dius* which was the ancient writing. the (T) in the Greek, being naturally commutable with (D), makes no difference with regard to the affinity, no more than the terminations *os*, & *us* which are merely adventitious to the radicals *The* & *De*, the ſame as the Iriſh *Die* or *Dé*. Hiſpan. *Dios*; Ital. *Dio*; Gall. *Dieu*. wall *Dyu*; arm. *Due*. Corn. *Deu*. the Greek & Latin Grammarians have been triffling about different derivations of *Theos* or *Deus* according to their different fancys. ſome would have it derived from *Tithemi*, pono; *quia Deus omnia ponit ordine*: others from *Theaomai*, video; *quia Deus* *videt omnia.* ſome again from *Theo,* curro, *quia planetæ primi Dii habiti*; or from *Deos*, timor, *quia primus in orbe Deos fecit timor*; or laſtly, from the Hebrew word *Dai*, ſufficiens, ſatis; *quaſi qui ſufficiens in ſe vel aſe ſufficientiam & abundantiam omnimodam habet.* vid. Henr. Opit. Lexic. Heb-Chald-Biblic. in voce *Dai*. But might not another, with leſs Grammatical erudition, be free to think it an abſurdity to derive the word which in any particular language is the name of the ſupreme Being, from any other word of the ſame language, or even of any other different language, of which it has been originally independent? In the Adamic language it is natural to think that no word was earlier in uſe than that which ſignified the great Creator of the Univerſe, which conſequently was not derived from any other word of that firſt language. when the Adamic tongue, which was preſerved by *Noah* & his children, happened to be corrupted & diverſified by the order of God, for the wiſe ends of diſperſing the tribes & peopling the different Regions of the habitable world, every particular tribe or nation, had its peculiar Dialect, new faſhioned as it was by order of providence, with which the whole body of the people of which ſuch a tribe conſiſted, proceeded on their progreſs towards the particular region deſigned them by the ſupreme Maſter of the Univerſe. And as the knowledge of the true Deity was as yet generally preſerved among the people of each tribe, at leaſt untill their general diſperſion & for ſome time after, it neceſſaryly follows that one of the *principal* & conſequently *underived* words in every new Dialect was the ſacred name of God: it being both natural & neceſſary that every language ſhould have a peculiar word to ſignify every particular object that is generally known among the people that Speak it. It might, indeed, very naturally have happened that in ſome languages the name of the ſupreme *Being* may bear a cloſe affinity, or even an identity as to radical ſtructure, with the name of one of his attributes; which, though eſſential to him alone, may be applicable by way of an epithet to a created *being* in a Limited Senſe. Thus, in the old Spaniſh or Cantabrian language the name of God is *Joincoa*, & *Unqui* is the word which in the ſame Dialect ſignifies *good*, Lat. *bonus*, an attribute which is eſſential to the Deity but applyed as an Epithet to any created being is a derivative of a very limited ſenſe, & conſequently a very abſurd origin to derive the name of God from. thus alſo in the language J am writing theſe lines in, the word *God* which in Engliſh, as in moſt of the German, & Scytho-German, or ſcandinavian Dialects, is the ſacred name of the Deity, bears a plain affinity with the Anglo-Saxon word *good*, Lat. bonus: & in the Irish language we have in compounds the word *Dea* or *Da* & *Dei*, frequently written *Deagh, Dagh,* & *Deigh,* by our modern Grammarians, all ſignifying

Good

Good, Lat. bonus. it is alſo natural that a word which in any particular language ſignifies a created *Being* that may be eſteemed a juſt emblem of the CREATOR, ſhoud carry a near affinity, if not an identity with that which is uſed as the name of the CREATOR in that ſame language. thus, in the Latin tongue, the word *Dies*, the *Day*, bears ſo plain an affinity with the word *Deus*, that *Varro* who by ancient writers was ſtiled *Doctiſſimus Romanorum*, doubtleſs thought himſelf very wiſe in deriving the latter from the former; thus prepoſterouſly Borrowing the name of the Prototype from that of the Emblem, which ſhould naturally be regarded as the derivative. in the Iriſh language there appears not only a ſtrong affinity, but even a radical identity between the word which makes the name of the ſupreme *Being*,& that which ſignifies *Day*, or that part of the four & twenty hours, in which we enjoy the light of the ſun, as in the following words.

DIA', **DIÉ**, & *Dé*, all written indifferently to ſignify *Day*, Lat. *Dies*. it ſeems to appear from this identity between the ſacred name of GOD, & that of the Day, in the Iberno-celtic Dialect, that the Celts of whom the firſt celtic colony that went to Ireland were a detachment, had but one & the ſame word to ſignify both *God* & the *Day*; what, indeed, may carry the greater propriety as the Day is the moſt natural emblem of God that falls within the ſphere of the ſenſes. In the Iriſh language this word *Diá* or *Dé* is prefixed before the proper names of the week-days, agreable to the manner of the Latins, & contrary to that of the French, Germans, & Engliſh who ſubjoin their common name for a *Day* after the proper names of the week-days. thus, as the Latins ſaid *Dies Solis*, *Dies Lunæ*, *Dies Martis* &c. ſo did the Iriſh Say *Dia Sùl*, *Dia Luain*, *Dia Màirt*, &c. of thoſe proper names of week-days in the Iriſh language, five are of the Gauliſh Celtic (upon which the Latin names have been formed) & two of the German. *Dia-ſùl* was the Iriſh name of *Dies ſolis*, or Sunday, before it was changed into *Dia-Domhna* according to the Chriſtian ſtile. *Dia-Lúain*, Lat. *Dies Lunæ* is ſtill, the Iriſh name of the ſecond day of the week. *Diá-Máirt* is the ſame as *Dies Martis*, by the Anglo-Saxons called *Theuts-day*, (*Tueſday* in modern Engliſh) from *Theut*, the German name of *Mars*, whence the national name *Theutones*. *Dia-bheine*, fry-day pronounced *Diaveine* (vid. *ben* & *beine* ſuprà) corrupted firſt into *uine*,& after into *Aoine*, Lat. *Dies veneris*, Engliſh, *fryday*, from *Fryga* the German name of *Venus*; whence *Frau* the Dutch common name for woman, or Lady, as *Bean* or Ben is in the Iriſh language, & in the Latin Venus, (formed upon the Celtic *Ben*) ſignifying woman *per excellentiam*: & the laſt of the Iriſh names of the week-days derived from the Gauliſh Celtic, is *Dia-Sathruin*, Lat. *Dies Saturni*, Engliſh, *Saturday*. but the Iriſh names of the two middle days of the week, wedneſday & Thurſday, are of the German Celtic. *Dia-Geden*, or *Dia-Céden* (corrupted firſt into *Ceaduin*, & After into *Cead-aoine*, English, *Wednosday*, or rather *Weden'sday*, is viſibily derived from the German name of Mercury, which is Woden or Weden. The Irish having no (w) in their Alphabet, uſe either (g) or (c) inſtead of it as the French do: & even ſome of the German tribes ſaid *Goden* for *woden*, whenceGod the ſacred name of the *Creator*, is moſt generally uſed, with little variation of writings, amongſt the German nations. Laſtly *Dia-Thordain*, pronounced *Dia-Ordain* & *Dia-Ardain* (corrupted into *Diardaoin*, & *Dardaoin*) is the Irish name of *Thursday*, literally derived from *Thor* or *Tor*, the German name of *Jupiter*, & which in ſome German Dialects is written *Thordan*, *Thoran*, & *Tonar*. (vid. Cluver. German. antiq. pag. 196.) from this German name of *Jupiter*, the Irish words *Toran*, a great noiſe, & *Tòirneach*, *thunder*, are viſibly derived. all nations attributed the *thunder* to the ſupreme Power, whence the epithet *Tonans* is applyed to Jupiter by the Latins who very probably derived their *Tonitru* & *Tonare* from either the *Tonar* of the Germans or Thracians, or the *Taran* or *Taranis* of the Gauls (vid. Lucan. lib. 1.) the Welsh & Cornish word *Taran* thunder, is viſibly derived from *Taran* or *Taranis* the Gaulish name of Jupiter; & ſo may *Dia-Thardain*, the Irish name of Thurſday be derived from the ſame Gallic name of that falſe God. in which caſe our *Dia-ceden*, i. e. Wedneſday, would be the only week-day-name the Irish had derived from the German Celts, from whom we ſee the Latins muſt have derived, in all likely-hood, their *tonitru*, & *tono*, *tonare*.

Diabail, i. e. *di aoibhil*, without fire.

Díabhal, the Devil. Gr. *Diabolos* & Lat. *Diabolus*. wel. *Diavol*. It. *Diavolo*. Hiſp. *Diavlo*. Gal. *Diable*. vid. *Aibhéil*.

Díablaídhe, *no Diabhluìdhe*, Diabolical, devilish, wicked.

Dia'bladh, double or twice as much.

Dia'chair, ſorrow, grief, weeping. Gr. *Daciuo* fleo.

Díacharach, ſorrowful.

Díadha & *Diadhamhail*, godly.

Dìadhachd, Godhead; alſo divinity.

Dia'fragmha, the midriff, Lat. *Diafragma*.

Dia'igh, an end: *a ndiàigh*, after: *indiàigh ſin* afterwards. *andiaigh na neitheann ſo*, after theſe things.

Díail, a Dial.

Díail, quick, ſoon, immediately.

Di-a'irmhe, innumerable, infinite, that cannot be numbred.

Dia'll, ſubmiſſion.

Dia'll, a knapſack.

Dia'll, the arſe or breech, hence *Diáll* & *Diàllaid* a ſaddle. wel. *dilhad*, apparel.

Dia'llait, quaſi *Diàll-àit*, a ſaddle.

Dia'lon, a diary or day-book.

Dia'mann, food, ſuſtenance.

Dia'main, unſpotted, untainted.

Dia'mhain, quaſi *Màoin-dià-*

Aha, the ſubſtance of a church.

Diamhain, vain, trifling. idem qd. *dimhaoin:* lazy.

Diamhar, i. e. *Di-mhór*, huge, enormous.

Dia'mhar, dark, occult, hid, ſecret. *go diamhair*, ſecretly. *Diamhar na Coille*, the thickets of the wood.

Día-mhàsladh, or *Dià-mhaslughadh*, Blaſphemy, the reproaching or dishonouring God; the ridiculing of Religion, or ſpeaking evil of holy things.

Día-mhasluightheòir, a Blaſphemer.

Diaímhladh, a place of Refuge.

Dia'mlúghadh, to make dark, or coloured.

Dia'n, vehement, violent; alſo nimble, brisk. comparat. *déine.*

Dia'nairm, a place of Refuge or Safety.

Dia'n-chòmhla, an Aid de camp, alſo an Officer of the Life-guard.

Dia'rath, daily.

Dia'rdain, Anger, alſo churlishneſs.

Dia'rdain, thursday, vid. *Dia.*

Diarmuid, the proper name of ſeverall great Princes of the old Irish. this name is a compound of *Dia*, God, & *Armaid*, the genit. plur. of the Irish word *arm*, Lat. *arma*, *armorum*: ſo that *Dia-armaid* litterally ſignifies the ſame as *Deus Armorum*, the God of arms. Such is the exalted origin of this Irish name, which does not ſcreen it from being at times a ſubject of ridicule to ſome of our pretty gentlemen of the modern English taſte.

Diarmúid (mac Diarmuid) a family name in Conaught, of the ſame ſtock with the great O Connors Kings of that Province, being deſcended from *Taidhg an Eichghil*, i.e. Teige of the white ſteed, of whom Roderick O Connor who was ſtiled King of Ireland at the arrival of the English auxiliaries of the King of Leinſter, was the Sixth deſcendant. from the firſt & principal Mac-Diarmuid, English *Mac Dermod*, deſcended another *Chief* of the ſame name, called *Mac-Diàrmuid-Rùadh*, or *Mac Dermot Roe*; as alſo the O Crowlys of Munſter. the Eſtate of the principal *Mac Diarmod* in late ages was the Country of *Moyluirg*, now the Barony of Boyle in the County of Roſcommon; but more anciently the Chief of the *Mac Dermods* was ſupreme Lord or Prince of the following diſtricts & tribes; viz. *Tír-oilliolla*, *Tír-tuathaibh*, *Corca-firtri*, *Clùaine*, *Tír-neachtain*, & *tír-néanda.* it is to be noted that the *O Connors*, & the *Mac-Dermots*, as alſo the *O Rorks*, the O Reilys & others, are deſcended from *Brian* or rather *Briun* eldeſt ſon of Eocha-Muigh-meadhgóin King of Meath & ſupreme King of Connaught & Ulſter in the fourth century. from the above *Brian* or *Briun*, the territories of *hy-briùin* in Connaught, are ſo called, as being poſſeſſed by his poſterity.

Dia's, for *Dís*, two perſons: *Dias mac*, two ſons. *Dias ban*, two wives.

Dia's, for *Déus*, an Ear of corn. pl. *Dìasacha*.

DIAS, no *Deas*, the ſouth. *Dias Mùmhan*, South-Munſter or Deſmond. corruptly for Deas.

DIA'TRAIMH, Deſart, deſolate.

DIBEADACH, negative.

DIBEALL, old, ancient.

DÌBÉOIL; dumb, mute, tongue-tied: quaſi *ar dith béoil cum labhairt.*

DIBEARTHA, baniſhed.

DÍBEARTHACH, a fugitive. alſo an Exil or baniſhed man.

DIBIRIM, to rout to baniſh, or ſend in Exile.

DIBIRT, a baniſhing, Exile, or baniſhment.

DÍBH, from you or of you, i. e. *do ibh, no ſibh.*

DÍBHE, thirſt, i. e. *Dith-ibhe*, want of drink.

DIBHE, refuſing; ſeparating.

DÍ-BHEALAIGH, without way or paſſage.

DÌBHEARGACH, a Robber. *Naònbhar Díbheargach*, novem Latrones. alſo vindictive.

DIBHEARRAIM, to comfort or conſole.

DÌBHEIRT, vid. *Díbirt.*

DÍBHFEIRGE, wrath, indignation; alſo vengeance. as *Díbhfeirge Dé*, God's vengeance.

DIBHIRCE, an endeavour.

DIBHIRCEACH, diligent: alſo fierce violent, unruly.

DÍBHLEAN, a part or diviſion: *Díbhlean do gach ſpré*, a diviſion or part of every kind of cattle alſo a couple; two: *fór a foesamh dun Díbhlinibh*, amborum patrocinio innitimur.

DIBINE & *Dibineachd*, extremity.

DÍBLIGH, vile, vulgar, of little worth.

DIBLÍGHIM, to become vile or cheap.

DÍBRIM, to baniſh, to exile, to rout, to expel, or drive away.

DICHEAL, forgetfulneſs.

DÍCHEAL or *dithcheal*, more commonly *dithchiol*, attempt, endeavours. *déin do dhithcheal*, do your beſt, do your endeavour, a term of defiance.

DÍCHEALTAIR, the ſhaft of a Spear.

DÍCHEALTAIR, a Deer park. an encloſed ſpacious field.

DÌCHBAN, a man beheaded.

DÌCHEANNADH & *Dícheannaim*, to behead. *noch do dícheannadh*, that were beheaded.

DÍCHEANNADH & *Dìchneadh*, decapitation.

DÍCHEANNTA, beheaded, executed. *fir Dícheannta*, executioners.

DÍCHEILIM, to forget.

DÍ-CHREIDEAMH, want of faith, Disbelief, incredulity.

DÍ-CHREIDMHEACH, an unbeliever, an incredulous perſon, an infidel.

DÍ-CHREIDTHE, incredible, hard to be believed.

DÍD, a woman's pap, a Didy.

DÌDEAN, & *Dídin no Dión*, a fort, a ſanctuary, protection, refuge: alſo a defence or preſervation. *Dídean ar chrodh gan ſál gan Aodhaire*, a protection to undefended cattle. *Mo chùldìdin*, my protector.

DÍDEANNA'IGHIM, to ſave or protect. *do dhídin ſé é fein*, he ſaved himſelf.

DÍDHLIOCHDADH, delight.

DÍDIL, great love or kindneſs.

DÍDIN, vid. *Dídean.*

DÌDIONOÌR, a Protector, or Guardian.

DIFEADACHA, froward.

DIFIR, difference.

DÍGHE, the genit. of Deoch. i. e. of drink.

DÍGHDHE, a commendation, a bleſſing.

DÍGHDHE, gratitude. *eàd-dighde*, ingratitude. vid. *caon-bhuidhe*, gratitude; ſo *eàd-bhùide* should be ingratitude, & *eádbhuidheach* ungratefull.

DÍGHE, ſuccour, alſo ſatisfaction.

DÌGHE, condign or adequate.

DÍGHIM, to come to, or arrive at a place, time or thing. *go digkid chum maithiosa*, may they come to good. *go dìghiom chum baile*, till we arrive home, &c. idem quod, *Tighim*.

DÍGHIN, or *Din*, to ſuck. *do dhighin an tuàn* the Lamb ſucked it's Dam. *Cióch na Scríne mairg ros dín*, woe be to him that ſucked the breaſt of the Shrine.

DÍGHIONA, moroſe.

DÍGHREANA, bald.

DÍGIM, *no Diúgam*, to cluck as a hen.

DIIC, Sorrow, pain. Gr. *Dice* jus, pæna.

DÍLE & *Dílion*, a deluge or inundation. *uisge na Dílionna*, the waters of the flood.

DILE, love, friendship, affection.

DILEAGHADH, digeſtion. & *Dileàghaim*, to digeſt food, *Dileaghtha*, digeſted.

DILEAGLAIM, to reverence or revere.

DILEAMAIN, love, kindneſs, affection:

DÌLEAS or *Dílios*, dear, beloved, faithful. *ainm dìleas*, the proper name Gr. *Delos* certain. Wel. *Dilys*.

DÍLGHIONN, deſtruction, plundering, pillaging, *go ndearnaidh Dia da là don aon là go ttainig Dilgean clainne Canaan*. Leabhar breac. God made two days of one day for the deſtruction of the Cananites.

DILGION & *dilgionadh*, emptying.

DILIADHADH, boiling, concoction.

DILMAIN, meet, proper, fit, becoming. *ni dilmain dom dol an Eigipt, do radh maoise, &c. a ſhearta agus a imtheachta ar ſead triochad bliaghan ſin ni dilmain a chur fò làmhaibh an Daosgar shluagh ar a Naomhthacht*. vid. *Leabhar breac mheic Aodhgàin*.

DIMCHISIN, to ſee, to behold.

DÍMHEAS, a bad name, or Reputation.

DIMHEASAIM, to undervalue or deſpiſe.

DÌMHEASTA, of bad repute, viſe.

DÍMHEASTACHD, diſreſpect.

DÌMHE, protection.

DIMHICCIN, contempt, reproach.

DIMHIN, certain, ſure, without doubt.

DIMHIN & *Dìmhneachd*, proviſion, caution, heed.

DIMHNEÀCHD, confidence.

DIMHNÍGHIM, to affirm, to avouch, to aſſert.

DIMNIDEACH, ſad, or melancholy.

DIN, pleaſant, delightful, agreeable.

DINE, like *Cine*, a generation: *O Dhine go dine*, from generation to generation. alſo an age.

DINE, a beginning, alſo the firſt.

DÍNEART, or *Dineart.* the power of God.

DÌNEART, imbecility, weakneſs.

DINEARTÁIGHIM, to weaken.

DING, a wedge.

DINGIM, to urge, alſo to thruſt.

DINGIR, cuſtody.

DINGHTHE, wedged in.

DINIATH, a helmet.

DÍNIM, to drink, to imbibe, to ſuck. vid. *Dighin.*

DINMHIACH, idle.

DÌNN, from, off us. i. e. *do ìnn*, no ſinn, *leigiom dinn*, let us leave off.

DÍNN, a hill, a fortified hill or mount, in the welsh it is *Dín* & *Tin.* & has the ſame ſignification with the word Dún. and hence the Roman *Dinum, Dinium* & *Dunum* frequent terminations of the names of cities in Gaul & Britain, as. *Londinum, Uxellodunum, Auguſtodunum,* &c. and the old English *Tune* now changed into *Don, Ton, Town. pritcais fri Dé in Dinnibh*, prædicabat de die in collibus. vit. S. Patric.

DINNÉR, a dinner.

DINNIS, contempt.

DINNIS, an Oath.

DIÔACHD, divinity.

DIOBADH, to dye without iſſue. *diobhadh Eògan*, owen dyed without iſſue.

DIOBADH, an edge or point, a prick or ſting.

DIOBANACH, lawleſs.

DIOBBAR, diſreſpect, contempt.

DIÒBH, of them.

DIOBHADH, Death.

DIOBHADH, a portion, or Dowry; alſo any tranſitory, or wordly inheritance. *Seach ni chiuir, ni hoi seuna ind noebh diobhadh Beatha Cé*, the Saint did not affect or regard the inheritance of the world, or things tranſitory, *ni rir mac Dé ar diobhadh*, non vendidit filium Dei pro tranſitoriis. Brogan. in vit. S. Brigid.

DIOBHAID, wicked, impious.

DIOBHAIDHIM, to conſume or deſtroy. *Diobhaighſidhear iàd*, they will be conſumed.

DÍOBHAÍL, damage, loſs. defect.

DIOBHALL, old, ancient.

DÍOBHARTHA, banished, exiled.

DIOBHRATHA, diſcovered.

DIOBHUÍDHE & *Dio-bhuídheach*, ungrateful, unthankful.

DIOBHUÍDHE & *Diobhùidheacht*, ingratitude.

DIO-CHAIRTIM, to peell off bark, to decorticate.

DIOCHMAIRC, theft.

DIÒCHOLNA, without body.

DIÒ-CHOIMHNE, forgetfulneſs.

DIÒ-CHONAIRE, without any way or paſſage.

DIOCHRA & *Diochur*, diligence.

DIOCHRON, immediately, without time.

DIOCHUID, little, ſmall.

DIOCSA, high, mighty, lofty, ſtately. *gein Philib as Diocsa*, the deſcendant of Philip is moſt noble.

DIODHAILIN, an atom, a mite.

DIO-DHA'OINEADH, a depopulation.

DÍO-DHATHAIM, to diſcolour, tarnish, or change the colour.

DÍODHMA, a fort, a fortification.

DIÓ-DHNADH, to ſatisfy.

DIÒ-DHUILLE, without leaves.

DIÓ-FHULANG, intolerable.

DIÓ-FHLAINN, exanguious, pale.

DÍO-FHÓSCHA'IN, a Mulct payed for not marrying. potius *Dio-phós-càin.*

Diòg, a dike, or pit. *dig*, idem. & genit. *dig*.

Diogam, to encloſe or intrench.

Diógan, ſpightful, revengeful. *deilbh dìogan*, having revenge in his looks.

Diòganta, fierce or cruel, revengeful.

Diògantacht, revenge, alſo cruelty, barbarous or ſavage fierceneſs.

Díoghabhaim, to leſſen or diminish, to lavish, or ſquander. *nis Díoghaibh a leanamuin*, nec diminuit ejus ſubſtantiam. Brogan. from *Dith* want & *gabhaim*, vid.

Dioghadh, miſchief.

Dioghann, plentiful. quaſi. *dithgainne* or *gannachdiſe*. not ſcant.

Dioghais, high, tall, ſtately.

Díogalaim, to revenge. *do dhìogail bàs a Athar forrtha ſan*, he revenged upon them the death of his Father.

Diógalt, revenge, vengeance. *Diògaltas*, *idez*.

Diògalta, revenged.

Diógaltach, revengeful, vindictive.

Diògaltóir, an Avenger.

Dióghaltus, revenge, vengeance.

Dióghaltusach, revengeful.

Diògharthaim, to behead.

Dióghbha'il, Damage, deſtruction.

Dióghbha'lach, hurtful, noxious, prejudicial.

Dióghiona, moroſe.

Diòghla, Revenge, alſo injuſtice; alſo Deſtruction. ex. òrd *agus tosach na dióghla, amhail innisis Josephus na ſtair leabhair*, i. e. *gac uile éigion & eàgcomlan & dìghla an phobuil Rómhànaigh ar an bpopall Judùigheach*, vid. *Leabhar breac*.

Dióghluim, gleaning, as *ag dióghluim an Arbhair*, gleaning the corn.

Diòghna, contempt: alſo contemptuous.

Dióghna's, rare. *dióghnàs clòth*, rara virtus. Brogan.

Dióghradha, moroſe, rude.

Dióghrais, conſtantly, frequently.

Dióghrogam, to belch.

Diògrus, uprightneſs. *Diógrus Cròidhe*, uprightneſs of heart. alſo Zeal, or ardent deſire.

Diòghuin, forcing, compelling.

Diògrais, diligence, alſo a ſecret.

Diòisis, a Dioceſs.

Diól, worthy.

Diól & *Diólasachd*, ſufficiency, ſatisfaction.

Diól, an End.

Diòl, uſe.

Diòl, a ſelling. vid. *Diólam*.

Diólacht, blameleſs.

Diólacht, an Orphan. i. e. *Naóidheanàn a tà ar dìth Lachta*.

Diólachtchomh, protection.

Diólaídheacht, payement.

Diólaim, gleaning, leaſing; alſo to write.

Diòlaimhnighthleóir, a Weeder.

Diólam, to pay. *Caìn do dhìol*, to pay tribute. *diólfa ſe a mhoide*, he will pay his vows: alſo to ſell, as *nochdo dhíoladh mar Sheirbhíſeach*. wo was ſold as a ſervant.

Diólam, to renew or change.

Diòlamhnach, written by the tranſlator of the Bible *Diólmhanach* & vulgarly pronounced *Diolùnach*, i. e. any hireling, it is particularly uſed to imply a Soldier, which is properly a hireling; Lat. *Soldurii*, qui Salario conducuntur. vid. Littlet. Dictiou. hence it ſignifies any brave, luſty, ſtout man. alſo a generous man, one different from the Plebeian or low-claſs of men. the French call a Soldier *Soldat*, from *Solde*, hire, paiment.

DIÓLANLAS, fornication.

DIÒLASCHOIMEAD, patronage, protection.

DIÓLASCHÒMHAIDE, a guardian.

DIOLGADH, forgiveneſs.

DIÓLGAIM, to diſmiſs.

DIOLLAIT, apparel, Raiment. well. *Dillat.*

DIOLLMAIN, faithful, true, ſincere.

DIÒL-MHANACH, a hired Soldier, from *Diòl* pay, & manach, man, in the German Celtic.

DIOLÚNTA, valiant, ſtout, brave, luſty: alſo generous, hoſpitable. vid. *Diol amhnach.*

DIÒLÚNTAS & *Diblúntachd*, hoſpitality.

DIÓM, from me, of me. *do bhain diom an t'úallach*, he took from or off me the load. i. e. *do mé.*

DIOMADH, & *Diombuàidh*, anger, idignation, diſpleaſure. *Diomdha*, is the ſame. *do sgar riù fà dhiomdha mhór*, he parted them in great diſpleaſure.

DIOMBA'GH, grief, ſorrow.

DIOMBA'GHACH, ſorrowful, mournful.

DIO-MBUA'N, unlaſting, tranſitory, fading, *beatha diombuàn*, tranſitory life. *eàdach Diombuàn*, fading or unlaſting cloaths: frail, periſhable.

DIOMDHA, vid. *Diomadh*, anger, diſpleaſure, &c.

DIOMDHACH, diſpleaſed.

DIOMHA'LACH, profuſe. hurtful. vid. *Dióghbhàlach.*

DIOMHALTAS, caution, notice.

DIOMHAÒIN & *Diomhaòineach*, idle, lazy; vain, trifling, frivolous.

DIOMHAOÍNEAS, vanity, idleneſs; but more commonly pronounced *diòmhaòinteas: diomhaoineas a t'saoghall*, the vanity of the world.

DIOMHARR, ſecret, private, dark, myſtical.

DIÓ-MHOGAD, enfranchiſement, freedom, liberty.

DIÓ-MHOGHADH & *Diòmhoghaim*, to make free, to ſet a ſlave at liberty.

DIOMHOILEADH, a demoliſhing.

DIOMHRACHD, obſcurity, darkneſs.

DIOMHRAN, a Myſtery.

DIOMHRAN, a hermit's cell.

DIOMALTÒIR, a Glutton, potius *Tiomaltoír.*

DIO-MOLADH, diſpraiſe.

DIOMOLADH & *Dio-molaim*, to diſpraiſe or find fault with.

DIOMOLTA, blamed, cenſured, di praiſed.

DIOMOLTÓIR, a Slanderer.

DIOMRAC, a Temple.

DIOM'SACH, for *Diòmasach*, proud, haughty, arrogant.

DIÒMUS, pride, arrogance.

DIÒN, a ſhelter or protection, a covert or fence from the weather. *do thréig ſé a dhíon* he forſook his covert. *fa dhìon*, under protection. *do chuir dión air*, he covered it.

DIÓN, the ſecond Semimetre or *Leath-rann* of a verſe conſiſting of two quartans; it is more commonly called *Comhad.*

DIÒNASGADH, a disjoining.

DIÓNASGAIM, to ungird, to undo.

DIÒNASGTHA, diſſolute.

DIONGABHA'IL & *Diongbhàla*, & commonly written *Diongmhàla*, worthy, meet, proper, ſuitable, fit to bear. ex. *a Thiàrna dein àras duit fein diòm diongbhàla dod chómhmòr D'aoidheadh*, O Lord, make me a habitation for thyſelf, worthy ſo great a gueſt. *dà bhfàigheadh fear a diongabhàil*, if she got a ſuitable husband: alſo fixed, firm: *dóthchas diongbhàla*, firm hopes.

DIONGBHA'LAR, worthy.

DIONGBHA'LTA or *Diongmhàlta*, firm, faſt, fixed.

DIÓNN, a hill or hillock. vid. Dinn.

DIÒNNA'N, a little hill.

DIONNSOÌGHIDH, even to.

DIONNSÚIGHE, unto, i. e. *do ionnsuíghe: rachus tù dionnsùighe an Rìgh*, thou shalt go to Cæſar. *dionnsùighe na Teamhrach*, towards Tara.

D'IONNTA, turning about.

DIOR, meet, proper, decent.

DIOR, a Law.

DIÓRACH or *Díreach*, juſt, right, equitable.

DIORACHRACH, lawleſs.

DIORAIN, a dropping.

DIORÁNGAM, to belch.

DÍO-RADAIM, to annihilate.

DIÓRGADH, direction. *díriùghadh*, idem.

DIÓRGAS, uprightneſs.

DIORMA, a troop, company, crowd or multitude. Wel. *Tyrva*. Lat. *Turba*.

DIÓRMACH, quaſi *Dì-aírmheach*, numerous, infinite.

DÍORNA, quantity.

DIÓRSA'N, bad news. it's correlative word is *Siorsàn*, good news.

DIÒRUA'IMEACH, an Atom, a mite.

DÍOSC or *Disc*, barren. *bó diósc*, a cow that hath no milk.

DÍOSCA'N & *Gíoscàn*, a grinding or gnashing of the teeth; alſo a chewing of the cud.

DIÒSGADH, & *Diosgar*, a noiſe or ſound.

DÍOSGADH & *Dìosgaim*, to gnash the teeth. alſo *Diosganaim*, idem.

DIÓSGAR & *Diosgarnach*, the vulgar, the mob or Rabble rout.

DÍOSMUGAIM, to ſnuff a candle.

DÍOSNADHM, ſmooth, without knots, even.

DIOSPÓIREACHD or *Diosbórachd*, an argumentation, pleading, &c.

D'IOT, of thee, or from thee, i. e. *do tù*.

DIÓTH-CHUIRIM, to force away, to drive off, to expel. *do díohthchuir as an tír é*, he banished him the country.

DIÓTH-LAÍTHRIÚGHADH, conſumption, deſtruction.

DIÓTHREAMH, a wilderneſs, a deſart. from *Dióth-& treibh*, a tribe.

DÍOTHRÚA'ILLIM, to unsheath.

DIRE, a tribute.

DÍREACH, ſtraight, right. *direach ſùas*, ſtraight upright. *Dàn dìreach*, a verſe or metre. alſo genuine Lat. *directus*.

DÍREACH, frugal.

DÍREACHDAS, uprightneſs.

DIREACHTAIM, to geld.

DIREADH, a Panegyric.

DÍREAGADH, direction.

DIREME, without way or paſſage, out of the way.

DIRIBE, bald.

DIRÍGHIM, to ſtraighten, to direct or guide.

DIRIM, numerous, plentiful, great. *ró geabhthaoi mathas dírim ar bhùr turus, is beithear da bhùr reir isin tír ſeo*, you will be plentifully rewarded. or litterally, you will reap plentiful advantage from your journey hither, & will be obeyed & ſerved in this country. L.B.

Dis, two, both, a pair, a couple, a brace. *dà dhís Dearbhràthair* to both his Brethren. Gr. *Dis*, & Lat. *Bis*, twice.

Dis, poor, miſerable.

DÍSBEAGAIM, to contemn or deſpiſe. *mà disbeagan ſé thú*, if he contemn you: alſo to prophane or violate, to unhallow.

DISBEIRT, two fold, double.

DISCIR, fierce, nimble, active, quick.

DISCRÉIDE &-DEAS, diſcretion.

DISCRÉIDEACH, diſcreet.

DÍSEART Y' DHEA'GHA, a territory of the County of Clare the ancient Eſtate of the *O Deas*.

DISGIR, ſudden.

DISGREITSIA, a diſeaſe.

DÍSLE, love, friendship, Eſteem, fidelity, loyalty; alſo ſubjection. *diſleacht*, idem.

DÍSLE, property.

DÍSLE, a dye. *ag imirt díſíghe*, playing at dice.

DÍSLÉAN, a Dice-box.

DI-SLÌGHEACH, deviating, uncouth, ſtraggling.

DISLIOGADH, to hide or conceal.

DISREA'D, the Aſpergillum, uſed at Maſs to ſprinkle the holy water on the people.

DIT; *do dhit*, it remains.

DÍTH, want or defect.

DÍTH, to ſuck, to give milk.

DITHBHIR, difference.

DÍTHCHEAL, induſtry, endeavour. vid. *Díthciol*.

DITHCHEALTAR, a Necromantic Veil or Cover, that makes things inviſible, as is ſuppoſed.

DÍTH-CHEANNAIM, to behead. *do dhíthcheannadar a Rìgh dìleas*, they beheaded their rightful King.

DITHCHIOLL, an Attempt, or endeavour; alſo induſtry.

DÍTHCHIOLLACH, careful, diligent.

DÍTHCIOLLAIM, to endeavour, to do the utmoſt.

DITHEACH, to refuſe.

DÍTH-LACHTACH, & *dìth-lachtùighe* an orphan, or a motherleſs child, who conſequently wants ſuck or milk; from *dìth* want, & *lacht* milk, vid. *Lacht*.

DITHINGE, dumb, ſpeechleſs.

DITHLEACH, forgetful.

DÍTHREABH, an Hermitage or Wilderneſs. wel. *Didreuvar. ró bàil re mac Dé é aimsuighadh ón Diabhal ſan Dithreabh*.

DÍTHREA'BHACH, an Hermit, or Anchoret. more properly *Dìth-threabhach*, a man that has no Society or common habitation with others. or one living ſeparate from his tribe. vid. *Treabh* and *treibh*.

DITHREACHTACH, lawlets.

DIU, a long time, long ſince, Lat. *Diu*.

DÍUBHRACAIM, to caſt, to fling, to throw, to brandish, shake or quiver. *ag diubhraic Cloiche*, throwing a ſtone. from *braic* the arm.

DIÚBLADH, Refuge. *Diuc* the pip, a ſickneſs of fowl.

DIÚCA, to cry out, to exclaim. *ód chonarc an naomh an Rígh gona shlùagh ag eàcnach chrioſt, & ag adhradh Deàmhain, do rola iaram a bhrat de, & ro diucair do ghuth mhòr a meòdhain an phopuill*: when the Saint ſaw the King & his army to deny Chriſt, & to adore Devils, he rent his garment, & then cried out with a loud voice in the midſt of the people. L. B.

DIÚGAÍGHIL, a ſobbing or sighing.

DIÚGAM, or *digim*, to cluck, or cackle.

DIÚGAM, to drink off.

DIÚICAÍN, the Eyes.

DÍUID; tender-hearted, flexible.

DIÚIDEACH, the ſame. hence *aindiùide*, obduracy.

DIÚLAIM, to ſuck. *Lumhàn diùil*, a ſucking Lamb: *noch do dhiùil ciòcha mo mhàthair.* who ſucked the breaſts of my mother.

DIÙLTADH, a negative. *naé diultadh na gàedhilge*, the nine negatives of the Irish tongue.

DIÚLTADH, a denial, or refuſal. *Fuàir ſe diùlta*, he got a refuſal.

DIÚLTAIM, to deny or refuſe; to renounce, diſown, caſt off, &c.

DIÚNACH, vid. *Deónach.*

DÍUR, difficult, hard, Lat. *Durus. nì bu dìur an gàbhadh*, non dura fuit neceſſitas.

DIÚRNAM, to gulp, or ſwallow, to drink ſpeedily.

DIÚS, protection.

D L

DLA'IGH, *Dlaigheòg* & *Dlaóigh,* a lock of hair.

DLAIMH, darkneſs.

DLAÓIGH: *dlaóigh gruaige*, a lock of hair.

DLEACHD, Law.

DLIGEAD, a ſeparation.

DLÌGHE, a Law, or ordinance, Lat. *lege*, a lex, *D* being only wanting in that Lat. word. *fear tabhartha dlíghe*, a Law-giver. *fear dlíghe* a lawyer. *lucht dlighe*, lawyers.

DLÍGHEACH & *dlightheach*, lawful.

DLIGHIDH, perfect, excellent.

DLIGHTHEACH, lawful, juſt. *as dlightheach a dheùnamh*, 'tis lawful to be done.

DLIGHTHEAMHAIL, juſt; skilled in the Law. *duine dlightheamhail*, a litigious man.

DLIGHTHEAMHNACH & *Dlitheanach*, a law-giver.

DLIGHTHEOIR, a Lawyer.

DLÍGHTHIONÓIR, a Magiſtrate or Juſtice of the Peace, whoſe care is to have the Laws enforced.

DLIGIM, to ſeparate.

DLISTEANACH, *no Dliſtionach*, lawful, *nìl ſé ceart nà dliſteanach*, tis neither juſt nor lawful. alſo rightful, legitimate, as *mac dlisdeanach* a legitimate ſon. *Neamh-dliſteanach*, unlawful, illegal, illegitimate.

DLOCHD & *dlochdàn*, a ſtrainer, a cullander.

DLOMH, to tell.

DLOMHADH, a denial, or refuſal.

DLOMHAÍM, to make plain or manifeſt.

DLOMHAISIN, deſtruction.

DLUDH, a retribution.

DLUIGE, a looſing, releaſing.

DLÚIGH, active, nimble, alſo prepared.

DLUIMH, a cloud, darkneſs; alſo a blaze of fire.

DLÚITHÍN, a little ſtudy or cloſet.

DLÚMH, much, plenty. commonly ſaid *Dlús*.

DLÚTH, cloſe, tight, confined. *dlúth ſtól*, a cloſeſtool. *dlúth-aimhreidh*, the defiles: *dlúth-dhíon*, a cloſe guarding.

DLÚTH, an Encloſure, a Cloyſter.

DLÚTHAIM, to ſhut in, or encloſe; to compreſs.

DLÚTHÚIGHE & *Dlúthaighthe*, knit, compacted.

D O

Do, before nouns ſometimes agrees with the Latin *tuus*, a, um, as *do leabhar*, tuus liber your book, &c. it alſo ſome times correſponds exactly with the Latin Præpoſition *De*, & ſignifies of, from, out of, at, concerning, &c. ex. *do ló & do oidhche*, de die & nocte.i.e. *by day*&c. *do láimh*, by the hand, or out of hand, de manu: *do threibh Levi*, de tribu Levi. *labhram do an bhàs*, de morte loquamur i.e. concerning, or about. *Duine dón t'ſlùagh*, unus de exercitu. *dealbh deànta do chloich*, ſimulacrum de lapide factum, &c. it ſtill anſwers in ſenſe to the Lat. prepoſition, *de*, when added to pronouns, & is generally contracted: as *d'amh* i. e. *do mo*, *d'om ór*, de meo Auro; *dot*, i. e. *do tù*; *dod ór*, de tuo Auro; *d'a* i. e. *do a*; *dà ór*, de ſuo auro, &c. & this contraction is always obſerved, when a vowel is the initial letter of the word. *d'ór acus d'airgiod*, i. e. *do ór agus do airgiod*, de auro & argento, &c. *Do* is often a negative or diminutive, & often an augmentative, & implies a difficulty: as *dothògtha*, hard to be raiſed. *dó-mhùinte*, hard to be taught; *do-àirmhighthe*, innumerable. *do-chuimsighthe*, incomprehenſible. *dòi-dheaghla*, indiviſible, *dói-dhealbhach*, ill-featured; *doibhéasach*, ill-bred. & in this it agrees with the Lat. word *De*, which in compounds is ſometimes a negative & ſometimes an augmentative, as *Deſpero*, to have no hope, *demens*, void of reaſon, & *De-amo*, to love paſſionately, &c.

Do, ſometimes ſignifies, *to*, Lat. *ad*: *do'n mhargadh*, ad mercatum. *do'n amhain* ad amnem. i. e. *do an*. it correſponds with *ad* in the pronouns. as *d'am* i. e. *do me*, Lat. ad me. *d'uit*, i. e. *do tu*, Lat. ad te. *dó*, i. e. *do é*, Lat. ad eum. *d'i*, i. e. *do i*, ad eam. *d'ùinn*, i. e. *do inn*, *no ſinn*, Lat. ad nos. *d'ibh*, i. e. *do ibh*, L. ad vos; *d'ar*, i. e. *do àr*, ad noſtros vel de noſtris; *d'àr Namhuid*, ad hoſtes noſtros, vel de hoſtibus noſtris. in this manner it ſeems to be the ſame as *ad* by a Methatheſis or tranſpoſition.

Do, is often the diſtinguiſhing particle of the perfect & future tenſes. *do rinne me do chómhairle*, J have done your bidding. *do chúaidh ſé*, he went. *do ghéobhaid uile bàs*, they will all dye. as alſo of the conjunctive mood preſent tenſe, *do rachainn*, J would repair or go. *do ſgrìobhainn*, J would or could write. in old Iriſh manuſcripts the particle *ad* was uſed for *Do* of the modern writers, as was the particle *ró*.

Dò, two in number. Gr. & Lat. *Duo*. *fà dhò*, twice.

DOACAL, affliction.

DÓ-A'IRMHEACH & *Dó-àirmhighthe*, innumerable.

DÓ-ATHARRUIGH, immutable.

DÓB, & genit. *Dóibe & Dóib*, a plaiſter, alſo Gutter.

DOB, i. e. *Do budh féidir*, perhaps, or it may be poſſible, ſometimes written. *Dob éidir.*

DOB, a River or ſtream Lat. fluvius, *friu conucaíbh an Dob*, eis reſtitit fluvius.

DÓBÁIL, a dawbing over.

DÓBAIMH, to plaiſter or cement; to dawb.

DOBHA'IS, immortal. *Dó-bhais.*

DO-BHALADH, a rank or rammish ſmell.

DOBAR, obſcure, dark.

DOBHAR & *Dùr*, Water, Gr. *Udor* aqua, wel *Dyvr*, or *Dur*. *Dobharcù* an Otter or Water-dog. Wel. *Dyvr-gi*, an Otter, vid. *cù* ſup.

DOBHAR, the bound or border of a Country.

DOBHARSHOÌDHEACH, a pitcher, or bucket.

DOBHART, Miſchief.

DOBH, Boiſterous, ſwelling, raging.

DOBRÓN, ſorrow, grief, concern.

DOBRO'NACH, ſorrowful, ſad.

DOBRO'NADH & *Dobrónaim*, to be ſad, or ſorrowful.

DÓCAMHAL, a difficulty, hardship.

DOCAMHALACH & *Docamhlach* hard, difficult. *Sàothar docamhalach*, hard labour.

DOCAMHLACHD, a difficulty.

DO'CHA, likely, probable, *Dóchuighe*, more probable.

DOCHAIREAS & *Dochar*. hurt, harm, damage. *Cum an dochair*, to their hurt.

DOCHARACH, grievous, hurtful, lat. anguſtiatus, in anguſtiis.

DÓCHAS, hope, confidence: al: *Dothchas.*

DÓCHASACH, confident.

DOCHMA, weak, incapable.

DOCHRAITH, luſt.

DOCHT, ſtraight, narrow, cloſe. *Greim docht*, a cloſe & faſt hold.

DOCHTA, i. e. *teagaiſgthe*, inſtructed, taught. Lat. *doctus.*

DOCHTAIM, to ſtrain or bind hard.

DOCHTRAIL, Luxury.

DO-CHUINGEADH, a disjoìning or unyoking.

DOCHUM, an Arbour.

DOD, to thy. *Dod oglách*, to thy Servant, vid. *Do.*

DÔHDHA, of two, Binarius.

DÓDA'IL, or *Droch-dáil*, badnews.

DODHAING, difficult, hard, alſo diſmal, ſad.

DO-ÊTH, Sickneſs or diſeaſe.

DÓ-FHAICSEACH, or *Dó-ſaicſionach*, inviſible.

DO-FHÀGHALA, hard to be found; alſo rare.

DOGHAILSI, anguiſh, perplexity. idem qd *Doghrann.*

DOGHAIM, to burn, to ſinge or ſcorch.

DOGHRA, ſorrow, ſadneſs, dullneſs, ſtupidity.

DOCHRANN, anguish, perplexity. *Là doghraine*, à day of perplexity.

DÓIB, plaiſter, &c.

DOIBÉALADH, a dawbing or plaiſtering.

DÓIBH, to them, ſometimes for *d'ibbh*, i. e. *doſibh*, to, or from you.

DOIBHEAR, more rude, or uncivil.

DÓIBHEAS, vice.

DOIBHRB, ſacrifice.

DOIBHRITH, *Dobhar*, i. e. *uisge.* & *ìth*, i. e. *arbar.* ſowens or gruel.

DOICH, quick, wift; alſo Early,

timely, its comparative is *Doiche*, the former, or foremoſt; *ní bhus Doiche.* Earlier.

DÓICHE, hope, or confidence.

DÓI-CHEANNACH, two-headed.

DOICHIM, to haſten.

DOICHME, i. e. *do-chumtha*, ill-ſhaped.

DÓID, the hand.

D'ÓIDHCHE, *is do ló*, i. e. *do óidhche agus do ló*, by night & by day.

DÓIDHEAGHLA, individual, indiviſible, ſpoken of a ſpirit.

DÓIDHREANN, a duel, i. e. *dreann no cath.* & *dó* or *dis.*

DOIF, a potion.

DÓIGH, truſt, confidence, hope.

DÓIGH, a manner.

DÓIGH, fire.

DÓIGH, a gueſs or conjecture, opinion, or ſuppoſition. Gr. *Dokeo*, puto.

DÒIGH, a teſtimony.

DÓIGH, ſûre, certain, doubtleſs. *go-dóigh*, truly: *dóigh gurab*, per haps. ex *ae doigh tìr nde nì riocfaid góich : a tà tír lais na gòcha, as dòca do rochdoin dóibh*, it is certain that Lyers will not approach the Kingdom of God: but Lyers have a Kingdom (Hell) which they will undoubtedly approach.

DÒIGHEADH & *Dóighim*, to burn or conſume. *do dóigh me* I have burned or conſumed. alſo to deſtroy, to ſinge.

DOIGHÉAR, a Spear.

DÓIGHIM, to hope, to confide in

DÓIGHLIAG a touch-ſtone.

DÓIGHNÍOMH, injury.

DÓIGHTHE, pangs.

DÓILÉIR, dark, obſcure, myſtical. i. e. *dò* negat. & *léir*, manifeſte the oppoſite of *ſoiléir* évident.

DOILBH & *Doilſe*, dark, gloomy, obſcure, dusky. *ceo doilſe*, a dark or thick miſt : alſo ſorrowful, mournful, ſad.

DOILBHEAS & *Doilbhios* & *Doilgheas*, ſorrow, mourning, trouble.

DOILGEAS & *Doilgios*, ſorrow, grief, trouble, affliction.

DOILGHE, ſore, hard, or troubleſome.

DOILGHEASACH, grievous, ſorrowful, ſad.

DOILÌDHEACHD, frowardneſs.

DOILIG, difficult.

DOILIGH, doleful, grieved, melancholy, *as doiligh an bheart*, tis a melancholy action.

DOILLÉ, blindneſs; alſo dimneſs.

DOIM, poor.

DOI MHEIS, infinite.

DOIMHIN, deep, profound.

DOIMNIE, depth, the deep.

DOINEAN, hard weather, inclement times, its oppoſite is *ſoinean*, fair weather. It is more, properly written *Do* or *Don-shin* vid. *Sion.*

DOIN-DEARG, of a reddish dun.

DOINEIMH, deep.

DOINTE, intelligible.

DOINTE, a ſmall black inſect.

DOIRB; an attempt.

DOIRBH, peevish, quarrelſome, diſſatisfied, alſo hard or difficult.

DOIRBHCHEIRIM, to frame or model, to fashion.

DOIRBHEACHD, peevishneſs.

DOIRBHIOS, or *Doirbheas*, anguish, grief, ſorrow.

DOIRE, or *Duire*, a wood, (ſproperly of Oaks) a grove, alſo any thicket, *as an doire*, out of the thicket.

Doi-reama, bye-paths, impaſſable places.

Doi-riàrdha, difficult, un governable.

Doirmidhasadh, Lethargy.

Dóirse, the plural, of *Doras*, Doors.

Dóirséoir, a Porter.

Dóirseóireachd, doing the duty of a Porter.

Doirteal, a ſink.

Doirteaech, that she ddeth or ſpilleth. *Dorteach-fola*, a bloodshedder.

Doirteóir, à ſpiller or shedder. *Doihtighttrebir*, idem.

Doirtheas, affliction, misfortune.

Doirtim, to ſpill or shed.

Dóite, burned, *Cahtracha dóighte*; burnt cities.

Doite & *Daith*, quick, active, nimble.

Doithcheal or *Doithchioll*, Niggardlineſs, illiberality, or grudging. *ni maille re doithcheal*, not grudgingly; alſo loathing. the moſt proper Eng'ish word J. find for *Doitheheal* is Churlishneſs.

Doithciollach, Churlish, grudging & niggardly.

Dóithim, *dóighim*, to ſinge. *Do dhoith an Teine iàd*, the fire ſingehd them.

Doithir, dark, gloomy, obſcure.

Doithir, ill featured, ugly, deformed. alſo duil, unpleaſant, ill-humoured.

Doithir, à contract or covenant.

Dol, a Kind of fishing net.

Dol, a ſpace or diſtance.

Dolaidh, loſs, détriment, defect.

Dolaidh, impatient; alſo intolerable.

Dólaimhgen, a tow-handed ſword.

Dólás, grief, mourning, déſolation. *Aimſir cum Dolàis*, a time for grief.

Dolas, i. e. *Dothcheall*, abhorenre, diſdain, loathing.

Dola'sach, ſad, melancholy, mournful, alſo ſick.

Dolbh, ſorcery.

Dolbhad, fiction.

Dolfa, heſitancy, ſlowneſs.

Dolmha, delay, loitering.

Dolúbtha, ſtubborn, obſtinate; inflexible.

Dom, a houſe; Lat. *Domus*. vid. Archæol: Brit. comparat vocab. page 55. col. 3. in voce *domus*.

Doma, Scarcity, want.

Domain, tranſitory.

Domairim, Speech.

Dom-airm, i. e. *teach na Narm*, an Armory or Magazine of arms.

Dó-marbhtha, immortal.

Do-mblas, the gall on the liver. genit. *D*omblais; alſo Anger, Choler. *deoch. Domblais*, a drink of gall from, *Do*, ill & *blas*, guſtus.

Do-mblasda, unſavoury, ill-taſted, alſo inſipid.

Dc-mbúidheach, unthankful.

Dómhadh, the ſecond.

Domhain, deep, hollow, *domaiu*, idem.

Dómain, genit. the World. *Dòmhan.*

Dómhain-sgriobhadh, no *Domhanhgràbha*, Coſmography.

Domhan the earth, the world, the terreaqueousglobe. *go leith imeal an Domhoin*, unto the end of the world.

Domhoin for *Doimhaoin*, bad, naught, idle.

Domhar pro *dúr*, water, vid. *Dobar*.

Domhghnás, hereditary; alſo à Patrimony, inheritance.

Domhghna's, propriety.

Domh-lios, a houſe ſurounded by a moat, or watered trench, for a fortification.

Domhnach, or *Domnach*, a great houſe, alſo à Church: the epithet *mor*, i. e. great, is generally ſubjoined to this word when it means a great builing for reſidence, or a Church. thus the Church which St. Patrick built on the banks of the Lake called Loch-ſealga near Galway, was diſtinguiſhed by the name of *Domhnach-mor*, i. e. the great Church, vid. vit. Tripart. par. 2. c. 52. & Ogyg. p. 374. *Domhnach-mor O Healuigthe*, i. e. the great houſe of *O Healy*, is the name of a town & large pariſh in *Muſgry* weſtward of Cork, formerly the eſtate of a very Ancient family called *O Healy*, a name, to which the preſent Lord Chief Baron Healy-Hutcheſſon, is an ornament of high diſtinction.

Domhnach, the Iriſh name of the firſt day of the week, ſince the eſtabliſhment of Chriſtianity in Irland. in the heatheniſk times it was called *Dia ſul.* vid. *Dia* & *De* ſup.

Dómhnal, pronounced *Donal*, the proper name of ſeveral great Princes of the old Iriſh, from an Anceſtor of this name the princely familly of the *O Donels*, are ſo called. vid. *Conal-golban*, p. 125.

Domhnal *Gearrlamhach*, otherwiſe called *Domhnal na n'darach* was the eldeſt ſon of *Mortogh-mor O Brien*, King of all Irland, who made him King of Dublin, an. 1115. this *Donal* gained a compleat victory near Dublin over the forces of Leinſter commanded by their King *Donoch mac-murcha* who was Killed in the action, as was likewiſe O Connor prince of Ihbfailge. vid. annal, Iniſfall. an. 1155. from this *Donal* deſcended the *mac-Donals* of *Darach*, who conſequently are the eldeſt & moſt direct deſcendants of the great Brien Borove Monarch of Irland. vid. *Concubhur na Catharach*, ſup. pag. 126. 127. from *Mahon*, the younger brother of this *Donal*, are deſcended the mac-Mahons of Thomond. Whether the *mac-Donels of Darach* ſtill ſubſiſt, with any becoming dignity, is what Jam not enabled to aſcertain with ſufficient evidence. if the family of the mac-Donels who are-now in great ſplendour in the County of Clare, & whose *Chief* has been repreſentative for that County in the laſt Iriſh Parliament, belong to this Prince's race; it is their intereſt to ſhew & aſſert it, as it would add a very high luſtre to their family.

The above *Donals*, eldeſt ſon *Connor* was King of Thomond in he year 1155 he was made priſoner by *Turlogh O Brien* Anceſtor & Stock of the Thomond branch, from a motive of Jealouſy of the lineal right of ſucceſſion in ſupreme authority, which Tur-

logh

logh knew this Prince *Connor* was veſted with as the direct heir of *Bri*[illegible] *Borove*; but he was delivered from his empriſonment the ſame year by the combined power of *Turlogh O Connor* K. of Connaught & *Dermod mac Murcha* K. of Linſter. and after all, this unfortunate direct heir of *Brien Borove* had his eyes put out, or burſted by his Couſin Turlogh O Brien the ſtock of the Thomond branch: it was purſuant to this ambitious & bloody maxim of the O Briens of the Thomond branch, that *Donàl-more O Brien*, the ſon of this ſame *Turlogh O Brien*, attended by a ſtrong body of armed men, being come to make a treacherous viſit to *Mahon O Brien* great grandſon of *Connor O Brien na Catharach*, & then the direct repreſentative of the eldeſt branch of all the O Briens, violently ſeized on his perſon at his own reſidence in the Castle called *Caiſlean i Chonuing*, now Castle Conell, eaſt of Limerick, and there put out his eyes to render him incapable of aſſerting his hereditary right to the Crown of Munſter. this Barbarous act was perpetrated by *Donal O Brien* in the year 1175, who by, a juſt judgment was dethroned before the end of tht year by Roderick O Connor, & Other Irish Princes; but was reſtored after fome interval of time by the aſſiſtance of his father in law, the King of Leinſter, & that of the English adventurers, more effectually than by the peace he made with *Roderick*, then Stiled King of Irland. vid. annal. Inisfallen ad an. 1175. 1176.

DOMHNON, *Fir-Domhnon*, the name of a tribe of the Belgians who ſett'ed in Connaught after inhabiting for ſome time the weſtern parts of Britain now called Cornwal & Devonshire or Denshire, where, in the time of the Romans they were called *Damnonii* by ſome writers, & *Danmonii* by others, vid. Cambdens Brit. *Dún-Domnhan* was the name of a Strong fortreſs & ſeat belonging to thoſe Damnonians in Connaught; & *ioras dún-domhnon*, was the diſtrict, in which it was ſituated.

DOMNASCAIM, to bind.

DÓN, of the, i. e. *do an*; *dón mnintir*. of the family, or to the family, *Don aràn* of the bread. de pane, vid. *do*: *do ghair ſe dón tſolàs là*, he called the light day.

DON, mischief, evil.

DON, although.

DONA, corrupt, aukward, ungainly, unfortunate *Donàidhe*, the comparat.

DONAIGHAIM, to deſtroy.

DONAL (*Mac-Dònail*) english *Mac-Donel*, the name of an Ancient & Princely family of the Province of Ulſter, whoſe large Eſtate was anciently ſituate in *Orgialla*, a tract which now comprehends the Counties of Louth, Monaghan & Armagh. the CHIEF of this family who is the Earl of Antrim, ſtill enjoys a very conſiderable Eſtate. the mac Donels of Scotland are of the ſame Stock, all being ſprung from Colla-uais King of *Ulſter* & *Meath* in the fourth century, one of the three Brothers of the ſame name who deſtroyed, *Emania* the Royal palace of the Rudrician Race, ancient Kings of *Ulſter*, & put an end to the Regal ſucceſſion of that family, in the year 347. the Mac-Dowels, as alſo the

Mac-Rorys, Lords of the Hebrides or weſtern Iſles of Scotland, and the Mac-Shyhys of Munſter are ſprung from the ſame Stock. Ogyg. p. 362.

Donala'n (O Donnalláin) a family-name, of which J find three different Chiefs mentioned in the Topographical *Dàn* of *O Dugan*; one in *uladh* or *Ulidia*, now the County of Tyrone; another in *orgialla* & a third in Connaught. J am not enabled to point out the reſpective ſtocks of theſe three families of the ſame name. the eſtate of the *O Donelan* of Tyrone was *Teallach nainbhith*, which he enjoyed in partnership with *O Fearguil*; that of *O Donelan* of *Orgialla*, jointly with *O Flin* was *Ibh Tuirtire*, and the *O Donolain* of Connaught's ancient Eſtate was the territory called *Clainbreasall.* J ſuppoſe the preſent venerable Biſhop of Clonfeart is of this ancient family of the *O Donalans* of *Clanbreasail*, or *Cloinmbreaſſail*, as the author of *Cambrensis Eversus* writes it, pag. 27. lin. 32.

Donamharc, Naughtineſs.

Donas & *Donus*, diſtreſs, miſery, misfortune, calamity.

Donn, of a dun or brown colour: *Eich dhonna*, dun horſes *Donn-fhabhrach*, having dun or brown-coloured Eye-brows.

Donn, pregnant.

Donn: *teach Doinn*, the weſt of *'Aoibh Ràthach* in Kerry, where *Donn* ſon of Mileſius is ſaid to have been drowned on his arrival in Ireland.

Donnchú (*O Donnchù*) the name of a very ancient & Princely family deſcended from *Cas* the ſon of Corc, who was the grand father of Ængus the firſt Chriſtian King of Cashel in S. Patricks time. the *O Donoghuès* were firſt Settled in the country now Called the County of Cork, where they were ſupreme Lords of that tract which extends from Iniskean to the borders of Bantry, & from thence northward to *Ballyvurny* & *Macroom*, comprehending the territory now called Jve-Leary, & all that part of Muſgry which was called *Mùscruighe J Fhlain*, extending from *Ballyvurny* to the River *Dripseach*, (for the O Flins were a branch of the O Donoghues.) in the twelvth century the Chiefs of this family removed to Kerry being hard-preſſed by the *mac-Carties-Riagh*, & the O Mahonys; & ſubſiſted in great ſway as proprietors of all the country about Loch-Lein & Kilarny, untill the late Revolutions, when their Eſtates were confiſcated & given to the preſent Lord Kinmare's anceſtors. v. annal. Iniſfal.

Donnoch & *Donnocha*, rectius *Donnchù*, the proper name of a man, very common among the old Irish. hence *Mac-Donnocha*, Engliſh *Mac-Donogh* the family name of a branch of the *Mac-Cartys*, deſcended from *Dermod Mac-Carty* the ſecond ſon of Cormac-Fion, who was *Mac-Carty-more* & Prince of Deſmond an. *D.* 1241. the large eſtate of this family was ſituate in the country called *Dùhalla* weſtward of Mallow in the County of Cork, where their grand Seats & Caſtles are ſtill to be ſeen, all in the poſſeſſion of the Earl of Egmont. another family of the name of *Mac-Donogh*, but of a different ſtock, had a conſiderable eſtate in the Barony of Coran, county of Sligo, in Connaught; a Barony which belonged firſt to the *O Harás*, ever ſince the third century (vid. Ogyg. p. 334.) a branch of this ancient family of the *Mac-Donoghs* of Connaught removed to the County of Clare, of whom deſcended Doctor mac Donogh the late Biſhop of Kilaloue.

DORADH. a line or rule.

DORAIDH, intricate.

DORAIDH, ſtrife, diſpute, controverſy. at variance.

DORAINGEACHD, frowardneſs.

DORAR, a battle or conflict.

DORAS, a door Gr. Accuſat. pl. *Thuras*, Lat. Januas, a *Thura*, dempto a, *Thur*, Wel. *Dor*, & Angl-Sax. *Door.*

DO RA'LA. it happened, an imperſonal verb, Lat. contigit.

DORCHA, dark, black, dusky, &c. obſerve the near afinity of the Irish Celtic with the German in this word, as in great numbers of other words throghout this Dictionary.

DORCHADAS, darkneſs.

DORCHA'DHAIM, to darken, to make dark, *Dorchochtar an lá*, the day shall be darkened.

DÓRD, a humming, or muttering: hinc *Dórd martha*, the Office of the dead, becauſe it is commonly read with that grave tone which the French call *Pſalmodier.* it is improperly ſayd *órd marbh.*

DÓRDAM, to humm like a Bee. *Dórdinaim*, idem.

DÒRDA'N, a humming noiſe, a buzzing.

DÒRDHUILLE, folding doors. from *dor*, a door, & *duille* a leaf, or board.

DORGA, deſpicable.

DO-RIA'RTHA, inſatiable, ungovernable.

DORN, the fiſt. welsh & corh. *Durn*, the hand.

DORN, a hilt, haft, or handle.

DÓRNA'N, a handful.

D'ÒR-NASG, a gold ring, or chain. i. e. *nasg do an or.*

DORNCHUR, the haft or hilt of a Sword. *agus do chuaidh an Dornchur aſteach andiágh na lainne*, the haft alſo went in after the blade.

DORNÓG, a round ſtone.

DORR, Anger, wrath, reſentment.

DORR, very rough, harsh, &c.

DORRACH, rough, rugged

DORRDA; auſtere, harsh, unpleaſant.

DORRDHA, fierce, cruel.

DORRSPROCHT, a ſtirring to Anger.

DORRÚIGHE. ſurly, grim.

DORTA, ſpilled or poured: *ar na dhorta amach*, which are poured out.

DORTADH, a ſpilling, pouring. *Dortadh ſola*, an iſſue of blood.

DORUBHA, a line.

DORUINGEACH, uneaſy.

DORUS, a door, vid. *Doras.*

DOS, a bush, bramble or thorn. alſo a thicket. hence *Dos* ſignifies figuratively, a thick body of men.

DOS, froth or ſcum.

DOSA'N, a little bush or bramble. *a measg na ndosán*, amongſt the bushes. *a ndosanaibh*, in thorns.

DOSAN, to him, anciently written *dosam;*

DÓ-SGRÚDACH, unſearcheable.

DÒ-SGÉUL, a romance.

DOSHARTA, troubleſome, difficult.

DO-SMACHTA, obſtinate.

DO-SPIONNTA, unſearcheable.

DO-SPRIOCTHE, ſtubborn, intractable.

DOT, *no Dod*, to thee, to thy. i. e. *do tu. dot thaoibh*, concerning thee, or on thy ſide.

DÒTHADH, ſingeing, ſcorching.

DOTHAR, a River: *Dothùar*, idem.

DOTHARCHLUIS, a conduit-pipe.

DÒTHCHUS, hope, expectation.

DÒTHCHUSACH, confident, hopeful.

DÒTHCHUSADH & *dóthchusaim*, to hope, truſt, confide or depend.

DO-THEAGAISG, indocil.

DÒ-THÒGTHA, rejected. alſo hard to be reared.

D R

DRAB, a ſpot or ſtain.

DRAACHMA, a dram.

DRAG, fire.

DRAG, Anger.

DRAGAIGHEANN, a fire-ſhovel.

DRAGBOD, the leſſer Bear-ſtar, i. e. the fiery tail.

DRAGART, a flint. *Dragon*, id.

DRAGON, a Dragon.

DRAIC & *Draig*, a Dragon, Gr. *Dracon* & Lat. *Draco*.

DRAIGHEAN, a thorn.

DRA'IGH-BHIORASG, fewel.

DRAÌGHNEACH & *Draighneóg*, a black-thorn.

DRAIN & *Draint*, grinning. vid. *Drant*.

DRA'INN, a hunch, or hump-back.

DRAINNEASORAM & *Drainſim*, to grinn.

DRAM, a ſect of people, a community, *dram daòine*, any ſociety of men.

DRAM, much, plenty.

DRAMHABTAIM, or *Dramhlaim*, to kick, ſpurn, ſtamp, tread, &c.

DRAMHAIT, a play, a Comedy or Tragedy, any ſtage performance. Lat. & Gr. *Drama*,

DRAMHAM, to grinn.

DRAMHDAIM, to mutter or grumble.

DRAN & *Dranóg*, a Rhyme or Metre.

DRANT & *Dranntán*, the ſnarling of a Dog. alſo grumbling.

DRANTA'NACH, ſnarling, envious, grudging, complaining, jouring.

DRAOI, a Druid, an Augur, Charmer or Magician. *Draoithe na Heigipte*, the wiſe men of Egypt; pl. *Draoithe* anciently written *Drùi* & *Drùidhthe* in the plur.

DRAÓIDHEACHD & *Draòidheachta*, Magic, or Sorcery; properly the Druidish form of Worſhip & ſacrifices.

DRAÒIGHION, thorns.

DRA'SDA: *go dràsda*, hactenus. hitherto.

DRÉ, a ſlead.

DREA'AN, a wren. vid. *Drean*.

DREACHAMHAIL, a ſtatuary.

DREACH or *Driuch*, the figure, or face of a perſon or thing; an image or portraiture, a ſtatue. wel. *Drych*, a looking glaſs, the countenance.

DREACHACH, drawn, figured, delineated; alſo fair, handſome, beautiful.

DREACHADA'N, a mould.

DREACHADH, a portraiture.

DREACHAM, to figure.

DREACHDA, a troop.

DREACHDAM, to ſignify.

DREACH-SHÒMPLADH, a platform, or Jchnography. i. e. the repreſenting perſons or Deities by certain figures, or by words.

DRÉACHT, a poem, alſo a Draught or pattern.

DRÉACHT, an Article.

DREA'CHTA, weakneſs.

DREAGADH, advertiſement.

DREAGAM, to fight, to wrangle &c. alſo to certify or give notice.

DREAM, a tribe or family; a band or company, a people, &c. *dram*, idem.

DREAMANACH, fanatical, mad, frantick.

DREAMAN, madneſs, furiouſneſs.

DREAMHNACH, perverſe, foolish.

DREAMHNAIM, to rage or fret.

DREAN, bad, naught.

DREAN, a wren. wel. *Driubh.*

DREAN, ſtrife, debate, contention.

DREANAD, good.

DREANDHA, repugnant, contrary, oppoſite.

DREANN, good.

DREANN, contention: alſo grief, or ſorrow, pain, *gan dreanna*, without diſpute.

DREANNAD, rashneſs.

DREANNAM, to skirmish or encounter.

DRFAPAIREACHD, or *Drapadóireachd*, a climbing, or clambering rather.

DREAPAM, to creep.

DREAS, place, ſtead, turn *tabhair dam dreas*, give me a turn.

DREAS & *Dreasóg*, a bryar or bramble. plur. *Driseacha.*

DREAS-CHOILL, a thicket, or place full of brambles, *Dreasmhun*, idem.

DRÉCHD, a tale or ſtory.

DRECHENG, three perſons.

DREIBHSE, a ſpace. *dreibhse O Shin*, a little while ago. *treibhse*, idem.

DREIM, an Endeavour or attempt.

DRÉIMINEACH, a gradation, or degree.

DRÉIMIRE, a Ladder.

DRÉIMIRE-MUIRE, the herb Centaury. Lat. *Centaurium.*

DRÉOGHAM, to grow rotten, to rot, alſo to wear out.

DRÉOLLA'N, a wren: *Dréollan teasbuidh*, a Grashopper.

DRES, news; a tale or ſtory.

DRESBHEARTACH, a tale-bearer.

DREASDH, a rehearſal or relation.

DRESEAMHAIL, prickly.

DRICC, & *Draic*, a Dragon.

DRICC, Angry.

DRIM, the back, alſo a ridge of Mountains. N. B. The old natives of Lybia called Mount Atlas by the name of *Dyrim*, according to Strabo, l. 17. p. 645.

DRÍODAR, goar or corrupt matter. alſo dregs lees, or ſediment. *driodar na g'còbach*, the dregs, or laſt of Clowns.

DRÍODARTHA, mixed with dregs.

DRIOGAM, to drop or diſtil.

DRIOPAM, to climb.

DRIS & *Driſle*, *Driſleach*, a bryar or bramble. plur. *Driſlibh*, *Drisibh*, *Driseóga*, *Driſleanaibh*, *Driſleacha*, & *Driſleógaibh* Corn. *Dreez*. Wel. *Dreysin*. the Diminit. is *Driseòg* or *Driſleòg*, *Driſleàn*,

& *Driſín.* it is of the ſame litteral conſtruction as the Greek name of the Oak tree; *Drys.* vide *Druighean*, infrà.

DRITHLE, a ſparkle pl. *Drithleanna.*

DRITHLÌGHIM, to ſparkle, to shine.

DRIUCH, a beak or ſnout.

DRIUCHADH, *do dhriuch a ſholt agà radh*, his hair ſtood at an end, as he ſpoke. vid. Caithr. Toird.

DRIUCHD, a ſtanding at an end, as the hair of the head.

DRÒ, a Maſon's line.

DROBHLA'SACH, miſerable, pitiful.

DROCH, & in it's inflexions *Droich*, denotes bad, evil. *droich-thionsgnamh*, a conſpiracy or evil imagination, *droich-ghniomh* a tranſgreſſion, or bad action. *droich-slìon* bad weather, in the welsh *Drug* is bad & *hin* is weather. as *Drykkin*, bad weather. hence it ſignifies short, penurious, ſparing.

DROCH, right, ſtraight, direct.

DROCH, a coach-wheel.

DROCHAD, *no droichiod*, a bridge *Drochad-àtha*, Drogheda, a well fortified town in the County of Louth, on both ſides the River *Boyne*, joined by a good bridge, ſeated near the mouth of the River, which brings up to it ships of great burthen.

DROCHANFAIS, miſtruſt, jealouſy.

DROCHANFAISEACH, jealous.

DROCH-BHOLTA'N, a bad ſmell.

DROCHD, black, dark, obſcure.

DROCH-FHOCAL, a malediction: a bad character given of one.

DROCH-GHÙIDHE, idem.

DROCH-MHARBHADH, Murder, treacherous homicide.

DROCH-MHÚINTE, ſaucy, inſolent.

DROCH-THÉAD, a bridge.

DROCH-THUA'IR, an ill-omen.

DROCH-THÚARASGBHA'IL, an evil report.

DROIBHEL, hard, difficult.

DROICH-GHNÍOMH, miſchief, a crime, or wicked act.

DROICHIM, to wrong or abuſe, to do evil.

DROICHLÌAM, shortneſs of breath.

DROICH-MHEIN, ill-will.

DROICH-MHEISNEACH, miſtruſt.

DRÒIDHEACHD, vid. *Drabidheachd*, Sorcery, Divination, Magic.

DROIGHEAN, the deep, or depth. *go toibrihh agus go ndroigheanaibh, gheineas as altaibh agus as cnocaibh.* To the fountains & Depths that ſpring out of high grounds & hills.

DROÌGHNEACH, thorns.

DROIMLÍN, the dimin. of *Dromain.*

DROL, a bay, a plait: a loop, alſo a quirk, a ſtratagem.

DROLTHA, a pair of pot-hooks, *drol*, idem.

DROM, other wiſe written *Druim* & *Drim*, genit. *Droma* & *Druime*, plur. *dromana*, & *dromdha*, the back, or back part of either man, beaſt, or any other object of the ſenſes, Lat. *dorsum*, Gall. dos; ſeems to be one of thoſe original words that have been preſerved in moſt of the languages of the poſterity of Noah after the diſperſion of the different tribes deſcended from his children. It is natural to think, that the *confusion* or alteration of the Adamic language purpoſed by GOD for effecting that ſeparation & thereby peopling the world, did not ſo univerſally affect all the words of that firſt language, that, abſolutely ſpeaking, none of them ſhould be preſerved, even as to their primary radical ſtructure, in different Dialects formed by that confuſion. the contrary appears in ſeveral words throughout the courſe of this Dictionary. This word *Drom* when applyed to the back of a man or woman, is underſtood to mean the higher part of the back towards the ſhoulders; as appears by its being ſynonimous to *Muin*, Lat. mons, which, in both the Iriſh & welſh, ſignifies *mount*, *hill*, or more properly the ſummit of any riſing ground. for we ſay either *air mo mhuin*, or, *air mo dhruim*, indifferently, to mean *upon my back*. the genitive caſe of this word is either *Druime* or *Droma*, as *cnàmh droma*, the back-bone. this ſame word *Drom* or *Druim* ſignifies alſo the back, or ridge, or ſummit of a hill or mountain, & eſpecially of ſuch hills as are extended in the manner of a Ridge through a long tract, like the Pyrenian mountains which run in one continued chain from the Ocean to the Mediterranean. This word *Druim*, *Drom* or *Drim* makes the name of ſeverall hills both in Ireland & in the Iriſh parts of *albany* or Scotland; & it has been obſerved above in the word *Drim*, that the old inhabitants about mount *atlas*, who were the *Getulians* called that mountain by the name of *Dyrim* as we are informed by ſtrabo lib. 17. which is of the ſame radical ſtructure with the Iriſh *Drim*; & either Strabo or his copiſts might have erroneouſly thrown in the (y) after (D).

J ſtrongly ſuſpect, that the word *Dromedarius*, a kind of Camel with two high bunches on his back bone, might have been derived from this monoſyllable *Drom*, becauſe each of theſe bunches may be conſidered as a back or mount, & conſequently theſe being the moſt remarkable badges of diſtinction in the frame of that animal, his name may very naturally be derived from the plural of the word *Drom* which is *dromdha*, rather than from the Gr. *Dromas*, velocitas curſus, as imagined by *Iſydorus*. for camels, as well as elephants are naturally ſluggiſh & ſlow, and all the celerity that can be attributed to their march, proceeds only from the length of their legs: in the ſame mechanical manner that the Shepherds who ſtride away on the *landes* or *wilds* of Bordeaux upon tall ſtilts on which they are raiſed about ten foot from the ground, go much faſter by walking leiſurely on their ſtilts, than they poſſibly could by runing a foot with their utmoſt ſpeed. J alſo ſuſpect, that the word *Camelus*, meaning a common Camel with only one bunch, or convex protuberance on his back, is derived from the celtic monoſyllable *Cam* which in Iriſh celtic means *crooked*, *convex*, *bowed*; as in the words *Cam-dromach*, crook-backed, *cam-choſach*, bow-leged, *Cam-ſhrónach*, hawk-noſed, or Eagle-noſed, Lat. naſi aquilini, from being bunched or raiſed in a convex manner on its back; Gall. *Camùs*. and as the people of *Lybia* called mount Atlas by the name of

Drim, ſo it ſeems thoſe of Egypt uſed the, word drom, to ſignify the ſummit or back of any mount or high ground : for I find in Strabo's deſcription of Heliopolis, built, as he ſays, on a mount, *in aggere ingenti*, with a temple of the ſun at the very ſummit, that a paved long ſquare, raiſed ridge-way, which led into the temple, was called *Dromus*, according to Callimachus cited by ſtrabo lib. 17. it would be too tedious to name all the hills & high grounds that had their names from this word *Drom* in Ireland & Scot-land. thus.

Drom-saileach, was the old name of the hill of *ardmagh*; *Dromdamhgoire* was anciently that of the hill now called *Cnocluinge* or *Knock long*, in the County of Limerick. *Drom-finin* is a long ridge of high ground extending from near Caſtlelyons in the County of Corke to the bay of Dungarvan, in the County ty of water-ford, interrupted only by the channel of the black-water near *Drom-ana*, the ſeat of Lord Grandiſon. *Drom-ceat*, a place where ſeveral of the Princes & Nobles of Ireland aſſembled in council ſoon after the middle of the ſixth century. *Druim-alban* otherwiſe called *bráid-alban*, by the Latin writers, *dorſum albaniæ*, was the name of a long & high hill that ſeparated the northern Picts from the ſouthern. this ſame word enters as a component part into the names or titles of ſome noble families of Scotland, *Drommond*, *Drom-Lancry*, &c.

Drom-gúil, or *Drom-Gole* in Engliſh, the name of an ancient & reſpectable family of the *Scandinavians* or *Fin-Landers*, who adventured into Ireland in the years 852. 853. according to all our annals. theſe Scandinavians were afterwards the Chief Inhabitants of Dublin, & gave its name to a large territory near that City which is ſtill Called *Fingall*. they continued in great power in them parts untill the victorious Monarch Brien Borove deſtroyed the greater part of them, & reduced the reſt to a ſtate of perfect dependance & ſubjection. yet at the arrival of the Engliſh adventurers brought over by the King of Leinſter, there were many reſpectable families of thoſe old Eaſterlings in Dublin & fingal, who by the combined forces of the King of Leinſter & his Engliſh auxiliaries, were obliged in proceſs of time to retire, for the moſt part, to their country ſeats in Leinſter & Ulſter. The *Drom-gole* family had anciently acquired a conſiderable Landed property in the County of Louth, on which they built the ſtrong Caſtle of Drom-Gole's town, which was the place of their reſidence until the unhappy & Murdering times of Charles the firſt & the uſurper Cromwel, when a party of the Parliamentarian Regicides, commanded by one Anthony Townſly hanged M. *Drom-gole* of Drom-gole's town, at his own gate. vid. a brief account from the moſt authentic proteſtant writers printed at London an. 1747.

Dromadóir, a Drummer.

Droman, a Dromedary.

Dromain, the back.

Dromana, renouncing. or declaring

claring againſt à thing or a perſon; ex. *cuirim na dromana leis*, J renonce to it, or to him.

DROMCHLA, a ſurface.

DROMHAOINEACH, idle.

DRON, right, ſtraight.

DRON, ſure, ſtedfaſt.

DRÓNA; as *aoibh|Dróna*, a territory in Leinſter, aciently the Eſtate of the *O Ryans*.

DRONADH, direction.

DRONAIN, a throne.

DRONAM, to affirm or avouch.

DRONCHROICHTE, perpendicular.

DRONDUA'NAM, to ſtop or shut cloſe.

DRONG, a band or company. pl. *Drongaibh*. alſo a troop, multitude, or ſect.

DRONNA'N, the back.

DROTHANFAIS, fear.

DROTHLA, a rafter; alſo a wainbeam.

DROTHLÒIR, a Carpenter.

DRÙADH, a Charmer or Magician.

DRÚATHAIM, to commit fornication.

DRUBH, a chariot.

DRUBH, a houſe, or habitation.

DRUBHÓIR, a Cart-wright, or Coach-maker.

DRUCHD, a hearing, alſo a riſing up.

DRÚCHD, & *Drùchdan*, dew. Gr. *Droſos*.

DRÚCHTA DEA, i.e. *ioth & bliocht*, proſperity in corn & cattle.

DRUCHTA'N, whey.

DRÚCHTÍN MÒNADH, a ſort of herb uſed in colouring hair.

DRUD, AN incloſure.

DRUGAIRE, a ſlave or drudge.

DRUIBHEAL, a dark place or receſs.

DRÚICHDIN, dew.

DRUICHDÍN, a kind of reptile.

DRUID, a ſtare. in the Welsh it is *Dridu*, & in the Armoric *Dret*

DRUIDIM, to draw; alſo to shut. *do dhruid leò*, he drew nigh to them.

DRÚIGHEAN, pronounced *Drùi-eàn* or *Dri-én* in two ſyllables, ſignifies the black-thorn bush; its pronunciation as well as its conſtruction is like the accuſative caſe of the Greek word *Drys*, accuſ. *Dryn*, the oak-tree.

DRUIM, the back, the ridge of a hill or houſes. *a ndroim* their backs. *fà druim*, backwards; alſo the ſurface or Outſide of any thing. *Druim* & *Drim*. vid. *Drom*.

DRUIN, Nedle work, Embroidery. *ag ſoghluim Druine agus Deagh-làmbha*, learning to embroider. *Dilſe druine*, the pourſuit of Embroidery.

DRUINEACH, an Artiſt, one that works with the needle.

DRUINEACHAS, practice in needlework, or Embroidery, alſo artifice.

DRÚIS, Luſt, one of the Seven Mortal ſins which kill the Soul.

DRÚISEACH, a leacherous perſon.

DRÚISEAMHAIL, leacherous, incontinent, unchaſte, diſſolute.

DRÚISIM, to play the wanton.

DRÚISLANN, a bawdy-houſe.

DRÚSTEÓIR, a fornicator.

DRUMA, a drum.

DRUMADÓIR, a Drummer.

DRUMCHLA, a houſe-top.

DRUNAN, the back, alſo the ſummet of a hill, or other place.

DRUNG, idem qd *Drong*.

DRÚS, leachery, fornication. *Luchd-Drùiſe* whore-mongers.

DRÚTH, a Harlot or other unchaſte perſon. wel: *Drythyll*, laſcivious.

DRUTH, foolish.

DRÚTHARRNGTÓG, à Bawd.

DRUTHLABHRAIM, to blab out, or ſpeak foolishly.

DRUTHLANN, à baud-houſe.

DRUTÓIR, a fornicator.

D U

DÚ, & *Dùch* or *Dhbach*, ink.

DÚ, meet, juſt, proper, fit: alſo kind for.

DU, à Land or Country; alſa a Village, alſo an habitation, or place of abode.

DÚACH, a proper name of ſeveral ancient Irish Princes.

DUÁD, labour, hardship, difficulty.

DÚADMHUR, laborious, hard, difficult.

DÚADH-OBAIR a handy-craft, hard labour.

DUAE, a dwelling houſe.

DUAICHNIÚGHADH, to diſfigure, *as iomdha dreach aohhda dà duaichniùgiadh ſan chhath ſo*, many a handſome face diſfigured in this battle. vid. *Caith-reim-Thoirdhealbhuig*, ad an. 1310.

DÚAIDH, *no dùaigh*, evil.

DÚAIL, vid. *Dùal.*

DUAILE, propriety.

DUAÌRC, ſurly, ſtern, ill-humoured.

DUAIREIBH, ſo often.

DÚAIS, a reward à preſent.

DUAL, part or duty, office; alſo meet, juſt. proper, *d'ar dual é*, to whom it belongeth, alſo kind for, *budh dùal do ſin do dheanamh*, it was kind for him to do ſo.

DÚAL, à law, &c.

DÚAL. à fold, or plie of à cord.

DÚAL, a lock of hair.

DÚALUIDHE, an Engraver.

DÚALUIDHEAS, Sculpture, engraving.

DÚALAM, to carve, or engrave.

DÚALGAS, hire or wages, duty, &c.

DÚAM, a City. Brit. *Dinas.*

DUAN & *dùanòg*, a rhyme or poem; & duánaighe, or fear duáin, a Rhymer or Verſificator.

DUANARTEACH, a Senatour.

DÚANCHRUÍTHEACHD,. Policy. *Duángaois*, idem.

DÚAR, a word, or ſaying. alſo a Metre or Verſe conſiſting of four quartans.

DUBAIRT, an Earneſt prayer.

DUBH, black, dark *duhh donn*, a dark brown colour. *Duh dheadach*, having black teeth. hence *Dubh* ſignifies ink.

DUBH, great, prodigious.

DUBHACH, a tub. *Dubhach-Leamhnachtha*, a tub of sweet milk. pronounced *Dowach.*

DÚBHACH, melancholy, ſad, dejected.

DÚBHACH, Ink.

DÚBHACHUS, ſadneſs, melancholy.

DUBHADA'N, an Jnk-horn or ſtandish.

DÚBHADH, monrning.

DÙBHAIGÉIN, the deep. from *dubh* & *Aigein*, Ocean, *Dubhaigein na ſairige*, the bottomleſs depths of the Ocean, vid. *Aigein.*

DUBHAILCE, vice, the oppoſite of *ſubhailce*, virtue.

DUBHALLADH, want.

DUBHATAL, doubtful, uncertain,

DUBHA'N, a hook, a ſnare. *le Dubhànibh Iaſgaireachta*, with fiſh-hooks.

DUBHA'N, a Kidney.

DUBHAN ALLA, á ſpider.

DUBH-CHOSACH, the herb maidenhair.

DUBHCHUIL, à beetle.

DUBHFHOCAL, a word out of courſe, an Enigma.

DUBHHGORMAIM, to be black & blew.

DUBH - *Lochlonnaicc*, the *Da*nes. from *D*enmark; & the *Fionn-Lochlonnaicc*, thoſe from Nowegia.

DUBHA'GH, a lake.

DUBHRA'DH, to ſay, *dùbhradh*, it was ſaid. *mara Dubairt ſé*, as he ſaid.

DUBHLOITHE, melancholy.

DHUH-SNA'MHAÍDHE, a Diver, the bird called Didapper.

DUBHRAS, a houſe, room, or habitation, alſo à gloomy wood from *dubh*, & *ros*, a wood.

DUBHSLA'N, defiance.

DUBHSRAÍTH, foundation.

DUBHTOILL, Hæmorrhois, the sweling of the veins in the fundament. Pl.

DÚBLA, a sheath, caſe, or ſcabbard.

DÚBLAÍGHIM, to double.

DUCHAS, a viſage, conntenance.

DÚCHON, war, battle.

DÚD, the ear.

DÚD or *Dùid*, a tingling or Noiſy buzzing in the ear, proceeding from an obſtruction whereby the air that is shut up, continually moved by the beating of the Arteries & the drum of the ear, is lightly reverberated.

DÚADIRE, a trumpeter.

DUDA, Chalybs, ſteel.

DUDÓG, à pat uponthe ear, a little ſtroke on it.

DUDÓG, a Meaſure of liquids containing a dram, commonly made of horn.

DUDÓG, a trumpet or horn pipe?

DUIBEAL, quick, nimble, active.

DUIBHCHIÓS, tribute. *fá dubhchios*, tributary.

DÚIBHCIDHE, a Duke.

DUIBHE, darker, blacker.

DUIBHE, Blackneſs; alſo Ink.

DUIBHEA'CANAÍGHE, Depth.

DUIBHEALL, ſwift or nimble.

DUIBHEARTHA, Vernacular or peculiar to a Country.

DUIBHELNEACH, a Necromancer.

DUIBHGEANN, a Sword, à dagger.

DUIBHGEINTE, the Danes, i. e. the black natious.

DUIBHILIATH, the ſpleen.

DÚIBLÉAD, a doublet.

DÚIGHAM, *no Dighim*, to cluck as a hen.

DÚIL, an Element. *na ceithre Dúlle*, the four Elements. alſo a Creature.

DÚÌL, delight, deſire.

DÚIL, partition or diſtribution.

DUILBHIR, anxious, ſad, melancholy.

DUILE & *Duiléin*, a leaf, a fold.

DÚILEAMH, God, becauſe Creator of all things.

DÚILEAMHAIN, God.

DÚILEAMHANACHD, the Godhead.

DÚILEAMHANTA, of or belonging to the God-head.

DUILEÓGA, folding doors; the leaves of a door, or the leaves of trees.

DUILGNE, wages, hire.

DÚILIM, to take pleaſure, or delight, *dùiligh mé*, J deſired, or J found pleaſure in.

DUILLE, a green bough or leaf, alſo the leaf of a Book.

DUILLEABHRAE, leaves, a leaf of a Book.

DUILEABHARACH, full of leaves.

DUILLEACHA'N, a book, or the leaf of a book.

DUILLEAN, a ſpear.

DUILEÒG & *Duilean*, Dimunit: of *Duille*, leaf, either of a tree or book, alſo the fold of a door. wel *Deilen*.

DUILLEÓGACH, leavy, full of leaves.

DUILLEÚIR, of or belonging to leaves.

DUILLÌGHIM, to bear or bring forth leaves, to bud, to ſpring.

DUILLMHIÓL, a Caterpillar. Lat. Convolvulus.

DUIM, poor, needy neceſſitous.

DUINE, a Man, either the male or female ſex. it is a general name for man, like the L. Homo. its root is the ſame with the Gr. verb. *Dunamai poſſum*, vid. *Fear* & *Fir* infrà wel *Dyn* C. *Dén*. *Ar*. *Den*. Ger. *Daen* & *Diener*, a ſervant, & Cantarbr: *Duenean* idem.

DUINEABADH, Man-ſlaughter. *gach olc tig ſan domhân idir fheall agus Duneabadh*.

DÚINN, to us, i. e. do inn no ſinn.

DUINOIRCNEACH, an Aſſaſſin, or Murderer. *ad bheart ſial friu; cia don dis ſeo is fearr libh do légion chugaibh, an è Barrabas, Duinoircnich, no an è Joſa gan chionnta. Lheabar breac.*

DUIR, an Oak tree, hence the Letter. D is called *Duir*. wel: & cor *Dar*.

DUIRC, rude, rugged, ſurly. vid. *Dùaire*.

DUIRE, a wood or grove of Oaks.

DÚIRE, ſtupidity, inſenſibility. Lat. *durities*. alſo obſtinacy, ex *do bhi do dhúire na himreaſàna nàr threigſiad an cath gur thuit an urmhor*, ſuch was the obſtinacy of the battle, &c. vid. Caithreim Thoirdheal[illegible]haig ad an. 1318.

DUIS, a crow.

DUIS, a precious preſent or favour, hence a jewel.

DUISCHILL, a Sanctuary.

DUISEAL, a ſpout.

DUISGIOLLA, à client.

DÚISIGHE, awaked. *Dùiſighte*, idem.

DUISIÚGHADH & *Dùsgam*, to awake.

DÚISÍGHIM, to awake, to rouſe up.

DUIT, unto thee i. e. *do tù*. *Duitſe*, idem.

DUITHBHAIR, deformed, ugly, alſo dark., gloomy.

DUITHIR *na hoidhche*, the Morning.

DUL, à snare or trap; alſo à fiſhing with nets.

DUL, the terraqueous globe.

DUL, à Satyriſt.

DUL, to go, *do dul thar*, to paſs over. *do dhul a mùgha*, to be loſt. *dul ar a naghaidh*, to proceed.

DULA, a pin, or peg.

DULBHAIR, doleful, unpleaſant.

DULCHANACH, dirty, miſerly, pitiful.

DULCHAN & *Dulchanachd*, avarice, covetuousneſs.

DULTHA'OBH, a page.

DUMHA, a place of gaming as *Dumha ſeilge*.

DÚN, a ſtrong or fortified houſe, a fortreſs, or faſtneſs; a habitation built on a hill or mount, ſuch a poſition being generally the fitteſt for defence. but the true meaning of this word in Iriſh, is a ſtrong, & well barricaded habitation as, appears from our having no other verb, at leaſt in common uſe, to ſignify the act of *shuting* or making faſt, but *Dùnàim* which, in its ſecond perſon ſingular of the Imperative mood makes *Dùn*, Lat. *claude*, *occlude.* this monoſyllable is one of thoſe primitive & principal words that have ben preſerved in various different languages. *Dùn* was in common uſe in the celtic of Gaul, & gave name to ſeveral places or habitations, as, *Lugdunum*, *Anguſtodunum*, &c. we find the ſame word uſed in the ſame ſenſe in the Cantabrian or old ſpaniſh; the anglo-ſaxon word *Town* is of the ſame ſtructure & meaning. it appears by the very name of the Capital of Britain, I mean *London*, called both *Londunum* & *Londinum* by the Romans, that the old Brittans had the word *Dun* in their language. the name of that famous town is conſtructed of *Long* which in old Celtic ſignifies a *Ship*, & *Dùn* or *Dın*: for in our old Irish the two writings are uſed indifferently. (vid: *Din*) the compound of which ſignifies a town or ſtation for ships. The names of a great part of the ancient ſtrong habitations of the old Irish begin with the word *Dun*, as *Dùncearma*, now wiklow. *Dun-cearmna*, now the old head of Kinſale, *Dungláire*, a Regal houſe near *Sliabh mis* in Munſter: *Dun-Cliách* another Royal houſe near *Knoc-áine* in the County of Limerick. *Dùn-Criomhthain*, the palace of an Irish King near the hill of Hoth, *Dun-grot* one of the Regal houſes of Munſter near the Gailty-hill, *Dun-da Leath-ghlas*, now Down, à Bishops ſee in Ulſter, the burying place of S. Patrick, *S. Columcille* & S. Brigget *Dun-Dubhline*, an ancient name of Dublin, litterally ſignifying the caſtle of the black pool, the water of the River Liffy being very black toward the harbour. *Dun-na ſead* Baltimore, &c.

The old Irish had four ſorts of habitations, viz 1°. *Cathair*, a City; 2°. Baile a town, Lat. Villa, called alſo *baìlle mòr*, if à large town. 3°. *Dun*, a ſtrong or fortified habitation; 4°. *Brúighean*, otherwiſe called *Brug.* vid. *Cathair* & *Bruighean* & *Brug.* ſup. where it is remarked that thoſe words, are or were preſerved in different other old languages in the ſame ſenſe, & in the ſame radical ſtructure.

DÚNADH, an houſe, a habitation; alſo a Camp.

DÚNADH, a multitude.

DÚNAIM, to shut up to cloſe together, to join, *ni feidir a dhùnadh*, it can not be shut.

DÚN-A'RAS, a habitation.

DÚN-LIOS, a Palace.

DÚN-MARBHADH·, Homicide; Man-ſlaughter.

DÚN-MARBHTHACH, a Man-ſlayer.

DUNN, a Doctor or teacher.

DÚR, ſtupid, dull, *duine dùr*, a Blockhead; alſo hard. Lat. *Durus*.

DÚR & *Duor* water, hinc, *Durlus* water graſs, or water-creſſes græcè, *hudor*.

DURA'IN, affable.

DÙRAS, a houſe or room.

DURB, a diſtemper or diſeaſe.

DURN, a fiſt; a hand. *Làn duirn*, a handful.

DÚRTACH, a temple.

DÚRTHEACH, a Cell, a Pilgrim, hut or Cabbin. *Dùrtheach Dithreabhaic namhotha*, the holy Anchorets Cell. &c.

DURÚNTA, rigid. moroſe.

DUS, in order to, that, to the

end that. *go ndeachainn don chathair dus a bhſaghain neach dù ma bail nìdh* DOM *ealaidhin.*

Dus, a fort. *Dus-àit*, a place of Refuge, or Safety.

Dusara, a Client.

Dusacht&*Dùſas*, watchfulneſs.

Duscúmhal, a woman-Client.

Dúsgairim, à Calling, appellation.

Dusógla'ch, a Client.

Dútchas, nature, or the place of ones birth.

Duthachar *Ollamhanta*, fee farm, feudum.

Dúthaidh, a Land, a Country,

Dúthamhail, of a good family.

Dúthcha, genuine.

Dútchasach, an Inhabitant; one from the ſame Country.

Dúthrachd, diligence, kindneſs.

Dúthrachdach, diligent; urgent, kind.

REMARKS ON THE LETTER E.

E Is the fifth Letter of the Irish Alphabet, & the ſecond of the five Vowels, of the denomination of Caol *or ſmall vowels; it is ſometimes short & ſometimes long, & thus anſwers the Gr.* Epſilon *&* Eta, *as Capelles ingenioſly obſerves of the Latin.* E vocalis, *ſays he*, duarum Græcarum vim poſſidet, nam 'cum corripitur, Epſilon eſt, cum producitur Eta eſt. *It is in Irish called* Eábha *or* Eádha *from* Eádha *the Aſpen-tree, Lat.* tremula, *which is commonly called* Cranncriothach, *& is not unlike the name of the Greek vowel* Eta *& the Heb.* Heth. *It is commutable only with* J, *& is very often, but more eſpecially in ancient manuſcripts, written & uſed for* J *indifferently, & we find this indifference common to the Latins as* Dii *for* Dei, heri *for* here, veſpere *&* veſperi, cinis & ciner, impubes *&* impubis, omnis *for* omnes *from* decem *is formed*, undecim, *from* emo, premo, *is formed* redimo *&* comprimo. E *is the præpositive vowel in the five Diphthongs & Triphthongs called* na cuig Heádhbha, *or* heabhadh, *or the five Ephthongs, vizt.* ea, eo, eoi, eu, ei, *& of theſe the Hebrews have* eu *as Heb.* Scaleu *Lat. tranquillus, &c. but the Gr. & Lat. have both* eu *&* ei, *as Lat.* heu, hei *& Gr.* eu, *Lat. bene* : *Gr.* eido *Lat. video, &c.*

E A E A

E & **Ead**, are negatives in Irish, as *é-deimhin*, uncertain.

E, & *ſe*, he, it; *cià hé*, who is he? *ní hé ſo*, it is not this.

E, an interjection importing grief. Lat. *Hei*.

Eaban & *Eabar*, mud, mire, &c.

Eabhadh, the Aſpen tree, hence

the name of the Letter E.

Eabhradh, the hebrew tongue. *Eabhrais* the ſame.

Eabhradhach, an Hebrew, one of the Hebrew nation.

Eabradh, Iron.

Eabron, a pan, a chaldron.

Eabur, Jvory. Lat. *Ebur.*

Eacceart, iniquity, injuſtice.

Eaccòmhlan, injuſtice, oppreſſion.

Eaccomhlaim, to omit.

Eacconach, mad, doting, abſurd.

Eacconn, rage, madneſs, want of ſenſe.

Eaccon or *eàgcon duine*, a ſilly foolish man, for *cc* or double *c* is pronounced always like *g.*

Eaccosg, the face or countenance.

Eaccosg, a degree.

Eaccosg, a framing or building.

Eaccosmhuil, unlike.

Eaccosmhuile &-*leachd*, Diſparity.

Each, a horſe. Lat. *Equus.* in the genit. ſing. & nom. plur. it is *Eich. Each-choimhlionga*, a Dromedary.

Each, any.

Eachach, having many horſes.

Eachach; *aoibh Eachach*, a Barony in the Weſt of Carbury in the County of Corke, the ancient Eſtate of the *O Mahonys.*

Eachd & *eacht*, a condition, &c: vid. *Acht*; alſo, or, *either*, *unleſs.*

Eachda, clean, pure, neat, decent.

Eachdam, to do, to act.

Eachlach, a ſervant, a poſt boy, news-carrier. alſo a Soldier's-boy, a knapsack-boy, a Garſon.

Eachlasg, a rod, a whip to drive a horſe. from *Each* a horſe & *Lasg*, a lash.

Eachmac & *eachmong*, to happen or fall out. as, *Eachmac Duine diobh ſin go roinn don bheag bhìa do bhiodh aco friu*; a man of them happened to be there, who diſtributed part of their ſmall proviſion among them. *Eachmong trà in aroile daimsir cath idir Hircanus agus Rìgh na Harabia*; at another time a battle happened between Hircanus & the King of Arabia. L. B.

Éacnach, blaſphemy. *is ſollus gur ro chùalabhair anois an Eacnach.* Nunc audiſtis blaſphemiam. L. B.

Eachradh, horſes.

Eachrais, rowing.

Eachrais, a fair.

Èacht, an accident that moves ſorrow or compaſſion. *as mór an teacht tuitim Taidhg.* Thády's fall is a great cauſe of ſorrow.

Eacht, an atchievement, feat, exploit. ex. *fear eachta* a brave man.

Ea'cht, a condition.

Ea'chtamhail, conditional: alſo having great performance.

Eachtradh, an adventure, or advènturous uncertainty. *minic as feàrr Eachtradh nà A'irighthe*, proverb.

Eachtran & *Eachtrannach*, a foreigner.

Eactròcair, a prey or ſpoil; alſo unmerciful.

Eactròcaireach, mercileſs: but more commonly & properly *éad-trócaireach.*

Ead, is one of the ten negatives of the Irish in compound words, as *eàd-tlăith*, *éad-tlathach*, undaunted, intrepid. theſe ten negatives are in the following Irish verſe.

NEAMH *agus* AN, AMH, EAG, FAS;
É, ead DÒ, DÍ, *ni hord dimheas.*
JNG, MÍ, *nì modh ceilge.*
Deich ndiultadh na Gaoìdhilge.

EA'D, Jealouſy; alſo Zeal. gen. *éada. bean éada*, a jealous woman.

EA'D, *Eùt*, obloquy, reproach.

EA'DACH, cloaths, Raiment. *Eàdach Rôin*, ſack-cloth.

EA'DAÍGHIM, to cloath, to cover.

EA'DA'IL, profit, advantage, vid. *Eàdàl.*

EA'DA'ILLEACH, an Italian.

EA'DAINGEAN, weak, not ſtrong.

EA'DAINGNEACHT, weakneſs.

EA'DAIRE, a jealous lover.

EADAIRMEAS, the Art of invention.

EA'DA'L, *no eàdàil*, gain, profit; alſo a prey, ſpoil or booty.

EA'DA'LACH, profitable.

EA'DAN, the forehead: ar m'eàdan, on my forehead.

EA'DANA'N & *Eàdnàn*, a frontlet.

EADARGHAIRE, corrupted from *Eadar-ſgaire*, divorce, or ſeparation. note that, *ea* without a long ſtroke over it, as in this word, is pronounced like (A); but with that ſign over it, ſounds like *ai* in the English words *maid*, *laid*, or as *a* in the words *trade*, *made*, &c.

EADARGHNA, ingenuity.

EADARGHNAIM, to know, to diſtinguish.

EADARGHÙIDHE, ſupplication, interceſſion. *eadarghùidhe na Nàomh*, the interceſſion of Saints.

EADARNAIDH, fraud, malice, deceit. alſo an ambuſcade. *ró ſhàg eadarnàidhe inn gach Beallach ó ſhin go Teamhair.* i. e. he left men in ambuſcade on every road from thence to Tara. L. B.

EADARSGAIN, an interpoſer.

EADARTHA, noon, or diner-time. this word J Jugde should be rather *eatartha*, i. e. bettween two; as the ſun is at noon exactly mid-way between Eaſt & weſt.

EAD-DOIRSÍGHIM, to naturalize.

EA'D-DOIMHIN, shallow.

EA'D-DÓTHCHAS, deſpair.

EA'D-DÓTHCHASACH, deſpairing, deſponding.

EA'D-DÓTHCHASAIM, to deſpair, to be out of hopes.

EA'D-FHULANG, intolerable; alſo impatient.

EADH, time, opportunity, ſeaſon. *gan eadha* without time.

EADH, yea, yes. *ni headh*, not ſo, nay.

EADHADH, an Aſpen tree. alſo the name of the *a*, & the Diphthong *ea*. *Eabhadh.*

EADHON, namely, to wit.

EA'DMHAR, jealous.

EA'DMHAIRE & *Eàdmhaireacht*, jealouſy.

EA'DMHEÓDHANACH, immediate; & *Eidirmheodhanach*, mediate.

EA'DOÍDHIGHIM, to deſpair, be out of heart.

EA'DÓTHCHAS, deſpair. vid. *Eàd-dóthchas.*

EADR, & *eadar* in compound words is the ſame with *idir*, betwixt, between. Lat. *inter.*

EADRAD, between thee, i. e. *eadar tù. Eadram*, between me, i. e. *eadar mé. Eadruinn* between us, i. e. *eadar inn, no ſinn. eadruibh*, betwixt you, i. e. *eadar ibh, no ſibh.*

EADROCHD, plain, manifeſt.

EAD-TAIRISIOCHT, alienation, ill-will.

EA'D-TLA'ITH & *Eàd-tláthach*, couragious, courageous, ſtrong, undaunted, intrepid.

EA'D-TRÉOIR, imbecility, alſo irreſolution.

EA'D-TRÉORACH, ignorant of the way, alſo weak.

EA'D-TROM, light, brisk, nimble, alſo giddy.

EA'D-TROMACHAN, *Eàd-tromùghadh* & *Eàd-truime*, lightneſs, eaſe, comfort, riddance.

EA'D-TROMA'N, a bladder. pronounced *éadromàn*.

EA'D-TÚALANG, incapable, unable. *as eàd-tùalang me ar a ſhulang*, J am not able to bear it.

EA'D-ÚRLABHRADH, a ſoleciſm.

EAD-URCHAMH, of old.

EAG, is one of the Iriſh negatives, as *eàg-crùas*, ſickneſs. *eàg-còir*, injuſtice.

EA'G, i. e. *eàſga*, the Moon.

EA'G, death.

EA'GA, Jce; *lice eàga*, fleaks of Jce.

EAGACH, deep.

EA'GAM, to die, to periſh.

EAGA'N (*mac-eagàin*) a family name, whereof J find four different ſepts, two in Connaught i. e. one in *Breiſſne*, whoſe Lordſhip was the diſtrict called *Clain-fearamuighe*, & the other in *Conmaicne* or *Síol-anamcuidhe*, who was Toparch of *Clain-diarmada*, in the principality of *O Madagàin*, or *O Madin*: another *mac-eagàin*, who is otherwiſe written *O Heagáin* was one of the eight Toparchs deriving under *O Carol* in the country called *Eile y Chearbhúil* or *Élia Carolina*, now partly in the Kings County, & partly in Lower Ormond in that of Tiperary. & the fourth ſept of the *mac-Éagains* were diſperſed through the Counties of Cork & Kerry, the Chiefs of which were hereditary Judges of the Courts of Brehon-Laws under the Juriſdiction of the Mac-Carty-Mores, Kings of Deſmond. a Gentleman of this family of the *mac-Éagans*, by name *Baothlach*, or *Boetius mac-Éagan* was the Roman Catholic Biſhop of Roſs-Carbury, in the Reign of King Charles the firſt of England, who, having engaged himſelf with a party of the confederated Roman Catholicks, as their ſpiritual director, in an expedition tending to relieve the town of *Clonmell*, & being taken priſoner of war by Lord Orrery, was immediately, & without examination or tryal, ordered to be hanged like a common Malefactor; contrary to the laws of war, of nations, & of common humanity.

EAGAN, a bottom: hence *poll dubh-aigéin*, *no dubh-eagain*, an Abyſs.

ÉAGAR, Order. *do chur ſé a neagar*, he put in Order.

ÉAGARAIM, to ſet in Order.

EA'G-BHROTH, a carrion.

EA'G-CA'OINE, a ſick, or dying groan, or plaint, from *éag* death, & *caoine*, plaint, or moan.

EA'GCHAOR, a ſounding line.

EAG-COIR, falſhood, injuſtice, alſo wrong.

EA'GCOSG, a face, form, figure, or Countenance.

EA'G-CRÚAIDH, ſick, weak, feeble; more properly in the litteral explication, it means, not firm. Lat. *infirmus*.

EA'G-CRÚAS, infirmity, ſickneſs.

EA'G-CÚBHAIDH, unfit, improper.

EAGLA, fear, dread, apprehenſion: *eagla go*, leſt that.

EAGLACH, fearful, timorous.

EAGLAIM, to fear; alſo to frighten, or deter, to affright *do eaglaidheadar go mór*, they were exceedingly afraid.

EAGLAIS, the church. Wel. *Egluys*. Lat. & Gr. *Ecclesía*. genit. *Eaguilse*, or *Eaglaiſe*.

EAGLAISEACH, of, or belonging to the church, a churchman, or Clergy-man.

EAGLAISEAMHAIL, or *Eagailſeamhail*, becoming a Clergyman.

EAGLAN, a biting.

EAGLASDA, Eccehaſtical.

EA'GMAIS, without. *aneágmais làimhe*, without a hand.

EA'GMAIS, reputation, fame.

EA'GMAISEACH, very great. *gràdh eàgmaiſeach*, very great Love.

EAGMIN, about. *circa*.

EAGNA, prudence, Wiſdom. vid. *'Agna*.

EAGNACH, wiſe, prudent, diſcreet, & *Eagnaidhe*, a Philosonher.

EAGNACH or *eacnach*, blaſphemy. *do rinn an fear ùd éacnach, do ràdh an ſagart*, is follus *go ro chuallabhair a noſa an eacnach, do ſhreagair na Jùdaigh, is bíodhba bàis duinn é*, that man has been guilty of blaſphemy, ſaid the Prieſt', tis evident that you have heard now the blaſphemy. the Jews anſwered, he is our mortal enemy, or an enemy who deſerves death. *odo chonairc an Naomh an Righ éag eacnach Crioſd, & ag adhradh Deamhan*, when the Saint (Patrick) ſaw the King blaſpheme Chriſt & adore Demons, &c. *Leábhar breac*.

EAGNACH, a complaint, alſo reſentment, alſo a cauſe of grief, & ſorrow. as, *iomdha Eàgnach air Eirinn*.

EAGNAÍDHE, a wiſeman, a Philoſopher.

EA'GNA'IDHIM, to complain, to accuſe.

ÈAGNAIRC, querulous, full of complaints. *nir bu eágnairc, nir bu ealc*, non querula neque malevola erat.

ÈAGNAIRC, love, *ar eàgnairc a mic*, propter amorem filii, vid. Brogan in vita Brigidæ, written indifferently *Eugnairc* or *Eagnairc*.

EA'GNARCAIRE, a mediator.

EAGRAIDHIM, to ſet in order.

EA'GRÚADH, impotent.

EAG-SAMHUIL, ſingular, matchleſs, from *eag* non, & *Samhuil*, ſimilis.

EA'GSAMHAIL, ſtrange, ſurpriſing, extraordinary: alſo various, diverſe, mixt.

EA'GSAMHLA & *Eùgſamhlacht*, ſtrangeneſs; variety, diverſity.

EA'GSAMHLUGHADH & *Eàgſamhlàighim*, to vary, to diverſify.

EA'GSAMHLÚGHADH, a varying, or changing.

EA'L, fainting. *ag dul a néal*, fainting. vid. *Neal*.

EALA, a ſwan.

EALADH & *Ealadhan*, learning, skill, knowledge, alſo an Art or Science.

EALADHANTA, Artificial, curious, ingenious.

EALA'IDHIM, to ſtalk, alſo to ſteal away, to deſert, &c.

ÈALAIDHTHEACH, a revolter,

or deſerter, one that ſneaks off or ſteals away.

EALANG, a fault or flaw.

EALAR, Salt.

EALBHA, a herd, or drove.

EALC, malitious, ſpiteful, envious, &c. *nír bu eagnairc, nir bu Ealc*, non erat querula, non malevola. Brogan in vit. Brigid.

EALCMHAR, envious, ſpightful; alſo lazy, ſluggish.

EALG, Noble, excellent. hence *Inis ealga*, a name of Ireland.

EA'LÓGHADH & *Eálughadh*, ſneaking, ſtealing away.

EA'LÚIGHIM, to ſneak off, to ſteal away. as, *do eáluigheadar don Chathraigh*, they got by ſtealth into the City.

EALL, a trial, a proof or Eſſay.

EALLABHAIR, a vaſt number, a great multitude.

EALLACH, a hearth; *ar an teallach*, upon the hearth.

EALLACH, a burden, or load.

EALLACH, cattle of any kind.

EALLACH, an artful trick.

EALLACH, a battle.

EALLAÍGHE, houshold ſtuff, furniture.

EALLAMH, wonder, aſtonishment.

EALLAMH, Cattle given by way of a portion.

EALSCADH, Cozineſs.

EALTA, Repentance.

EALTA, a flock, herd, drove, trip, Rout, Pace, Sownder, &c. ex. *Eàlta Eán*, a flock of Birds. *Ealta muc*, a herd of Swine. *Ealta Damh*, a drove of Bullocks. *ealta galhar*, a trip of goats. *Ealta madúidhe allta*, a Rout of Wolves. *Ealta Aſſail*, a pace of Aſſes *Ealta fiadh-thorc*, a Sownder of wild Boars. alſo a tribe or family, as *Ealta glan tſlúagh uà ngeal ccais: Ealta Marcach*, a troop of the Cavalry. *Aitibh Bin-ealtach*, places reſounding with the melody of Birds.

ÈALTA'IDHE, white.

EALTÌN, a Razor.

EAMHAN, the principal Regal houſe of Ulſter, anciently the Seat of the *Ruderician* Kings of Ulſter.

EAMHAIN, double: & *Eamhanta*, the ſame.

EAMHAINSE, wiſdom.

EAMPAID, a kind of ſtone.

EA'N, *Eún* & *En*, a bird, a fowl. *éan fion*, an Oſprey.

EAN & *An*, Water.

EA'N, any: *ar eàn-chor*, in any wiſe, at all, in the leaſt. *ar gach eàn chor*, by all means. vid. *Aon.*

ÉANDA, a ſimple, in phyſical drugs.

EANG, a year.

EANG, a track or footſtep.

EANGACH, a fishing net, alſo a Chain of nets, ſuch as is uſed for Salmon & Herrings.

EANGHACH, a Babbler.

ÉAN GHLÓR, of one voice or ſpeech.

EANGLA, an Anniverſary. feaſt

EANGLAIM, a lining.

EANGLAIS, bad or weak drink with bread, as milk mixed with Water.

EANGNAMH, generoſity, alſo dexterity at arms, prudence, &c. a *ſé eangnamh na Lochlannach do mhair San Moghchorb ſan*, the dexterity of the Danes (at arms) was known to be inherited by that Moghchorb vid. *Annal. Inisfallen.*

EANGSAD, they advanced, or went forward.

EANLUIREACHD, fowling.

EANNEC, innocent.

EA'NSATHADH, at once.

EANTÒG, a Nettle. *Neàntóg*, id.

EA'NTOISG, on purpoſe; alſo in one bulk. *d'eàntoisg* is the uſual expreſſion.

EA'N TÓRT, of any manner or ſort.

EAN-UA'IRE, one hour. *fear-Eànuàire*, a way-faring man that ſtays not above an hour in a place.

EANUC, an Eunuch.

EAONDACHD, an Unity.

EAR. a head.

EARADH, fear, miſtruſt.

EARAIM, riding.

EARAM, to refuſe, to deny: *d'éaradar*, they refuſed.

EARAIS, the end.

EARB, or *Fearbog*, a Roe buck.

EARBA, to tell or relate. *go ndúbhairt Oircineach na ſagart re Hioſa, aitchim tu air Dia beo gon earba duìnu an tù Crioſt mac-De.* ſo that the high Prieſt Said unto JESUS, I conjure you by the living God to tell us if you are Chriſt the ſon of God. L. B.

EARB, an offer; alſo commanmand.

EARBA, an occupation or employment. *a ſé ſa hearba dó, bith ag iongaíre muc do Mhilco Righ dal-Narùidhe in dithreabh na ſleibhe.* his occupation was herding swine for Milco king of Antrim in the wilderneſs. L. B.

EARBALL, a tail: *bun an earbail*, the rump.

EARBAM, to bid, or command. alſo to rely or depend upon. *Earbaim riot*, I depend upon thee.

EARC, ſpeckled, alſo red.

EARC, a Cow.

EARC, a Salmon.

EARC, honey, alſo a bee.

EARC, a tax or tribute. *Jóc Earca*, Eric or Kindred Money.

EARC, Heaven.

EARCADH & *Earcaim*, to fill, *earcdàois na sluaigh*, i. e. *do lionadàois na sluàigh.*

EARCAMA'IL, sweet, pleaſant, agreable.

EARCDHATH, coloured red.

EARCHAILL, a prop, poſt, or pillar.

EARCHAILE, a barring & hindering.

EARCHA'OMH, noble.

EARCLUA'CHRA, a Lizzard, an Emmet.

EARCRA, a deficiency, an ecclypſe.

EARDACH, a feaſt or ſolemnity.

EARDANAL, a piper, trumpeter.

EAR-FLAITHEAS, an ariſtocracy.

EARGABHA'IL, a miſerable ſtate of captivity.

EARGAIM, to build, to frame or make up. Gr. *érgein* operari.

EARGABHADH. to apprehend, or make priſoner. ex. *an lubhghort ínnar eargabhadh Joſa*, the garden wherein Jeſus was made priſoner L. B.

EARGHAIRE, prohibition.

EARGHAIRIM, to congratulate; alſo to prohibit or forbid.

EARGHALAN & *earglan*, a piper, alſo Noiſy, clamorous.

EARGHNAIDH, magnificent, worthy, virtuous.

EARGNAMH, to prepare a feaſt.

EARGNA, conception, quickneſs of apprehenſion.

EA'RLAMH, Noble, auguſt, grand, hence Anglice, *Earl.*

EA'RMA & *Eàrmàidheaſa*, galloping.

EARMADH, Arms.

EARN for *O'rna*, Barley.

EA'RNAGH, *Jarnach no Jàrann*, Jron.

EA'RNADH, redemption.

EARNAAIL, a part or ſhare.

EARNEDE, to watch. to take care of, *agus biſo ſonn ag earnede na hógha* (*Muìre*) *go ndeachainſe gus an Caithir dus an bfaghain innte neach da mbail nidh dom ealeadhin tar ceann coda na hoighe a nocht.* Stay here to wait on the Virgin (Mary) till J go to the city where J may find ſome perſon who may give this nights lodging & entertainment to the Virgin in exchange for ſome thing which belongs to my trade L. B.

EARR & genit. *eirr* & *eirre*, the end or concluſion, alſo the limit or boundary of a place. *Duine a near a Aoiſe*, a man in the declenſion of his years. *à n'éarr nà Tire*, in the limits of the Country.

EARR, a Champion, Gr. *Heros.* Lat. *Heros*; alſo noble, grand.

EARRACH, the ſpring; gen. *earruigh*

EARRADH & *earrùidhe*, Wares or commodities, furniture, accoutrements, either perſonal or houshold.

EARRADH, a Military ſuit, a complete armour. hence the Engliſh word Array.

EARRAÍDHIM, to ſpring.

EARRA'ID, à miſtake, a fault. Lat. *Erratum. ar ſon a earràide*, propter erratum.

EARRAITHEAR, to be ſerved or attended.

EASADH, a ſickneſs, or diſeaſe. *Don teaſadh ſúair a Oigheadh*, he died a natural death.

EASAFNADH, expulſion, baniſhment.

EASAIDHIM, expulſion, baniſh-

EASAILLE, diſpraiſe, diſparagement,

EASAM, to make, or do.

EASAMLA'R or *Eaſamlàir*. an Example, ſample or pattern.

EASAL, a tail.

EASAÓNTA, *Eaſaóntahd* & *Eaſaóntas*, diſſention, diſagreement, alſo diſobedience.

EASAONNTACH, diſobedient, repugnant, rebellious.

EASAONTÚHGADH, Schiſm.

EASAR, a Cataract. a fall of Water, a Caſcade.

EASARD, idem.

EASARD, a quarrrel *eaſàrd do bhroſdadh*, to provoke a quarrel.

EASARGAN, a tumult.

EASBA, want, ſcarcity, defect. abſence, alſo Vanity. *easba Brághad*, the kings evil.

EASBA'IGHIM, to want or lack.

EASBA'IN, the kingdom of Spain.

EASBALÓID, abſolution.

EASBARTA, *no Easporta*, Veſpers or evening prayers.

EASBOG or *Eaſcop*, a Biſhop.

EA'SC, Water, alſo old.

EA'SGAIRE, a Warning.

EASGAL, a ſtorm, a bluſterous wind; alſo a ſurprize.

EASCAR or *Eaſgor*, ſhooting into ear, as the corn does when it begins to form an ear.

EASCAR, a fall. *eaſcar à mbéal beàrnan*, to fall at entering a wide gap.

EASCARA, an Adverſary, an Enemy, from the particle *eas* one of the Iriſh negatives, & *cara* a friend.

EASCOMAN, dirty, filthy, naſty.

EASCOMATA, ſatisfied.

EASCOMLA, to dye or depart this life. *ſe bliàghna & ceithre fichid ba slan do Philip an tan ro eaſcomla gus an ccòimhdé*, i. e. Philip. was eighty ſix years old, when he departed this life to enjoy God. L.B.

EASCONG, water.

EASCONGRA, a cry, or proclamation.

EASCONN, an old man, an elder.

ÈASCONN, the Moon.

EASCRA, a Cup, a drinking veſſel, alſo a Chaldron, *á dubhairt Joſeph fri giolla gràdh dho eaſcra nairgit do cnur a Sacraíghibh Benjamin.* i. e. Joſeph Said to his houſe ſteward, put my ſilver cup into the ſacks of Benjamin. L. B.

ESACRADH, walking, ſtepping, or marching.

EA'SGA, the Moon, alſo *eàſcàn;* vid. *Duain i dhùbhagàin.*

EA'SGAIDH, eaſy, ſenſible, alſo nimble, active.

EASGAINE, a curſe or malediction, à curſing.

EASGAL, a ſound or noiſe. .

EASGAN, an Eel, rectius

EASGA or rather *eaſgcú*, an eel; from *eas* or *eaſg* water & *cù* Hound, & may properly be called a water Hound.

EASGLEASADH, confuſion.

EASGNADH & *Eaſgnaim*, to climb up, to aſcend, hence *Diardain Eaſgnadh*, aſcenſion Thurſday, ſo called anciently, but now it is commonly called *Diàrdain Deas-gahbala*, ſignifying the thurſdày on which Chriſt ſat on the right hand of God.

EASGUL, a wave.

EASIDHE, conſpicuous, remarkable.

EASLABHRA, bounty, courteſy, affability.

EASLA'INE & *Easlàinte*, a diſeaſe, alſo infirmity, or unhealthineſs.

EASLA'N, ſick, infirm.

EASLOCH, a lake, or pool, &c.

EASMAIL, a reproach, or reproof.

EASMAILTEACH, *duine eaſmailteach*, a reproaching or chiding perſon.

EASNADH & *Eaſnamh*, a want of web enough for the Loom.

EASNADH, muſic, alſo a ſong, or any melody.

EASNADH, time.

EASMAIGH, a lath or ſparr.

EASÓG, a weaſel.

EASOMAN, a welcome.

EASOMÓID, or *eaſóghmóid*, diſreſpect, diſhonour.

EASOMÓIDEACH, diſreſpectful, diſobedient.

EAS-ONÓIR, diſhonour, abuſe.

EASONÓIREACH, abuſive, unmannerly.

EASONTACH, rude.

EASÓRDÚGHADH, diſorder, confuſion.

EASORGAIN, contrition.

EASORGAIM, to hurt or offend.

EASORGNADH, ſqueezing or cruſhing.

EASPUG-SPEAIN, the herb ox-eye-dayſy. Lat. *Belles major.*

EASRANNA'IT, the world.

EASRAOITE, looſe.

EASRUADH, a famous Cataract of the River *Earn*, now called the Salmons leap, which divides the County of Dunegall from that of Letrim. vid. *A S.*

EASSAÓTH, health.

EAS-TARRAING, extraction.

EASÚANAIM, to ſcum or skim.

EAS-ÚMHAL, diſobedient.

EAS-ÚMHLADH & *eas-ùmllachd*, diſobedience, , obſtinacy.

EAS URRÚDHAS, preſumption.

EAS-URRAMACH, diſreſpectful, ſtubborn. alſo a Rebel, or Revolter.

EAS-URRAMADH & *Eas-urramachd*, Rebellion, diſobedience.

EATA, old, ancient, *óg agus Eàta*, young and old. Gr. *Etos*, i.e. annus. & Lat. *Ætas*.

EA'TACH, i.e. *ſeanóir*, an elder, or an aged perſon.

EATAL, pleaſure, delight. *as eatal leam*, J am well pleaſed.

EATAL & *Eataladh*, flight.

EATAL, the world.

EATHA, gone, ſent.

EATHAR, a Ship.

EATHLA, prayers or ſupplications; ex. *do rínne Samhádh Chiaràin eathla cum* DIA *fri a ttiſadh slàn dà nionnchaibh*, the convent or religious community of Kieran offered up their ſupplications to God for their ſafe return.

EATLA, ſadneſs, dulneſs.

EATLAIM, to fly. *do eatailighiodar ſan muir*, they flew into the ſea. Lat. *Attollo*.

EATORRA, between them, amongſt them.

ÈATRA'THACH, late.

EA'TROMA'N, a bladder.

EA'TRUIME, lighter. alſo lightneſs. vid. ead-trom.

EA'TTRÓCAIRE, cruelty, no mercy.

EA'TTRÓCAIREACH, unmerciful.

EA'TTROM, light, ſwift.

EA'TTROMAM, to relieve, to make light.

E B

EBEIRT, *no Ebirt*, Topography.

EBHADH, the aſpen tree: alſo the name of the Letter *E*.

EBHLING, to ſpring off or on.

EBHLINGEADH, a skipping or leaping.

EBHLÓG, or *ebhleóg*, a hot coal or ember. *Ebhlòg dhearg*, red hot Embers.

EBRON, à kettel or chaldron.

EBHUL or *Aóibhleal*, a coal of fire. Dim: *Ebhlog*, ſupra.

E C

ECCNACH, reproof, or reprhenſion.

ECCNAIRC, the time paſt.

ECCNAIRC, a prayer or interceſſion.

ECCOSG, model, shape, or appearance.

ECCRADACH, spiteful, unfaithful.

ECCRAIDE, enmity, hatred, spight.

ECE, clear, evident, manifeſt. *Ece an talamh*, the Land is in ſight. Lat. *Ecce*.

ECNA, eating, manging.

ECSÍDHE, apparent, manifeſt.

E D

E'D, jealouſy.

ED, gain, profit, advantage.

ED, to take, to receive, to handle.

ED, defence, protection.

ED *no Eid*, cattle,

EDAOIGH, uncertain.

EDDREIMIM, to catch at.

Edean, a receptacle.

Ëdearbh, falſe, uncertain.

Edeighneach, gelded.

Edel, prayers, or orations.

Edhon & *eadhon*, to wit, namely, that is.

Edidh, Uglhy, deformed.

Edim, to catch, to apprehend.

Edire, hoſtages.

Edirghlimim, to endure, to ſuffer.

Edirmhéodhantóir, a Mediator.

Ëdmhar, jealous.

Efeacht, effect, alſo conſequence.

E G

Eggheart, iniquity, injuſtice.

E'ggia'llaidh, abſurd, ſilly, foolish.

Egipteach, an Egyptian.

Egmhus, defect, lack, want.

E I

Eibhlíghim, to ſparkle.

Eiblit, an interjection.

Eid, tribute, tax, or ſubſidy.

Èid-díghdhe, ingratitude; from *ead*, in, & *dighdhe*, gratitude. vid. *Díghdhe.*

Éide & *Éideadh*, cloth, apparrel, Raiment, alſo an Armour. *go niomad onchonn, each, agus Éide*, with many colours or flags, horſes, & Armours. *cuir ort teide* put on thy Brigandine.

Eideadh & *Éidim*, to dreſs, to attire. *éideóchtar é*, he shall be attired. *do éidigh ſaul David*, Saul armed David.

Éideadhach, harneſſed.

Éidearbhtha, diſſolute, looſe. *Dàoine Éidearbhtha*, reprobates.

Eidearscaram, to ſcatter or diſperſe.

Eidhéan & genit *Eidhne*, Jvy, dimin. *eidhneán.*

Eilhneach, full of Jvy. Latin *Hederosus.* hence *Clùain Heidhneach*, in the ſouth of Leinſter, which in S. Fintan's life is interpreted *Latibulum hæderosum.*

Eidheana'n, the diminutive of *Eidhne*, an Jvy-branch or bough, an Jvy-bush. *caòr eidhnein*, an Jvy-berry.

Eidheanóg, another diminut: of *Eìdhne.*

Éidhliodh & *Eidhliomh*, a plea, a caſe; alſo a claim, or demand of debt.

Eidídheach, a Curaſſier.

Eidimhin, doubtful, uncertain.

Eidinte, doubtful.

Eidior-shoilas, twilight.

Eidir, between, betwixt, amongſt. Lat. *inter.*

Éidir & *feidir* to be able: *ní feidir leis*, he can not: it is not in his power.

Eidir, a captive or priſoner; a Hoſtage.

Eidircheart, an equal diſtributive right, *is iadsin dá mhac déag Iſrael gona neidircheartaibh*, theſe were the twelve ſons of Iſrael with their equal portions or rights. L. B.

Eidirceart focal, an interprétation, vid. old parchmt.

Eidir-dhealúghadh & *Eidir-dheilt*, a difference, ſeparation, or diviſion; alſo a diſtinction.

Eidir-dhealúghadh & *Eidir-dhealaim*, to ſeparate or divide; to diſtinguish.

Eidirdilgin, a devaſtation, ravaging, &c. as, *eidirdilgin na Cúige uile eatorra*, the ravaging or devaſtation

devaſtation of the entire Province between them.

Eidir-ghleò, a decree, or judgment.

Eidir-ghleódhaim, to Judge, or decide.

Eidirlén, captivity. *gur frith a Neidirlen*, that he was made a priſoner. vid. *Caithreim Thoirdel.* an. 1311.

Eidir-mheòdhanach: *go heidir-mheódhanach*, mediately, indirectly.

Eidir-mheódhantòir, a Mediator; alſo an interpreter.

Eidir-mhìniúghadh, interpretation.

Eidir-mhíniúghadh & *eidir-mhínighim*, to interpret.

Éifeacht, effect, ſenſe, conſequence, *nìdh gan Éifeacht*, a thing of no effect.

Éifeachdach, effectual, alſo ſenſible.

Éifeachdamhail, the ſame.

Èifeasach, ſerious.

Éig-ceart, iniquity, injuſtice.

Éiggcia'lladh, dotage. alſo ſtupidity, dullneſs.

Éig-cìalldha, *no éig-ciàllaidh*, irrational, *Beathaídheach éigciàlldha*, an irrational animal.

Éig-cinnte, innumerable; alſo undecreed, unreſolved upon; alſo not to be comprehended or conceived.

Éig-cneasda, impolite, rude.

Éig-cneasdachd, frowardneſs; rudeneſs.

Éig-criòna, imprudent.

Éig-criònnachd, imprudence, folly.

Éigean, force, violence, compulſion. *dob éigean damh*, I was conſtrained. *re héigean*, by compulſion. *éigean maighdine*, the Rape of a Virgin or Maiden.

Éigean, lawful, rightful, juſt.

Éigean & *air éigean*, ſcarcely, hardly.

Éigeantach, neceſſary, indiſpenſible. *Saothar éigeantach*, hard labour.

Éigeas, a learned man. pl. *Eigſe*.

Éigheamh, a crying, or roaring. genit. *éighmhe. éiſd re m'éighmhe*, hear to my cry.

Èigheamhthóir, a cryer.

Éighim, to cry out, to grieve, to lament, to bawl.

Éigin, ſome, certain.

Éigin, truly, ſurely, or certainly.

Ëiglídhe, mean, abject.

Èiglídheacht, abjectneſs.

Éigne, a Salmon.

Éignìghim, to force, to compel. *nà héignigh mé*, do not compel me, alſo to ravish, or commit a Rape.

Éignighthe, forced, ravished, compelled.

Éigniúghadh, a forcing, or compelling; alſo a Rape.

Éigseach, a School, a ſtudy.

Éigsi, art, ſcience, learning.

Éill & *iáll*, a thong. *go héill a bhrōige*, to his shoe-latchet.

Eill, an Ell or eln.

Eilcim, to rob or ſpoil.

Eile, other, another. rectius *Aile*, ex. *fear aile.* Lat. *alius.*

Eile ui Fhógurta & *Eile uí Chearrabhail*, two diſtricts in the County of Tipperary, north & north Eaſt of Cashel, the ancient Eſtates of *O Carrol & O Fogurty.*

Eile, a prayer or Oration.

Eileachdaim, to alienate, to part with; to paſs away.

Eilightheòir, a creditor.

Eilit & *Eilid*, genit-*Eilte*, a

Deer, a hind. Gr. *Ellos*, a fawn.

EÌLÍUGHADH, accuſation, charging, calling to an Account.

EÌLIÙGHADH & *Eìlighim*, to charge upon a perſon, to accuſe. *Eìlighdis ſein a chéile*, let them accuſe each other. *a táim dom Eiliùghadh aguibh ſe*, I am called in queſtion by you.

EILLGHEADH, burial, interrment.

EILNE & *Eilned*, uncleanneſs, pollution. *ró ghlan Dia an teampul òn uile eilned, & O Aitreabh Deamhan dá raibh ann.* i. e. God cleanſed the temple from all uncleanneſs, & diabolical aſſemblies, or from being the habitation of Devils. L. B.

EILNÍGHIM, to corrupt to ſpoil, alſo to violate or profane.

EIMH, quick, active, brisk.

EÍMHE, a cry.

EÍMHEACHD, obedience, compliance.

EIMHILT, dilatory, ſlow.

EIMHIM or *Eíghim*, to cry out.

EÍMHLEÒG, a deadcoal.

EÍN, or *eàn*, one, the ſame, *ein-chine*, of the ſame family.

EINEACH, a face or countenance.

EINEACH & *Eineachas*, bounty, goodneſs, alſo courteſy, affability.

EINEACHLAN, protection, defence, or ſafeguard.

EÍNFEACHD, at once. *do chùadar an éinſeachd*, they went together.

EÌNGHIN, only begotten.

EÍNMHÉID, of equal ſize.

EÍNREAD, any thing.

EIPELADH, to die or periſh. *agus eipelaidh ſé (Jacob) dà chùmha muna ria an aonar ſlàn chuige*, & he (Jacob) will die through ſorrow, if he alone (Benjamin) does not return home ſafe to him. L B.

EIPISTIL, an Epiſtle, a Letter

EIRBHEARNAM, to tranſgreſs.

EIRCBHEACH, a Waſp.

EIRCEACH, an heretic.

EIRE, a burden.

EIRE, *Eírionn, Eírinn*, the name of Ireland.

EIRICEACH, an heretic.

EIRECEACHD or *Eiríceachd*, hereſy.

EIRGHE, a riſing. *eirghe na gréine*, ſun riſing.

EIRGHE, Aſſiſtants: *Comh-eirghe*, Auxiliaries.

EIRGHIM, to riſe, to mutiny, to paſs on or advance.

ÈIRÍGH, a Viceroy or Chief Governour. *na Heirighe bhádar for tír Júda fó Auguſtus ré linn Chriosd.* i. e. the Governours of Judæa under Auguſtus who were Cotemporaries with Chriſt. L. B.

ÉIRIC, an amercement, or fine for blood-shed, a ranſom or forfeit; alſo a reparation.

ÉIRIGE, a command or Government. *do rad Pharaoh iarsin Eirige Eigipte do Joſeph.* i. e. Pharaoh afterwards committed to Joſeph the Government of Ægypt. L. B.

EIRIGEACHT, idem.

EIRIM, to ride, to go on horſe back.

EIRIM, a ſummary or Abridgement.

ÉIRIN, rather *Érin*, is the name of Ireland in the Irish language. the names of Countries, Rivers, mountains, & other great objects of the creation, had originally ſome meaning founded in the nature of things, and generally derived from ſome property or quality Inherent to the object, which diſtinguiſhed it in the eyes of the people who gave it its name. this maxim is applicable to all ſuch names of countries as have not been borrowed from the national name of the people that inhabited them. Cambden's derivation of the word *Erin*, the name of Ireland, from the Iriſh word *iar*, the *weſt*, ſeems abſurd for two reaſons: firſt, becauſe the Iriſh word *iar*, ſtrictly & properly means only *after* (Lat. *poſt* & *poſteà*) or *behind*, as behind one's back; and does not ſignify the *weſt* but relatively to the poſition of perſons facing towards the *Eaſt* at publick prayers & ſacrifices offered to the Deity, according to the practice of all antiquity both ſacred & profane. vid. *Deas* ſup. in this poſition the *ſouth* is called by the name of the right hand, in Iriſh; & the *north* by that of the left hand; & as the Iriſh word *iar* ſignifies *behind*, ſo it alſo means the *weſt*, relatively to the poſition now explained, & not otherwiſe; for if a perſon turns his face towards any other point, the word *iar* is applyed to what is behind his back, even when it is turned to the eaſt. Secondly Ireland is not properly to be counted a weſtern country, but relatively to Britain & the Lower parts of Gaul & Germany, & ſo on in that line: but we do not find, that the word *iar* was ever uſed by any of the people of thoſe parts to ſignifie the *weſt*. and as to the old natives of Ireland, among whom this word ſignifies the weſt, in the improper & relative ſenſe above explained, it ſeems contrary to the propriety of language & common ſenſe, that they ſhould have formed the name of their country from its weſtern poſition, which was only relative to others, & not to *them* who were the inhabitants; nor is it natural to think, that they would have given it a name of ſo inſignificant an Import as that of it's being ſituate to the weſt of Britain, or the Low-lands of Gaul & Germany. The name is certainly of the pure Jberno-celtic Dialect, & muſt have had ſome meaning founded in the nature of things, in its original & radical formation, which, indeed has been ſome what altered by vulgar pronunciation, but not very materially, as we ſhall ſee. as to Bochart's Phænician derivation of the name of Ireland from *Ibernae*. i. e. *ultima habitatio*, the remoteſt habitation, to ſhew it's inſufficiency we have but to obſerve, that though this Phænician word *Ibernae* may plauſibly paſs for the original of *Ibernia*, the latin name of Ireland; yet it would be a very aukward & unnatural origin for *Erin* or *Eirin*, the genuine Celtic name given it by the old natives, which in its primitive form afforded a very plain original both to the Greeks for their *Ierne*, *Iernis*, & to the Romans for their *Ibernia* as we ſhall ſee by & by. nor is it certain, that the Phænicians of *Carthage* & *Gades* did not know any habitation or land more remote from them, even to the weſt, than Ireland; ſince all Readers of antiquity muſt allow, that *Pytheas* of *Marſeilles* (of the fourth century before the Chriſtian æra) whoſe city was never ſo famous for remote navigation as *Carthage* & *Gades* were in ancient times, diſcovered the Iſland of *Thule*, which, according to the moſt probable opinion, is that we now call Iceland, ſituate in a meridian conſiderably more weſtward than that of Ierland.

But to return to the original Iriſh name of Ireland, & to ſhew that it was the true Archetype of the words *Ierne* & *Ibernia*, J ſhall firſt obſerve, that Jam ſtrongly inclined to the opinion that the word *Éirin* or *Érin* is but a contraction of the words *J-iaruin*, more properly written *J-eruin* or *J-erin*, compounded of *J* an *Iſland*, & *Iaruin*, *eruin* or *erin*, the genitive caſe of *iarun*, *erun*, or *ern*, Engl. *Iron*, Lat. *ferrum*; ſo that *J-iaruin* *J-eruin*, or *J-erin*, litterally ſignifies an *Jſland of Jron*, or *a land abounding with mines of Jron*, *Copper*, & *Tin*, ſuch as Ireland is well Known to have been at all times: for which moſt uſefull productions it well deſerved the firſt rank amongſt the Iſlands called *Caſſiterides*, eſpecially as its Tin & Iron excelled thoſe of all other countries in quality as well as in quantity. The plural of this compound word *J-erin*, is *Ibh-erin*, alſo *Ibh-erion*, ſignifying *lands of Iron mines*; upon the former of which writings the latin word *Ibernia* uſed by Cæſar, Plinius, Solinus, Tacitus, & Croſius, hath been formed, as that of *Iberione* uſed by *Antoninus* in his Itinerary, & by S. Patrick in his Epiſtle to Coroticus, hath been ſtruck off from the latter. But the Greek name *Ierne*, as it is written by Strabo, Claudian, & Stephen of Bizantium hath been viſibly copied from the original Iriſh name in it's ſingular number; J mean from *J-eruin* or *J-erin*. and much a more ancient author than any of the three now mentioned, uſes the ſame word *Ierne* for the name of Ireland, J mean the writer of the book *de mundo*, addreſſed to Alexander the great, either by Ariſtotle, according to ſome Critics, or by his cotemporay *Theophraſtus*, according to others. vid. Uſher. antiq. Brit. p. 378. But the Author of the Argonauticks, who calls Ireland by the name of *Iernis*, being either the old Thracian *Orpheus*, who is perſonated in that very ancient work; or at lateſt *Orpheus* of *Crotona* a favorite of *Piſiſtratus* the Athenian Tyrant, Cotemporary of *Darius* the Deliverer of the Jews, as *Suidas* informs us by the authority of *Aſclepiadas*; it follows that, inaſmuch as this ancient author's *Iernis*, hath manifeſtly been formed upon the Iriſh name *J-erin* or *J-ern*, or its contract *Érin*, this name, & the country which bore it, as well as the Inhabitants whoſe language it belonged to, muſt have been known, at leaſt by hiſtorical report, to the Greeks, as early as the ſixth century before the Chriſtian æra: that being the age of the three cotemporaries above named: an antiquity (ſays Uſher ibid.) which far ſurpaſſes the earlieſt mention the very Romans could ſhew of their name in any Known Author. I am groſſly miſtaken, if any mention of the Roman name can be found in Herodotus, whoſe writings are by a whole century later than thoſe of Orpheus of Crotona.

Eiris, an Æra, or account of years. *Eiris clainne ui Mhaóil-Chonnaire* the Chronological Hiſtory of the Mul-connerys.

Eiris, a friend.

Eiris, miſtruſt.

Eirle, a fragment.

Èirlioch, deſtruction.

Eirne; a fragment.

Èirneadh, a gift, preſent or favour.

Èirnim, to require or call for. *Éirnighthear ciósa Connacht*, the rents of Connaught were called for; alſo to give liberally. Lat *largior. gurab amhla ſin ro éirneadh ciosa Cæsair.* for thus Cæſar's tribute was paid. L. B.

Eirr, a shield.

Eirr, or *Earr* the end vid. *Earr.*

Eirr, Snow; hence. *Leac-eirr*, Jce, or congealed ſnow; it is commonly written *adhar*, which appears to be an abuſe, inaſmuch as the Welsh have *Eira*, the Cornish *Er* & *Irch*, the armoric *Erch* to ſignify Snow.

Eirrsce & *Eirsce*, a trunk or ſtump.

Eirsim, to ariſe.

Eis, a band or troop.

Eis, a footſtep, a trace or track.

Èisc, the genit of *Iàsc*, fish. *Eisg.* alſo in the plural.

Eisceacht, exception, or excluſion.

Eiscim, to cut-off; alſo to except or exclude.

Èisdeacht, hearing, attention.

Èisdim & *Éisdeadh*, to hear, to liſten; to be ſilent & attentive.

Eiseadh, a ſeeking, or hunting after, a reſearch.

Eisean or *Eision*, him, himſelf. i. e. *é ſin.*

Eiseastair, he prayed.

Eiseirghe, Reſurrection.

Éisginn & *Éisg-linn*, a fish-pond.

Eisgir & *eiscir*, a ridge of high Lands or Mountains. *Eisgir Riada*, the bounds of North & South Ireland.

Eisibhim, to drink.

Eisidim, to ſit.

Eisil, *Eiseòlach*, rude, ignorant, unskilful.

Eisim, to trace.

Eisimh, near, cloſe at hand.

Eisinnil, weak, infirm.

Eisiòdhan, unclean.

Eisiomal, valour, courage, bravery.

Eisiomla'ir & *Eisiomplàir*, a pattern, model, or example.

Eisíth, debate, diſcord, diſagreement.

Eislinn, weak, infirm. *Caiſleàn Eiſlinneach*, a pregnable fortreſs.

Eislis, neglect, miſtake, or forgetfulneſs.

Eismeach, lying, falſe.

Eismeach, unready.

Éisreacht, an Orphan.

Eisrédheadh, to looſe or Untye.

Eisteacht, Death.

Èistim or *Éisdim*, to hear.

Eite, & diminut. *Eiteóg*, a quill, a feather; alſo a wing. *air eitibh fiolair*, on Eagles wings. *eiteach éisg*, fishes fins. hence *Eitireach*, winged. *Onchon deirgeitireach*, a flag variouſly coloured.

Eite, an addition, attwing, put to the plowshare, when worn, hence *Eitire* ſignifies a Ridge.

Eiteaccail, volatile.

Eiteach, a refuſal.

Eiteallach & *Eitiollach*, flying, bouncing.

Èitheach, a lye or Untruth, a miſtake.

Eitheach, an Oak.

Èithighim, to abjure, alſo to falſify, alſo to refuſe or deny.

Eithreach, a Wilderneſs.

Eithre, an End, concluſion, &c.

Eitim, danger, hazard.

Eitleadh, flight. *Eitleógacht*, idem.

Eitleóg, a bat.

Eitlim, to fly. *do eitil ſé*, he flew. *cómh-luáth agus eitiollas an fiolar*, as ſwift as the Eagle flies.

Eitleórachd, flight or flying.

Eitre, a trench, a furrow. *a neitrith an Mhachaire*, in the furrows of the field.

Èittreórach, feeble, weak, unguided.

E L

Ela, a Swan.

Elc, or *Ealc*, bad, naught, vile, malitious. vid. *Ealc*.

Elchaire, grief, ſorrow, pain.

Eleathraim, an Election.

Eleathrain, a bier. Lat. feretrum.

Eleathrach, one that carries a bier, a Bearer.

Ell, or *Iall*, a flock, a multitude.

Ell, hazard, danger.

Ell, a battle. *go bhfuáir Éire iomad Ell*, that Ireland uuderwent many battles.

Ellea, Elecampane.

Elteasa'idheachd, Warmth, heat. *Elteamhlachd*, idem.

Elton, ſteep, up hill. Lat. *Acclivis*.

E N

Én, a bird. vid. *Éoin*.

Én, *éan* & *éin*, in compound words ſignify of one, or of the ſame: as *Luchd eintíghe*, men of the ſame houſe, the houſhold. *Èin-chineadh* of the ſame family. *ein-mheid*, of the ſame bigneſs. alſo with the word *gach* premiſed, it ſignifies each or every. *gach eànduine*, every man. *gach eàn tsealbh*, each drove or herd.

Èncheanaigh, the comb of a cock or other bird.

Eneach & *Enech*, a shirt or Smock.

Eneaclann, a reparation or amends.

Enne, behold, ſee. Lat. *En*.

E O

Eó, a Salmon, Wel. *Eóg*.

Eò, a peg or pin, a bodkin, a Nail, a thorn. *eò-a Shléigh*, the sharp end or point of his ſpear.

Eó, praiſe, alſo good, worthy, reſpectable.

Eó, the yew tree, alſo any tree.

Eò, a grave, or place of Interment, a tomb.

Eóbhrat, head-cloaths; a coif, or cap.

Eocha, the proper name, of a man. Lat. *Eochadius*.

Eochair, a key. plur. *Eochracha*.

Eochair, a brim, a brink or edge.

Eochair, a tongue.

Eochair, a young plant, a ſprout.

Eochair *Màighe*, an old name

of *Brury* the Chief Regal houſe of all Munſter, in ancient times.

Eógan, the proper name of ſeveral great men among the old Iriſh.

Eógan-mór, ſurnamed *moghnùagad* was King of Munſter in the ſecond century. during his minority his kingdom was Invaded & poſſeſſed by three uſurpers who enjoyed it by equal ſhares. They were ſupported in their uſurpation by *Con-céad-Chathach* King of Meath, & his allies in the northern Provinces; notwithſtanding whoſe power, combined with that of the uſurpers, the young Momonian Hero not only recovered his kingdom, but forced *Con-céad-chathach* & the northern Princes, whom he had defeated in ten ſucceſſive battles, to come to an equal diviſion of all Ireland, whereof he poſſeſſed himſelf of the ſouth moity, by right of his great Anceſtor *Heber Fion* who had enjoyed the ſame half of the whole Iſland, according to our Hiſtories. *Eógan Mòr's* Succeſſors in the throne of Munſter, who have been all of his poſterity, were generally ſtiled Kings of *Leath-mogh*, i. e. *mogh's* moity, which, as I have ſaid, was the ſouth half of all Ireland. This Prince has been the common ſtock of the *O Briens*, the *mac-Carty's*, the *O Mahony's*, the *O Sullivans*, the *O Haràs*, the *O Carols*, the *Mac na maras*, the *O Kennedys*, & many other noble families.

Eóin, John. *Soibhsgéul an Naomh Eóin*, the Goſpel of S. John.

Eóin, *Eàn*, *Eùn*, & *Én*, a bird. *Sùidhe Eóin*, Seſſio alitis. vit. S. Brigid.

Eóinfhíadhach, fowling, birding.

Eóin shealgaire, a fowler.

Eól, Knowledge.

Eólach, expert, knowing. alſo, a guide or director.

Eólas, art, ſcience, knowledge.

Eólchaire, ſorrow, mourning, grief, concern.

Eólchaireach, ſad, ſorrowful.

Eòlgach, knowing, ſkillful.

Eóluidhe, a guide or director.

Eòlus, knowledge, direction.

Eónada'n, a cage or Aviary.

Eóndraoighim, to divine, to conjecture future Events by the flight or pecking of birds. *Eónſhaigim*, the ſame.

Eórbhrat, a coif or head dreſs.

Eórna, barley.

Eós. *ad éos*, it was ſaid.

E R

Er, great. alſo Noble.

Era, a denial.

Eraidh, apparel.

Erchеallan, a pole or ſtake.

Ercheannchaìdhe, moſt certain, aſſuredly.

Erchrethe, tranſitory, not laſting.

Erebeirt, a burden or carriage.

Èrennach, an Iriſhman. rectiùs *Eireanach*.

Èrin & *Eirin*, Ireland.

Ernail, a ſign or fore-token, a prognoſtication of ſome Event. *ernail tàinig air phais chriosd*, the ſign which marked out the paſſion of Chriſt. L. B.

Erog, *Oighreog* & *Eregach*, Jce.

Èrlamh, a Saint or holy perſon. Brogan.

Err, an end. vid. *Eirr.* alſo the tail, or fin, ex. a *deirthear Eithre re nerr Bradàin, agus gach Èisc eile*, written alſo *aetre*, as : *aetre bràghad Bhradáin*, the fins of a Salmons vid. Tighern. Annal. an. 1113.

Erra'id, an errour, or miſtake,

E S

Esceptus, oppoſing.

Esréimeach, deviating.

Ess, Death.

Ess, a ship. *ní dheachaidh aon eſs tre ſan muir rúaidh*, any floating veſſel. potius. *Es.* or *Eis.*

E T

Etenge, a mute.

Etiopeach, an Ethiopian,

Etseacht, Death.

Ette, *age* : *iàr mbùaidh aóide agus étte*, i. e. *iàr mbuaidh óige agus aoise.* vid. *Eata.*

Ettionach, an Eunuch.

Ettreisighim, to awake a perſon.

Èttua'chail, unhandy.

Ettúalang, incapable, unable.

E U

Eúd, *eàd*, & *eàda*, jealouſy.

Eúdach, vid. *Eàdach*, cloath. *Eúdach làmh*, a handkerchief or Napkin.

Eúdadh & *Eàdàim*, to cloath or dreſs.

Eúda'l, lucre, advantage, profit. vid. *eàdàil.*

Eúdan, or *Eàdan*, the forehead.

Èugam & *Eàgam*, to die. *a tàmàoid ag eùg*, we perish. *eúgſa tù*, thou wilt perish.

Eúgcòir, wrong, injury.

Eúgcórach, injurious.

Eúgcrúaidh, an infirm perſon.

Eúgcrúas, Sickneſs, infirmity. *Eùgcrùas na ſeóla*, the infirmity of the flesh.

Eúgnaidh, or *Éúcconaidh*, Irrational.

Eúgsamhail, matchleſs, various.

Eúladh, & *Eùlòghadh*, Eſcape. *do eúlaldh ſé*, he ſtole away.

Eúlfartadh, ſlumbering. *Néulfartadh.* idem.

Eúlogh, an Eſcape.

Eún, a bird, a fowl. *Eùnlaith*, fowls.

Eúrma'ireacht, galloping, riding.

Eúrn & *Éirne*, *Loch Éirne* the famous lake of earn in Ulſter.

Eútrom, light. vid. *Eàd[illegible]rom.*

REMARKS ON THE LETTER F.

F *is the ſixth Letter of the Irish Alphabet, & is called by our Grammarians* Conſoin lag, *or a weak conſonant. by fixing a full point over it, or ſubjoining an* h, *it loſes all force in the pronunciation. as,* don fhear, *or* a fhir *is pronounced* don ear, *or* a ir, *to the man, O Man.* a fhéile *his generoſity, is pronounced* a éile, &c. *it is called* fearn *from* fearn *vulgo* fearnòg *the Alder tree. Lat.* Alnus. *it* *it is the ſame with the Hebrew* vau, *becauſe the figure & ſound of both Letters are very nearly the ſame, this Letter agrees in many words with the Latin* v *conſonant, as* fear *a man, hence in the obliques & plur,* fir *Lat.* vir. fiór. *true Lat.* verus. fion *wine Lat.* vinum focal *a word Lat.* vocalis: féighil, *a vigil. Lat.* vigilia. *it often correſponds with the Gr.* phi *or* ph, *as* fáidh *pronounced* fáig, *a prophet. Gr.* Phates *& Lat.* vates: feall *&* fala, *deceit, cheating Gr.* Phaulos *Lat: Vilis.* feaga *a beech tree Gr.* Phegos *Lat :* fagus. *&c. when a titled or aſpirated* B *is prefixed to* f, *it is pronounced like* v *conſonant. as from* fada *long* a bhfad, *is pronounced* a vad. a bhfúaire, *is pronounced* a vúaire. *it is evident, that the Greeks & Latins have alſo obſerved a cloſe original affinity with regard to the Letters* f, b, v, *&* ph, *as* b *for* v. *Lat.* bale *for* vaſe, cibica, *for* civica, *Ir.* Beara *a ſpit Lat.* veru; *& again* v *for* b, *as* aveo *for* abeo, vobem, *for* bovem *Ir.* bo; veſtias *for* beſtias; *& ſometimes* b *for* f *as* bruges *for* fruges *as Cicero relates, & Ir.* bun *the bottom of any thing. Gr.* benthos *& Lat.* fundum. *Ir.* breim *a terrible ſound Gr.* bremo *Lat.* fremo, *to ſound or rattle : & again* f *is uſed for* b *as* ſifilare *for* ſibilare, *which the French call* ſiffler, af vobis *for* ab vobis, *hence we commonly ſay* ſuffero; *for* ſubfero, *&c. we find that* B *was anciently uſed among the Greeks for* ph, *& Plutarch tells us, that the Macedonians always ſaid* Bilippon *for* Philippon; *& Feſtus ſays, that they uſed* albon *for* alphon *Lat.* album. *Note that in words begining with the letter* (f) *it is quite eclipſed & of no force in the pronunciation, when it happens by the courſe of ſpeech, that* (d) (t) (m) *or bh is prefixt to it. ex.* d'feóil, *of flesh,* d'fear *of or to a man, are pronounced* deôil, dear, *&c.* t'fear *thy husband,* t'feóil, *thy flesh, are pronounced* tear, teóil; m'fear, *my husband,* m'feóil *my flesh, are pronounced* mear, meoil, *&c.* ár bh'fir, *our men,* ár bh'fearan, *our land or ground, are pronounced as if written* ár bhir; *or* ár vir; ár bhearan *or* ár vearan, *ſo that the initial* (f) *is quite eclipſed, & taken no notice of in the pronunciation, tho' it always ſtands in the writing for preſerving the radical frame of the word.*

F A F A

FA', under, *fa'n cclàr*, under the table, it is alſo written *fé* & *fó*.

Fa', is ſometimes the ſign of an adverb. as *fá chùl* & *fà druim*, backwards. *fà ſeach*, apart, diſtinctly ſeparately; alſo alternately *fà thuàirim*, towards, to, about; as it were. *fà dheire* at length *fà dhò*, twice. *fà thri*, thrice.

Fa', is ſometimes a prepoſition, & ſignifies, to unto, into, alſo upon. *fàn choill*, to the wood, *fa'n machaire reidh*, into or on the open field.

FA', anſwers in ſenſe to *badh*, & means, was, were, ſingular & plural, as *fà hi an t'ingean*, she was the Lady. *fà teare agus fà olc mo laèthe*, few & evil have been my days. *na mnà fà ſinnne*, of the Elder woman, i, e, of the woman that was the Elder.

FABHAL, a Fable or Romance. Lat. *Fabula.* pl. *Fabhail.*

FABHAL, an expedition or journey.

FA'BHALTAS, pro *fàghaltus*, profit, benefit, a return of gain, an Income. *an te bhas lùgha fàghaltais*; he that has the leaſt Income.

FA'BHAR, favour, friendship.

FABHRA, a veil, a curtain; hence.

FABHRA, the hairs of the brow, & lids of the eye. pl. *fabhraidhe.*

FABHRA, the month of February.

FABHTHOIRSE, neligence.

FABHTHOIRSEACH, careleſs, negligent.

FACHAIM, matter. Lat. *Materia*, alſo a cauſe or reaſon, a motive.

FACHAIN, a calling, alſo a temptation.

FACHAIN, a fighting or engaging.

FACHAILL, full of woods.

FACHT, a battling or fighting.

FAD, long, either with reſpect to length of time, or the extent of any thing. *cà fad*, how long. *fad O Shin*, long ago. *fad ùadh*, far off. *fada direach*, long or tall, & ſtraight. *ſé mile fada an rián*, a road ſix miles long.

FAD, length. *ar faid*, in length; alſo all a long. *an fad*, whilſt.

FADA, long, tall.

FADAGHADH or *Fadùghadh* a lengthning or prolonging. alſo a kindling *fadùghadh an teine*, the kindling. of the fire.

FADAÍGHIM, to lengthen or prolong, alſo to kindle. written alſo *Fadaim. nì faidꞏochtàoi*, ye shall not prolong. *do faduigheadh teine*, a fire was kindied: alſo to incite or provoke.

FADAÍL, lingrage, delay.

FADA'LACH, lingring, tedious, dilatory.

FAD-CHLÚASACH, long eared, flap eared.

FAD-CHOSACH, ſpindle-shanked, long legged.

FAD-FHUILINGEACH, long-ſuffering.

FAD-FHULANG, longanimity.

FADH & *Fadhb*, a mole.

FADH, cut.

FADHB, a queſtion or ænigma, a knot.

FADHB, a Raven or Royſton crow.

FADHB, a mole, a knob, bunch.

FADHB, a fault, alſo a widow.

FADHBA'N, a mole-hillock.

FADHLAIDH, looſing.

FADHLAIM; to diſtinguish.

FA'DHT, Breath.

FA'ETHADH, to kill. ex. *faéthas le Pharaoh dà ndeachainn ann, ol Maoiſe*; Pharaoh would kill me, if J had gone there, ſays moſes. L. B.

FA'ETHE & *Fàetheadh*, laughter. genit. & plur. *Fàethbhe*; rather a diſpoſition for laughing; *fàetheadh an ghàire*, an appearance of laughter.

FAFA, an interjection, O Strange!

FA'GAM & *fàgbham*, to quit or leave, to forſake. *nà fàg ſinn*, do not forſake us.

FA'GA'IL & *fàgbhàil*, a leaving behind, or abandoning.

FA'GHA or *Fogha*, a ſpear, hence an attempt or offer.

FA'GHAIL & *fàghaim*, to get or procure, to gain, to receive, *aimſir ré caill & aimſir le fàghail*, a time to loſe & a time to gain.

FA'GHALTACH & *fàghaltaiſeach*, profitable, advantageous.

FA'GHALTAS, gain, profit, advantage.

FA'GHRAIM, to favour, or befriend. rectiùs *fàbhraim.*

FAIC, a Sparkle.

FAICE, a ſtitch, as. *gan faice don leine*, without a ſtitch of the ſhirt.

FAICEALACH, evident, plain, manifeſt.

FAICEALACHD, evidence.

FAICEAMHAIL, of a moment, in a trice.

FAICHEALL & *faichil*, wages, reward, ſalary. plur. *go bhfaichlibh*, i. e. *go dtuàrasdalaibh.*

FA'ICHEALLACH, a lamp, a light, a candle, alſo luminous.

FAICEADH & *faicim*, to ſee, to behold. *nàch faiceann, agus nàch ccluineann*, which neither ſees or hears.

FAICSIN, a ſeeing, alſo ſight. *gan faicsin*, without ſeeing.

FAICSIONACH, viſible, that may be ſeen.

FAIDE, longer, alſo length. *ní as faide*, longer, further.

FAIDEÓG, lot, chance.

FAIDH, he went. *do faidh tar Alpa uile*, he paſſed beyond the alps.

FA'IDH, & *fàig*, a prophet. Lat. vates.

FÀIDHEADÓIR, a Prophet.

FA'IDHEADÓIREACHT, the gift of prophecy. alſo prophecy.

FÁIDHEAMHUIL, prophetic; alſo apt to criticiſe, alſo happy in expreſſions, witty.

FAIDHIM, to give up, to yield. *do faidh a ſpiorad ſùas*, he yielded up the ghoſt.

FA'IG, a Prophet. vid. *Fàidh. an faig' Dòmhnall*, Daniel the Prophet. *Beanfhàig*, a Propheteſs. *file agus faig*, vates.

FAIGHLE & *Faighleadh*, words, alſo converſation.

FAIGHLEADH, Jvy.

FAIGÍN, a ſheath or ſcabbard. Lat. *Vagina.*

FA'IGHIM, to ſpeak, to talk.

FA'IL, a ring, a wreath a collar, an ouch. pl. *failge. failge d'or*, collars or ouches of gold.

FAIL, a ſty. *fail muice*, a pig-ſty.

FAIL, company, ſociety. *an ſgeùl dob aith liom do chleith; ní inisſinn a bhfail Ban*, J would not tell a ſecret in the company of women.

FAIL, the yexing or hickups. *a tà fail or'm*, J have the kickup.

FA'IL, liberal, *fail*, fatal; *Inis fàil* one of the old names of Ireland, ſuppoſed to have been derived from the LIA'GFA'IL, or the fatal ſtone uſed at the coronation of the Scottiſh Kings.

FAILBÉIM, a blaſting, as of corn.

FA'ILBHE, lively; ſprightly. alſo a man's name. hence the family-name of the O Falvy's anciently Lords of *Iveràtha* in Kerry.

FA'ILBHEADH, vegetation.

FA'ILBHEAS & *fàilbheachd*, livelineſs.

Fa'ilbhighim, to quicken or enliven.

Failc, any gàp or open; alſo a hair-lipd mouth. *do chur ſè failc air*, he broke his jaw.

Faileabadh, death.

Faileóg & *failreóg*, a tump or hillock.

Faileóg, the hickup.

Fa'ilge; *aòibh Fàilge*, a territory in the County of Killdare, the ancient Eſtate of *O Conor Fàılge*.

Failgim, to beat.

Faill, a kernel, alſo a hard lump of fleſh. Callus.

Faill, rectiùs *aill*, a cliff or precipice. *faill árd*, a high cliff.

Faill, advantage, opportunity. ex. *do fuair ſé faill air*, he took an advantage of him.

Faill, leaſure.

Failleadh & *failllighe*, neglect, failure, omiſſion. *gan faillighe*, without fail.

Failllighim, to fail, to neglect or delay. Gall. *failir*.

Fa'ilte, welcome, *cuirim fàilte*, J wellcome. alſo a ſalutation, or greeting.

Fa'ilteach, welcoming, agreable.

Fa'iltighim, to welcome, to greet or ſalute.

Fa'iltiúgadh, a bidding welcome, alſo a ſaluting or greeting.

Failthin, an Intermeddler in other men's buſineſs.

Fain & *Fainne*, a ring; rectiùs *aín*, *àinne* a circle, a ring. vid. remarks on *A*.

Faine, a Wart. *faithinne*. idem.

Faine, a weakening, or leſſening. hence, *an-bhfaine*, fainting, or great weakneſs.

Faing & *fang*, a piece of Iriſh coin.

Faing or *fang*, a Raven.

Fainge, a light, inſignificant fellow.

Fainnadh, the hair of the body, alſo the hair or fur of a beaſt. rectiùs *fionnadh*.

Fainne, ignorance.

Fair, watch thou, the ſecond perſon ſingular of the verb fairim to watch; Gall. *gara*.

Fair, the riſing or ſeting of the Sun.

Fairb, weeds, *fairb agus finearthan*, weeds & graſs of a Moſſy Nature.

Fairbre, a notch, or impreſſion on a ſolid ſubſtance; alſo a fault, a ſtain, a blemiſh.

Fairce, extent.

Fairche, a Dioceſs, a Pariſh. an Epiſcopal ſee. *fairce Chlúana*, the Dioceſs of Cloyne.

Fairceall, a reward.

Fairdhreis, a bramble.

Faire, a watching, alſo watchfulneſs, alſo a watch. *ag faire*, watching. *luchd faire*, the watch men. *faire na maidhne*, the morning watch.

Faireóg & *faileóg*, a tump, or hillock.

Fairgseóir, a ſpy. *trì fairgseòire ar gach ròd*, three Spies on each road.

Fairigh, a Pariſh.

Fairim, to watch, to guard.

Fairigsionach, a brave, warlike champion.

Fairmheadh, ſite, poſition, ſituation.

Fairmim, a train or Retinue.

Fairnicim, to obtain, to get.

FAIRRGE, the Sea. plur. *fairrgidhe.*

FAIRRIGEÓIR or *fear fairrge*, a ſeaman, a ſailor.

FAIRSEANG & *fairsing*, wide, large, ſpacious.

FAIRSINGE, plenty. alſo largeneſs, extent.

FAIRSION, upon.

FAIRSINGIM, to encreaſe, to en large or augment. *an uàir ſhairſeòngas ſé*, when he shall extend.

FAIRTHE, a feaſt.

FAIRTHE or *ab fairthe*, ſoon, quickly, immediately.

FAISCRE, violence, compulſion, force. *adchoda faiscre rò-faiscre*. violence deſerves violence, i. e. repel force by force.

FA'ISCRE, cheeſe. written. alſo *Faisgre.*

FA'ISG & *faisceadh*, a fold, a pound, or pinfold.

FA'ISGEADH, a ſqueezing or pounding.

FA'ISGEAMHAIL, flat, compreſſed; alſo ſpungy, yelding, that may be preſſed.

FA'ISGIM, to wring or preſs, to push or bear hard upon.

FA'ISGTHE, ſqueezed, compreſſed.

FA'ISGTHEA'N, a preſs.

FAISÍGHIM, to remain.

FAISNÉIS, intelligence, Relation or rehearſal.

FAISNÉIGHIM & *faisnéisim*, to certify, to evince or prove, to tell or relate.

FA'ISTEANÒIR, an Augur, or Sooth ſayer: a Prophet.

FA'ISTINE, an omen, or prophecy. *fear-faiſtine*, a ſooth ſayer. *droch-ſhàistine*, a bad omen.

FA'ISTINEACH, a Wizard.

FAITCHEAS & *faitchios*, fear, apprehenſion. *gan faitchios*, in ſafety, without apprehenſion.

FAITEACH, fearful, timorous.

FAITH & *fatha*, a field, a gree.

FAITH; heat, warmth.

FÁITH, apparel, raiment.

FA'ITHE, the hem of a garment.

FAITÌGHIOS, reluctance, dread of bad conſequence.

FA'ITHIM, the hem, or border of any cloath, or garment.

FAITHIOLTÒIR, a Broker.

FA'ITHIRLEÓG, a lapwing; or a ſwallow.

FAITH-LIOS, a wardrobe.

FAITHLIOSÓIR, the yeoman of the Robes, or he that keeps the ward-robes.

FAITHNEANN, a liking.

FAITSE, the ſouth, or the ſouthern point.

FAITSEACH, ſouthward, ſouthern.

FA'L, a fold, a pinfold, &c.

FA'L, a Wall or hedge. *fál dos*, a thorn hedge. Lat. *Vallum.*

FA'L, a King or great Perſonage.

FAL, much, plenty.

FAL, guarding or minding cattle.

FALA, or *falla*, ſpite, malice fraud, treachery, Lat. *fallacia.*

FALACH, a veil or cover, a caſe, &c. *falach gliobach*, a shag-rug, an Irish mantle.

FALACHDA FIONN, according to Dr. Keating, are places in the open fields, where *Fion mac Cumhail* & the other champions of them times uſed to kindle fires.

FALAÍGHIM, to hide or cover, to keep cloſe.

FALAMH & *folamh*, empty, void.

FALAMHNÚGHADH, Dominion, Sovereignty. *falamhnas*, idem.

FALAIGHTHEÓIR, who covers or hides.

FALAINN, a mantle, or Irish Cloak or Covering.

FALARACHD, pacing, ambling, &c.

FALATAS, chaſtiſement.

FALBHACH, one troubled with the hickups.

FA'LEADH & *fàlaim*, to hedge.

FALC, barren, ſteril.

FALC, froſt; alſo ſterility proceeding from drought. ex. *doinean mor agus falc déarmhar ſan gheimhreadh ſo*, great rains & hard froſt this winter. vid. Annal. Tighernachi.

FALEADH & *fàlaim*, to hedge or incloſe.

FALLA, Dominion, Sovereignty.

FALLA'IN & *fallàn*, wholeſome, healthy, ſalutary. *teagásg fallàin*, wholeſome inſtruction. alſo ſound, ſafe, faſt.

FALLA'INE & *fallàineas*, health, ſoundneſs.

FALLAMHNACHD & *fallamhnùghadh*, Rule, dominion.

FALLAMHNAIM, to govern, to Rule as King.

FALLAMHNAS, a Kingdom or Dominion.

FALLA'N, ſound, healthy, ſafe. vid. *Fallàin*.

FALLA'N, beauty, handſomneſs,

FALLIN or *fallainn*, a hood, or mantle, a cloak. Lat. *pallium*.

FALLSA, deceitful, fallacious. Lat. *falsus*.

FALLSACHD, Philoſophy. alſo deceit, fallaciouſneſs.

FALLUS, ſweat, rectiùs allus.

FALMUIR, a hole.

FALRA & *falarachd*, pacing, ambling, &c. *Each falra*, a pacing horſe.

FALRAÌGHIM, to pace, or amble.

FALSA, falſe, alſo ſluggish.

FALTANAS, an occaſion or pretence, alſo a quarrel or Enmity. *a bhfaltanais re Ceallachàn*, at enmity with Callaghan.

FALÚMHAIN, a ſort of coarſe garment.

FA'M, under me, or mine. *fám chleith*, under my roof. *fàm chosuith*, under my feet. i. e. *fa mo.*

FA'N, pro *fà an*, per apoſtroph: ut apud Græcos. into or upon or under, *fàn bh'fairge* upon the ſea or by ſea. *fàn g'coill*, into the wood. *fàn g'clàr*, under the table.

FA'N & *fàna*, prone to, propenſe.

FA'N, & *fànadh* a declivity, an inclined poſition, a deſcent. *re fànuidh*, down head-long; *do rith fón fàn*, he ran down.

FA'N, a wandering or ſtraying, alſo a peregrination or pilgrimage. *caoìre ar fàn*, ſtrayed sheep.

FA'N, a church or chappel, a fane. Lat. *fanum.* as *fán Lobuis*, near Dun-manway in the County of Corke, the Chappel or church of *S. Lobus.*

FANAICTHEACH, mad, frantic, fanatic.

FANAIM, to remain, to ſtay, or continue. *do fhan ſé*, he ſtayed.

FA'NAIT, a territory in the County of Tyrconnel anciently poſſeſſed by the *Mac Swineys*, & the *O Doghertys. mac ſuibhne fànait. Ardmir* was more particularly the eſtate of the O Dohartys.

FANG & *faing*, a Raven.

FANG, a thin coin of gold or ſilver; gold-foil, or leaf ſilver. *faing ndearg òir.* a piece of red gold.

FA'N-LEAC, the ſame in litteral meaning as *crom-leac*, an altar of rude ſtone, ſtanding in an inclined poſition.

FANN & *fanna*, weak, infirm, feeble.

FANNFHATH, ignorant.

FANNTAIS, weakneſs, languishing, or propenſity to faint.

FANNTAISEACH, fainting, inclining to faint.

FANNUÍDHIDEACH, negligent, careleſs.

FAOBHAR, an Edge. *faobhar clòidhimh*, the Edge of the ſword.

FAOBHARACH, sharp or keen edged; alſo active, nimble, ſupple.

FAOBHARAIM, to whet or sharpen.

FAOCHÓG, a periwinkle or ſea ſnail.

FAODH or *Faoí*, the voice; hence *faoìghle* or *fuìghle*, words or expreſſions, language. *d'faoi ionnamhail Orgàin*, your voice as melodious as the organs.

FAODHBHADH, to shout, cry aloud, or proclaim, &c.

FAOGH, punishment.

FAOÍ, below, underneath. *faoí bhun*, underneath.

FAOÍ, Lat. *Vicis.* Gallicè *fois*, *faoí dhó*, twice, Gall. *deux fois.*

FAOÍ SIN, i. e. *fò na shamhail ſin.* for that reaſon.

FAOICHEARBAIRE or *faoi-chimire*, an Uſurer.

FAOICHEARBAM, to lay out money at intereſt.

FAOIDHEAMH, a Meſſenger.

FAÒIDHIM, to ſleep or reſt. *ró faoidh fór leic*, he ſlept on a rock, ſpeaking of a Saint.

FAOIDHIM, to go, *ró faoi ſé*, he went. alſo to ſend. *do faoidh a ſpiorad as*, his ſpirit left him. *faoite Teachda*, meſſengers were ſent.

FAOIDH, a voice, a noiſe or ſound. vid. *Faodh.*

FAOILEACH & *faoilidh*, glad, joyful, thankful.

FAOILÌGHIM, to rejoyce or be glad.

FAOILLEAN, a ſea-gul.

FAOILLIDH, the name of February.

FAOIMH CHÍAL, interpretation.

FAOINAM, to indulge.

FAOINBHLEA'GHAN, mildneſs, gentleneſs, good nature.

FAOÍNEA'LACH, foolish, ſilly.

FAOÍSEADH, aid, help, ſuccour, alſo mending in or after a ſickneſs, recovering.

FAOÍSIDE & *Faoi'ſidin*, a confeſſion or Acknowlegment of a guilt. *maille ré faoiſidin acus ré léordhoilgeas* with Confeſſion & Contrition.

FAÓISIDIN, to confeſs. *rachaidh mé d'faoiſidin mo pheacaidhe don Ard-shagart* J will go & confeſs my ſins to the high Prieſt.

FAOL, patience, forbearance, alſo a prop or ſupport.

FAOL, wild, *faolchú*, a wild Dog a Wolf, quod vid.

FAOLADH, Learning. alſo learned, *Ceannfaola*, a learned man.

FAOLCHON, the falcon, or large kind of hawk.

FAÒLCHÚ, a Wolf or wild dog. gen. *faolchon* plur. *faolchoin*; it is alſo uſed to ſignify a brave warlike man.

FAOLSCADH, burning, ſeting on fire.

FAOLSHNA'MH, ſwimming.

FAOMAIDHTEACH; ſubmiſſive, humble.

FAOMH, conſent, permiſſion.

FAOMHADH & *faomhaim*, to aſſent to, to bear with. *Nior ſhaomh ſé freaſabhrabh*, he did not bear with oppoſition.

FAOMHATHAIR, a Predeceſſor.

FAON, void, empty, alſo feeble.

FAON, the ſame.

FAOSAMH, protection, relief.

FA'R, Anglicè *for*, as *cat fár*, wherefore, for what reaſon. Anglicè, *what for*: from *fá*, a reaſon, & *ar* upon which, or why. ſcoticè *Qhuat for*.

FARACHA & *farca*, a mall, a mallet or beetle.

FARALL, a ſample or pattern.

FARA'LLAIM, to bear or carry; alſo to offer or preſent.

FA'RAOR or *fórir*, alas! an interjection.

FARASDA or *foruſda*, ſolid, ſober.

FARCA *tínnidhe*, a flaming thunderbolt.

FARDAIL, the major part of any thing.

FA'RDORUS the lintel of a door.

FARGADH, to kill or deſtroy: *go fargſad a cheile*, *that* they deſtroyed each other. *go farga ſochuidhe da mhúinntir*. till a great number of his people were killed.

FARGBHAIS, that leaves behind.

FARLAIC, or *dos farlaic*, to caſt.

FARNAICIM, to find.

FARRACH, or *forrach*, violence, force.

FARRADH, compariſon, *a bhfárrad ré céile*, in reſpect of themſelves.

FARRADH, with, in company with, &c. *an lùchd do bh'i na bh'farradh*, the men that were with them. *do ſhuidh am ſharradh*, he ſat by me. *n'a'r bh farraidne*, along with us.

FARRA'N, force, violence, anger.

FARRANTA, tombs.

FARRA'NTA, great, ſtout, generous.

FARSAN, explication.

FA'S void, empty.

FA'S, increaſe, growth. *an dara fás*, the ſecond growth.

FA'S-NA-H'EÚN-OIDHCHE, a mushroomg i. e. a rowth of one night.

FASACH, deſolate, deſart. alſo a wilderneſs, alſo a road, *ſean fhàſuigh* the old ways, alſo an edge or border. alſo ſtubble, waſte graſs.

FA'SAIM, to grow, to increaſe *d'eagla go bhfáſadh siad*, leſt they increaſe,

FA'SAMHAIL, growing, or encreaſing. alſo wild or deſart.

FA'SCHOILL, a grove in it's firſt, ſecond, & third years,

FA'S-FHOLUMH, ruinous,

FA'SG, a priſon.

FASGADA'N, a ſconce; alſo an Umbrell or ſmall shadow. Pl.

FASGADH a Shelter or Refuge: *mar àit faſgadh on gaoith*, as a place of Shelter from the wind. written alſo *ſoſgadh*.

FASGNAIM, to purge.

FASNE & *Faſneog*, a wheal or pimple, a meaſle. Pl,

FASTÚGHADH & *faſtuighim*, rather *foſtuighim* to ſtop, or ſtay; to

ſeize

ſeize or lay hold on; Pl·

FASTÚGHADH, rather *foſtùghadh* a ſaſtning, ſecuring, or ſeizing.

FA'SÚGHADH, a devaſtation or laying waſte.

FA'TH, a cauſe or reáſon. *c'red fàth?* wherefore.

FA'TH, skill, knowledge, alſo a poem.

FA'TH, heat.

FA'TH, the breath, a breathing.

FA'THACH, prudence, knowledge.

FATHACH or *Athach*, a Giant. *fathach-tùatha*, a Plebeian.

FATHA'N, a journey. Pl.

FA'THFHAIM, the hem of a garment.

FA'TH-OIDE, a School-maſter. Pl.

F E

FÉ, under; *fé thalamh*, under ground. the ſame as *fa*, quod vid.

FÉ, a rod for meaſuring graves.

FÉ, a hedge, pound, or pinfold. *fé fiadh*, a park.

FEAB, good.

FEAB, a widow.

FEABH, as, as if, &c.

FEABH. a Conflict, or Skirmish, plur: *feabhtha*, ex. *a bhfeabhtha budh cròdha an curadh*, the Champion behaved gallant in all his Encounters.

FEABH, means, power, faculty.

FEABHAL; *Loch Feabhail*, an ancient name of Lough Foyle in the County of Derry.

FEABHAS, goodneſs. *ag dul a bhfeabhas*, improving, growing better. alſo beauty vid. *feabhus* idem.

FEABHDHA, goodneſs, honeſty, alſo knowledge.

FEABHRA, february.

FEABHSA, rent.

FEABHSACH, cunning, skilful.

FEABHUS, beauty, comlineſs, decency. *dà ſheabhus do bh'i a ſtaid*, at his beſt ſtate.

FEAC & *feach*, the handle or ſtick of a ſpade.

FEACADH, a turning.

FEACAIDH, they put, or ſet.

FEACAM, to bow or bend, to turn. *feacadh an Saighittóir a bhogha*, Let the Archer bend his bow.

FEACC & *fecc*, a tooth.

FÉACH, ſee, behold. vid *féachaim*.

FEACHADH, a pick-ax, or mattock.

FEA'CHADÓIR, a wizard, a Seer.

FÉACHAIN, a view or Sight. pronounced *feùchaint*, a glance.

FÉACHAIM, or *Féucham*, to look, to ſee, to behold. *d'féach ſé*, he looked. *ag féachain go frìòchnàmhach*, looking ſtedfaſtly, *tig d'feùchain.* he came to viſit.

FEACHD, time, turn, alternative Lat: *vicis, vice. feachd naon*, on a certain time, formerly. *an treas feachd*, the third time. *feachd nàill*, another time, formerly *gach aile feachd*, every other turn.

FEACHD, a journey; an expedition.

FEACHD, danger.

FEACHSAITHEAR, they shall be ſent.

FEACHTHA, was fought: the ſame as *curtha. feachtar cath*, a battle was fought. alſo ſet, put, pitched.

FEACHNA, idem.

FEAD, to tell or relate. *amhuil ad fead Leabhar Glinn dà loch*, as the book of Gleann da loch relates, alſo written *feat.* Gr, Dual *Phaton* preſent. from *Phemi* dico. Lat. *fatus*.

FEAD, a whiſtle *feaduighiol*, idem.

FEAD, a bullruſh.

FEAD, a fathom. *fiche fead*, twenty fathoms.

FEAD, an Iſland.

FEADADH, a Relation or rehearſal.

FÉADAIM, to be able, *feadmaoid*, we can.

FEADA'N, a pipe, a reed.

FEADA'NACH, a piper.

FEADA'NAIM, to pipe, or whiſtle.

FEADARLAICH, the old law or the old teſtament. vetus lex, *veteris legis*.

FÉADARTHACHT, poſſibility.

FEAD-GHUILE, lamentation.

FEADH, extent. *ar feadh na Haſia uile*, throughout the extent of all Aſia. *ar feadh m'eòlais*, thro' the extent of my knowledge. *feadh a rae*, whilſt he lives.

FEA'DH or *fiodh*, a wood, pl. *feádha* & *fiodhbhuidhe*, hence *Inis na bhfiodhbhùidhe*, the Iſland of woods or the woody Iſland, a name of Ireland. K. *do chum feadha*, ad ſilvam.

FEA'DHAIREACHT, a gift or preſent.

FEA'DHAIREACHT, ſtroling, or idling.

FEADHAIM, to rehearſe or relate. vid. *Fead*.

FEA'DHAN, a band, a troop or company. gen. *feàdhan*. as *Cean feádhna*, a Captain, or head of a troop, or Company of Men.

FEADHAN & *feadhansanach*, wild, ſavage.

FEADHB, a fault or defect. alſo a widow. vid. *fadhb*.

FEADH-CHÚA, veniſon.

FEADHMACH, potent.

FEADHMADÒIR, he that hath the uſe of a thing.

FEADHMAIM, to make uſe of, to ſerve or adminiſter to.

FEADHMANACH, a Governour or overſeer. alſo *feadhmanach tighe*, a Steward. alſo a Servant. *feadhmantach*, the ſame.

FEADHMANTAS & *feadhmantach*, Super-Intendance.

FEADHM-GHLACAIM, to make his own by poſſeſſion.

FEADHM-GHNA'THÚGHADH, uſurpation.

FEAGHA, a beech tree. Lat. *fagus*. Gr. Dor. *phagos*. pro *Phegos*. *Caileach feàgha* a Pheaſant.

FEA'GADH, an old verb, the ſame as *féachadh* to ſee, behold, &c.

FEAL, bad, naughty, evil.

FEAL, vid. *Feall*.

FEALB, a kernel, or a lump in the fleſh.

FEALCAIDH, auſtere, harsh, alſo deceitful, knavish.

FEALCA'IDHEACHT, sharpneſs, ſourneſs, knavery.

FEALCA'IDHEAS, a debate or diſpute.

FEALL, treaſon, treachery, conſpiracy, murder.

FEALLAM, to deceive, to fail, &c. *ni fhealla mé ort*, J will not fail thee; alſo to brew miſchief for a perſon, to conſpire againſt. Gr. *Pheleo*. Lat. *fallo*.

FEALLSA, Philoſophy, *dob eagnùidhe a bhfeallsa*, was skilled in Philoſophy.

FEALLSAMH, a Philoſopher.

FEALLSAMHNACHD, Philoſophy.

FEALMHAC, a learned man; alſo a monk or fryar.

FEALSAMHNACH, a Sophiſter.

Fealtóir, a traitor, or villain.

Feamachas, ſuperfluity.

Feamnach & *feamuin*, ſea ore, or ſea wrack. Lat. *Alga*.

Feancadh & *feangcadh*, wreſtling or wreathing, crookedneſs.

Feanchas, genealogy.

Feannóg, a Royſton crow. alſo a whiting.

Feannta, full of holes.

Fea'r, good; *feàrr*, better. *fearra*, idem.

Fear, a man, alſo a husband. in the genit. & vocat. ſingular & nominat. plur. it makes *Fir*, Lat. vir. in compound words it is generally written *Fir* in all caſes: as *fir-ghein* & *fir-geineach*, (Lat. virile genus) corrupted into *firion* & *firionach*, a male, or of the male-kind: and thus, by the bye, *buinion* & *buinionach* a female, or of the female kind, have been corrupted from *ben-ghein* & *ben-gheineach*. in the Iriſh language the radical & primitive frame of the *leading* words in compounds, is generally better preſerved in the conjunct than in their ſingle ſtate, though the *ſubſequent* word in the compound very frequently ſuffers either an alteration or an amputation of ſome of its radicals, of which ſeveral inſtances are obſervable in this Dictionary. the above compounds *fir-ghein* & *ben-ghein* ſhew us that *fir* & *ben* were the true original celtic names of *man* & *woman* upon which the Latins have formed their *vir* & *venus*. for *venus*, though ſet up for a godeſs, ſignifies no more than mere *woman*, the emblem of all *beauty*, according to the pagan Mythology. the Iriſh having no (V) conſonant in their Alphabet, always uſed either an aſpirated (b) or an (f) inſtead of it, which, by the bye, was likewiſe the Æolic V conſonant, called the Æolic digamma, as they always pronounced it like an f. the words *biràn* & *biránach*, changed ſometimes into *bioràn* & *bioránach* by the abuſive rule of *Leathan le leathan*, ſhew us alſo that anciently this word was written *bir* as well as *fir*.

Féar, *féur*, or *fér*, green graſs, or verdure. Gall. *du verd*. Lat. viridis, viride.

Fearadh & *Fearaim*, to act like a man, to fight. ex. *do fearadh cath mór-ſhuileach eatorra*, a very bloody battle was fought between them.

Féar-airm, a hay-loft, or hay-yard.

Fearadhacht & *fearamhlachd*, force, might, power.

Fearamhalachd, manlineſs.

Fearamhail, manly, brave.

Feara'n, a queeſt, or ring-dove. *fearàn-breac*, a turtle.

Fearanda, a countryman, a boor or farmer.

Fearann, ground, land, or country. *fearann cloidhimh*. ſword-land.

Fearann-saingil, or *ſaingeal* a territory eaſtward of Limerick, the ancient Eſtate of the O Conuings; called *Saingeal*, i e. *Sain-Angeal*, the apparition of an Angel, where S. Patrick Baptized *Càrthanſion* King of North Munſter, Anceſtor of the O Briens, &c.

Fearasadh, imitation.

Fearasóir, an Ape or Mimic.

Fearb, a cow.

Fearb, a word. Lat. verbum.

Fearb, a wheal or pimple,

any bunch or protuberance on the skin or flesh.

FEARB, goodneſs.

FEARBADH & *fearbaim*, to kill, deſtroy, or maſſacre.

FEARBA'N, the herb Crow-foot.

FEARBHAIRE, a herdſman.

FEARBHOLG, a Scabbard or sheath. alſo a budget or bag. as, *fearbholga fa choim gac fir diobh*, every man of them carried budgets under his arm. vid. *Bolg*.

FEARBÓG, the Roe-buck.

FEARCEALL, a territory between the Counties of Killdare & Meath, which anciently belonged to the *O Molloys*. in Irish *O Màolmhùadh*.

FEARCHUIDREADH, three fold.

FEARCHUR, a champion; alſo manhood, courage.

FEARDHA, male: alſo Manly.

FEA'RDHACHT, manhood.

FEARG, Anger.

FEARG, a champion or warriour.

FEARGACH, angry, paſſionate.

FEARGACHD, anger, paſſion.

FEARGAIM, to vex, or fret. *nà fearguidh tu féin*, do not fret thyſelf. *do fearguìdheadh é*, he was angry or fretted.

FEARMOIGHE, a territory in the County of Antrim, anciently the eſtate of *O Ciaráin*, & *O Tigherna*. alſo a large & very pleaſant tract of Land in the County of Cork, now called the Barrony of Fermoy, & the half Barony of Condons. in the old Irish it was diſtinguished by the name of *Fir-maighe féine*, i. e. *viri campi Phaniorum ſeu Phanicum*, from the people that were its inhabitants, who probably were a party of the Gaditanian Phænicians, for which opinion ſome reaſons may poſſibly ſoon appear in another work. this territory was poſſeſſed from the third century to the tenth, by the *O Comhſcraigh*, or *Coſgra's* & the O Dugans. of the former branch deſcended the Saint *Malaga* (vid. Colgan, Act. SS. in vit. Mologæ) & the great *Cùana* ſon of *Cailcin*, Dynaſt of *Cloch-liathmhuin*, near Mitchelſtown, celebrated for his great hoſpitality & liberality in the ſeventh century. of the latter branch there were two chiefs, each called *O Dugan*, one reſiding at Cathair-dúgain, near Doneraile, & the other at *Dùnmanain*, now called *Manain* near Kilworth. theſe families were the off ſpring of an Archi-druid called *Moghruth*, in the third century. the *O Keeffes* encroached upon theſe old poſſeſſors towards the tenth century, & they again were diſpoſſeſſed by the *Flemings*, the *Roches*, & the Condons in the thirteenth century: the Roches obtained in proceſs of time the dignity of Lord Viſcount of Fermoy, now extinct ſince the death of the late Lord Roch, Lieutenant General in his Sardinian Majeſty's ſervice, & Governor of Tortona.

FEARMHAIC, ſtrong or able men, altogether couragious.

FEA'RMHAR, full of graſs.

FEA'RN, & genit. *feàrna*, diminut. *feárnòg* the Alder tree, hence it is the name of the Letter *f*, in Irish.

FEARN, good.

FEARN, a shield.

FEA'RNA, the town of *Ferns*, a Bishop's ſee in the County of Wexford.

FEARNA, the maſt of a ship: *do chuaidh Sòiſear clanna m'ileadh ſan feàrna Siuil.* the youngeſt of mileſiuſs ſons climbed up the maſt. Chron: Scot.

FEARNA'IDHE, maſculine.

FEA'RR, better. *as feàrr*, beſt. *an chuid bhùs feàrr don ola*, the beſt of the oyl.

FEA'RRDHA, manly, brave. alſo of or belonging to a man.

FEA'RRDHACHT, manhood, rather goodneſs.

FÉARSA, a verſe.

FEARSAD, vid. *Feirrsde* plur. a ſtrand-pit. hence 'tis the name of a place adjoining Roſtellan near Corke harbour.

FEARSAD, a Spindle. *fearſad na làimhe*, the Ulna, or Ell, or the loweſt of the two bones of which the cubit conſiſts.

FEARSAN, a short verſe.

FEARSCAL, a man. *cionas rò geintaoi ſin, ol sì, óir ní feadar & ni fionabhſa fearſcal gin bà béo*, how shall that come to paſs (ſays mary to the Angel) for J know not & will not know a man while J live. *Leabhar breac.* this explication of the ancient Irish Paraphraſt is agreable to that of S. Auſtin & other holy fathers, who from this anſwer inferred the bleſſed Virgin had made a vow of perpetual chaſtity. Lat. quomodo fiet iſtud, quoniam virum non cognoſco. Luc. 1. 34.

FEARSDA, a pool, or ſtagnation of Water.

FEART, any good or virtuous act. *fearta féile*, acts of generoſity.

FEART, a miracle. *feartaibh àr ttiàrna* the miracles of our Lord. hence *ſeartamhail*, miraculous.

FEART, a grave, a tomb. *feartlaoi* an Epitaph.

FEART, a country or land.

FEARTEAMHAIL, mïraculous.

FEARTAÌGHIM, to bury.

FEARTAILLE, a funeral, oration.

FEARTHUIN, rain, corrupted from *féar-shion*, a word which is compounded of *fear* or *fér*, green graſs or verdure, & *Sion* weather; ſo that *féar-shion* litterally ſignifies *graſſy weather*, i. e. weather productive of graſs or verdure, for which effect rain or moiſture is abſolutely neceſſary. the oppoſite of this word *féur-shión*, is *cruadh-shión*, ſignifying a drying or ſcorching weather. *gairbhion*, corrupted from *garbh-shion* is rough, boiſterous weather, & *gaillion*, a corruption of *gall-shión* means very ſevere weather, as if it blew from a ſtrange country.

FEARTMHOLADH, a funeral oration, an Epitaph.

FEARTULLACH, a territory in the County of Meath, which belonged anciently to the *O Dóolys*.

FEAS & *fios*, genit. *fis*. knowledge. *ni feas dùinn*, we know not.

FEASACH, knowing, skilful. *feaſamhail* the ſame.

FEASAG, a fibre.

FEASCARTHA, late, in the Evening.

FEASCOR, the Evening. Lat. *Veſper.* Gr. *Heſperos. iàr sùidhe feaſcor*, after the Setting of the Evening Star. *O Mhaidin go feaſcoir.* from morning till Evening.

FEASCORLUCH, the Dormouſe, or field-mouſe; alſo an Infect that buzzes & flies about in the Evening.

FEASCRACH, late.

FÉASDA, a feaſt or entertainment.

FÉASDA or *Féaſta*, a feſtival, or feſtivity.

FEASDA, hereafter, hence forward, forthwith.

FEASFHOTHARGADH, a gargariſm. *feaſghlanadh*, idem.

FEASGALA'IDHE, a Herald.

FEASGOR, a ſeparation.

FÉASÓG, a beard.

FEASTREACH, a Muzzle.

FEAT, idem quod *fead.* Lat. *fari, fatus.*

FEAT, muſic, harmony.

FEATH, learning, ſkill, knowledge.

FEATHADH, the ſight.

FEATHAL, the face or countenance.

FEATHAL, a bowl or cup.

FEATHAN, fur or hair.

FEATHSGA'OILEADH, the Palſy.

FEB, whilſt, as long as.

FEBHASAÍGHIM, to correct, or amend.

FEC, Weakneſs, feebleneſs.

FED, a narrative or Relation.

FEDAIM, to tell or relate. *ad fead*, i. e. *do innis. Seanchas ad fedaim*, I ſpeak of Genealogy. *amhail ad fead leabhar na cceart*, as is related in the book of Regal rights.

FED, hard, difficult.

FEDHAN, flight.

FEIBH, as.

FEIBH, a long life.

FEIBH, good.

FÉICH or *feith*, a vein or ſinew. *don fhéich do chrap*, of the ſinew which ſhrank. plur. *féithe & feitheanna.*

FEICHTHEAMHNACH, a Debtor. *mar mhaithmid dàr bhféichtheamhnaibh féin*, ſicut & nos dimittimus debitoribus noſtris.

FEIDHIL, juſt, true, faithful, chaſt.

FÉIDHLÍDHE, a follower.

FÉIDHLÍDHIM, to continue true & faithful. *mas creidiomh bunadh is àil leatſa, agus feidhliùghadh ann, ſlànfadſa tù.* if you embrace the faith & perſiſt true & faithful therein J will cure you. L. B.

FEIDHM, uſe, employment, neceſſity. *dà g'cur a bhfeidhm annſa ccampa*, to employ them in the camp. *mar nidh gan fheidhm*, as a thing of nought. *gach feidhm eile*, every other neceſſary buſineſs.

FEIDHM-CHEA'SAM, to uſurp.

FEIDHMGHLIC, provident.

FEIDHM-SEALBHA'IGHIM, to make a thing your own by long poſſeſſion.

FEIDIL, faithful, &c.

FÉIDIR, able, poſſible, coming from *feadam*, poſſum, valeo, & anſwers all the perſons ſingular & plural. *as feidir liom, leat*, &c.

FEIDIR or *feadar*, *ni feadar miſe ſin*, J do not know that.

FÉIG, bloody, with effuſion of blood.

FÉIGH, ſharp. ex. *rob ſgiath ro fochbhra Feighe*, ſit noſter clypeus contra arma acuta.

FEIGHE, a warriour, champion, or ſlaughterer. plur. *feigibh.*

FEIGHE, the top of a houſe, hill, or mountain.

FEIGHLIGH, long.

FEIGHLÍGHIM, to catch or apprehend.

FEIL, *a bhfeil*, ſecretly.

FÉIL & *feile* & *feighil*, the vigil of a feaſt, ſometimes the feaſt itſelf. *feil Mitchil*, Vigiliæ Michaelis.

Feíle & *féileachd* generoſity, liberality. *coire féile*, a kind of furnace on chaldron that was formerly in conſtant uſe among the Irish *Biàtaghs* or open houſe-keepers. hence in the Welsh *Felaig* ſignifies a Prince.

Feile, arrant, bad in a high degree. ex. *feilebhitheamhnach*, an arrant thief. *feile bhréagach*, an arrant lyer.

Feilfios, the ſecond ſight,

Feilios, vanity, a trifle.

Feiliosach, frivolous, trifling.

Feilioslabhróir, a whifler, a vain fellow that talks of trifles.

Féilire, a feſtilogium, or a Calendar of vigils & feaſts of Saints, or other ſolemnities.

Féilteachd, a feaſting, or keeping of holy days; *Breith-fheilteachd*, the Solemnity of one's birthday. *Feiltiúghadh* the ſame.

Feimdheadh, denial, refuſal.

Feimean, the feminine gender,

Feimineach, feminine, effeminate.

Féir, a bier or coffin Lat. feretrum. *ad choncadar dá dhamh alla go Feir eatartha & an corp ann.* they ſaw two wild oxen & a bier flung between them, whereon a corpſe was laid. L. B.

Féin, ſelf. *tu féin*, thyſelf. *é féin*, himſelf. *iad fein*, themſelves. alſo own, proper, *ion'a am féin*, in it's proper ſeaſon.

Féine, a farmer or husbandman; a Boor or plow man.

Féinne, or *Fiànaidhe*, the *Fenii* or the famous old Irish militia.

Féir, the genit. of *féar* or *féur*, hay, graſs. *Luchfeir*, a shrew, or field-mouſe.

Féir-dhris, a bramble, or briar.

Feìréad, a ferret.

Feirge, anger, indignation. gen. of *fearg*.

Feirn *Seòil luinge*, the lower end of a maſt.

Feirrsi, ſtrength, courage.

Feirsde, plur. of *fearſad*. the pits, or Lakes of water remaining on the ſtrand at Low water or Ebb. hence *Bél na feirſde*, the town of Belfaſt in the north Eaſt of Ulſter, takes it's name.

Feis, a convention, a convocation or Synod. as, *Feis Teamhrach*, the ſolemn convention of the Princes & petty Sovereigns of Meath at Tara. *feis Eamhna*, *& feis Crúachna*, the Parliament of Eamhan in Ulſter & that of Cruachan in Connaught. *feis Chaisil*, the Parliament of Cashel.

Feis, an entertainment.

Feis, a pig, ſwine, &c.

Feis, carnal communication.

Feiste & *feiſteas*, entertainment, accomodation, *feiſteas oidche*, a night's lodging.

Feith, honey ſuckle; *Duilleabhar feithe*, the leaf of honey-ſuckle.

Féith, a vein, a ſinew, plur. *féitheacha & féitheanna*.

Feith, tranquillity, ſilence.

Feitheamh or *feithiomh*, to wait or attend, to overſee. *luig ſé a bhfeitheamh*, he lies in wait. *ag feitheamh òs cionn*, overſeeing.

Feitheamh, a taking care of, looking at, *feitheamh dìthcheallach*, earneſt expectation. genit. *feithme luchd feithmhe na Reúltan*, ſtar-gazers.

FEITHIDE, a Beaſt.

FEITHIS, to gather, or aſſemble. alſo to keep, or preſerve. *ron feithis* i.e. *ró choimėaduis.* you kept or preſerved.

FÉITHLEÓG, the husk or pod of beans, peaſe, &c.

FEITHMEHÓIR, an overſeer or Steward.

FEL, ſtrife, debate.

FELEACA'N, a Butterfly.

FELEASTAR & *feleſtrom* or *Eleſtrom* a water-plant called a flag. wel. *filaſtar* & *Eleſtr.*

FELÍN & *felóg*, honey-ſuckle. vid. *feith.*

FEM & *femen*, a Woman or wife. Lat. *fæmina.* Gall. *femme.*

FEN, a wain, a cart or waggon.

FEN-CHEAP, the ring of a cart wheel.

FENEÓIR, a carter or waggoner.

FENÉUL, fennil: *fennéul athaihh*, fennil giant.

FEODAIDH, hard.

FEÓDHRADH, a manner or fashion,

FEÓIL-DHATHA, flesh-coloured, or carnation,

FEÓIRLINN, a farthing.

FEÓL & *féóil*, flesh meat.

FEÓLADÓIR, a Butcher.

FEÓLBHAR, fleshy, full of flesh, fat.

FEÓLMHACH, flesh meat.

FEÓRA'N, a green; alſo a mountain-Valley, or land adjoining to a brook.

FEÓTHADH & *feóthaim*, to wither. *feóchta*, dry, withered.

FEÓTHA'N & *feóthanàn* or *feóthadàn*, a thiſtle.

FEREN, a thigh.

FES, a Mouth; alſo an Entry.

FES, to kill or deſtroy: *fes an Mílidh*, he shall kill the Champion.

FETH, a Sinew. vid *féith.*

FETH, ſcience, knowledge, inſtruction.

FETHA, fur or hair.

FETHLEÓG, honey Suckle.

FÉUCH, ſee, behold.

FÉUCHAM & *feàcham*, to ſee, to to behold.

FÉUCHAIN or *Feàchain*, a look or aſpect. *féùchuïn uaibhreach*, a proud, diſdainful look.

FEÚDADH & *féudaim*, to be able. *ionas mà fheudam*, ſo that if we can.

FEÚGMHUS, abſence, want, *a bhfeùgmais bidh*, without meat.

FÉUR, graſs, *feur tirim*, hay.

FÉURCHA, a hay loft, or hay-yard, *féur-làn* & *féur loc* the ſame.

F I

FÌ, fretting, alſo anger, indignation.

FÍ, bad, naughty, corrupt. hence the English & french interjection *fy!*

FIA', Land.

FIA'BHRAS, or *fiabhrus*, an Ague, or fever. *fiàbhrus tinntighe*, a hot fever. Lat. *febris.*

FÍACAIL, a tooth; *Eidir-Fhiacail* the foreteeth. *fiàcla forais*, late grown teeth. *Fiacla Carbaid* cheek or jaw teeth. *Coinfhiacla*, madneſs of dogs. *Stairfhiacla*, tusks or gag-teeth.

FÍACH or *Fiadhach*, hunting.

FÍACH, a Raven. *fíach fairrge* or *fiach-mara* a Cormorant.

FÍACH, debt. pl. *fiacha*, & *fiachaibh. atà d'fiachaibh oruinne.* we ought, or are obliged.

FÍACLACH, having great teeth or

or tusks. *Fiacla collaiec*, boar's tusks.

FÍADHA, a Lord.

FÍADH, land.

FÍADHA, ſavageneſs, wildneſs.

FÍADH, meat, victuals, food, *ubhal ba ſò fíadh*, an Apple which was good food.

. FÌADH, a Deer. *fíadh ruàd*, red Deer; *cairr-fhiadh*, a ſtag or buck. *fìadh fionn* a fallow deer. *Gearr-fhìadh*, a hare. hence the ſabin *fædus*, for *hædus* of the Lat. vid. Feſtus Antiq. & Varro. *Hircus*, ſays he, *quod Sabini fircus*; *& quod illic Fædus in Latio rure Hædus.* J have obſerved that the Inhabitants of the Pyrrhenian valleys near *Tarbe* & *Bagnieres*, pronounced the Letter (n) like (h) in the begining of words; thus, for *Pierre-fite* they ſay, *Pierre-hite*, the name of a village naer *Barege.*

FÍADHA, a teſtimony, or Witneſſing.

, FÍADHA, *laógh fiàdha*, a fawn.

FÍADHACH, Veniſon. alſo hunting a Deer, hence it is put for ȃny hunting game.

FÍADHACH, hunting; gen. *fiadhaigh.* lucht *fiadhaig*, huntſmen or hunters.

FÍADHACH, deteſting, hating.

FIADHAIM, to tell or relate. *fiadhaid a bhàs* they relate his death. *amhail fiadhaid Líne*, ſicut teſtantur hiſtoriæ.

FÍADHAIGHE, or *Flaguidhe*, a huntſman.

FÍADHAIN & *Fiadhuin*, wild, ſavage. *Gabhar Fìadhain* the rock goat.

FÌADH-CHULLACH, a wild boar.

FÍADHGHADH, a hunting ſpear.

FÍADH-LORGA, a hunting pole.

FÍADHMUC, a wild boar or ſow.

FÍADHNAISE, preſence, witneſs, teſtimony. *a bhfiadhnaiſe an duine ſo*, before this man.

FIADHNAISEADH, a bearing witneſs.

FÍADHNAISIM, to bear witneſs, to teſtify.

FÌADH-ROIDÌS; wild raddish, *fíadh-abhal*, a wilding, a crab-tree. *fiadh-roſà*, a wild roſe.

FIAFRACH, inquiſitive. *fíafraighteach*, idem.

FÌAFRÚGHADH & *fìafraighim*, to ask, to enquire or be inquiſitive about. *fiafrócha tù dhoſan*, thou ſhalt ask him.

FIAILE, weeds.

FÍAIL-THEACH, a houſe of office.

FIAL. the veil of thé temple, which hung between the People & the Sancta Sanctorum, & was of a prodigious thickneſs ex. *rod lùigheadh iàramh fial an teampuill a ndibhleithibh ò tà a uàchdar go a iòchdar, agus ró cumscùigheadh an talamh, agus rod lùigheadh na clocha, agus rod hoslàicthe na hadhnacail*, hereupon (at the death of Chriſt) the veil of the temple was rent in two from the top to the bottom, & the earth trembled (was thrown into a confuſion or convulſions) & the rocks were burſt aſunder, & the tombs were opened. L. B.

FIA'L, generous, liberal, *Duine fiàl*; a generous perſon. hence *féile*, generoſity.

FIAL, a ferret.

FIALAI, conſanguinity.

FIALLACH, a Hero, a Champion, a Knight errand.

FIALMHAR, bountiful.

FIALMHUIRE & *fialmhuireachd*, Liberality, bounty.

FIALTEAGH, a place where ferrets are bred. *tig laſair bhorb as a bhraghaid,& as a ſhrón amhail laſair ſuirin teine & breinightheat le fialteach an laſair ſin:* out of his throat proceeded a great flame of fire juſt as from a blazing furnace which ſtunk like a ferret-fold L. B.

FIAMARACHT, a glutton.

FIAMH, a fooſtep, a trace, or track.

FIAMH, fear, reverence.

FIAMH, ugly, horrible, abominable.

FIAMH, a Chain.

FIAMHADH, a tracing, or purſuing.

FIAMHAN, a heinous crime. *fiamhchoir*, the ſame.

FIAN-BHOTH, a tent, hut, or cottage.

FIANN *Eirean*, a a kind of Militia or trained bands in Ireland; amongſt whom *Fionn mac-Cuil* was as much celebrated as Arthur in Britain.

FIAR, crooked; alſo wicked, perverſe.

FIARACH, *aoibh fiarach*, a large territory comprehending the greateſt part of the county of Gallway, which anciently belonged to the *O Heynes* & to the *O Shaghnaſſys.*

FIARACH: *aoibh Fiarach*, now called *Tuam ui Mheara* in Tipperary, the eſtate of the *O Mearas* & of that ſept of the *O Neills*, who deſcended from *Eogan more*, ſon of *olliololim.*

FIARADH & *fiaraim*. to twiſt or wreath, to bend, alſo to warp, as in a board that warps or bends.

FIARAS, a crookedneſs.

FIARFUIGHE, pro *fiaſruighé*, a queſtion.

FIARTHA, w reathed or twiſted.

FIAS, *ad fias*, J will tell, or relate. vid. *fiadham.*

FIASDAR, anger.

FIATGHAIL, vetches.

FICH, rectius *fiúdhuch*, a portion of Land, or a fee farm, Lat feudum.

FICH, a country village, or caſtle. Lat. vicus ruſticus. ex *da dhisgiobul tainig o Jeruſalem gonuige an fich dárad ainm Emaus. L.* B. two diſciples who came from Jeruſalem unto the village called Emaus.

FICHIM, to put, or ſell, alſo to break.

FICHIM, to fight, ex *ſigſid ceithre catha fri Cruithnibh*, they fought four battles with the picts. this Iriſh word is of a Germano-Celtic origin, as appears by its cloſe affinity & reſemblance to the Anglo-Saxon Word *fight.* it makes *fichtear* & *ficht* in the third perſon ſingular of the perfect. as *ficht ſé* he fought. *Fichtear cath Liffe* &c. the battle of the banks of the River Liffy was fought by &c. vid. Chron. Scotor. paſſim.

FICHID, twenty.

FIDÉOG, a ſmall pipe, a whiſtle.

FÍDGHEIS, a ſpear or lance.

FÍDHEAGH, a cuſtom, manner or faſhion.

FÍDHIGHIM, to weave or knit. vid, fíghim.

FIDILÍN, a ſmall fiddle.

FÌGE, of a fig tree, *duilleadha fige*, fig-leaves.

FÌGHECHA'N, a garland, a wreath, alſo a web or weaving.

FÌGHEADH, a weaving or kniting.

FÌGHIM, to weave. *má fighion tù*, if you weave.

FÌGHEADÓIR, a weaver.

FÌGHEADÓRA, the woof or weft.

the ſet of threads that croſſes the warp, alſo the genitive caſe of the word *figheadoir*, a weaver.

FÌCHEALL, a buckler.

FÌGIODH, a fig. *fìgeadha ùra*, green figs.

FILBÍN, a Lap-wing.

FILE, a Poet or bard. *file foghlamtha*, a learned Poet.

FILEADHACHD, Poetry. *filìdheachd* idem.

FILÉAD, a fillet.

FILEÓIR, a ſpruce fellow, a crafty man.

FILIM, J am; *fil tú*, you are: *fil ſé*, he is; *filmid*, we are: *fil ſibh* or *filtì*, ye are, *filid* they are.

FILLEADH, a fold or pleat.

FILLIM, to turn or return. *do fhilleadar*, they turned. *go fillidh tù*, until you return. *fillidh bhùr nglún*, bend your knee. alſo to wrap or fold. *ag filleadh a neudaigh*, wrapping up their cloaths.

FILLIS, pro *feallais*, that betrayeſt.

FÌLLTE, folded; alſo a folding. *beagàn fillte na laímhe*, a little folding of the hand.

FIM, drink; alſo wine. *do dàileadh fim a Créithir*, wine was adminiſtered out of cups. where note that *creithir* is of the ſame root with *cratera*.

FIMINEACH, an Hypocrite.

FIMINEACHD, Hypocriſy.

FINE, a tribe or family; kindred or ſtock; a nation or people. *cine ſcuit ſaor an fine. mac as fearde fine*: alſo a Soldier.

FÍNÉAL-CURTHA, the herb Sweet finell, Lat. *fæniculum dulce*.

FINÉAL-SRA'IDE, ſow-finell, Lat. *peucedanum*.

FINEACHAS, an Inheritance.

FINEADHACHAS, a nation.

FINEAMHAIN, & genit. *fineamhna*, a twig or oſier, or any other ſmall rod. ex. *là ceitimh ai fineamhuin* Lat. in curru vimineo. Brogan. alſo a vine or vineyard. *ni iobhaìdh mé don toradh ſo na fineamhna*, non bibam ex hoc genimine vitis. *do chuír ìad na fhinheamhuin*: & miſit eos in vineam ſuam.

FINEÚR, a ſtock or lineage.

FINIDEACH, wiſe, prudent. &c.

FÌNN & *fionn*, white, alſo milk.

FINNDHABHAIGH, a counterfeit ſigh.

FINNE, attendance.

FINNELL, a shield: *finnen*, idem.

FINNGHEINTE, the Norwegians, or rather the ſinlanders. & *Dubhgheinte*, the Danes.

FINNÍDHEACHD, care, vigilance.

FINNSGÉAL, a Romance or ſtory of the FENII.

FÌOBHAR, & *fàobhar*, an Edge, or point. a wheting.

FÌOCH, wrath, anger, choler.

FÍOCH, Land.

FÍOCHDHA & *fiochmhar*, angry, perverſe, fierce, froward. *Sùil fiochda*, an angry look.

FÍOCHRA, anger.

FÌOCHÚIL, vigeſiangnlus, having 20 angles or corners.

FÍODADH, laughter.

FÍODADH & *fiodaim*, to laugh.

FÍODH, a wood or wilderneſs.

FÌODAIS, ſhrubs.

FÌODHA'IN, a witneſs.

FÍODHBAI, hollowneſs.

FÍODHBHADH, a wood, a thicket or wilderneſs pl. *fiodhbhàidhe*, as *Innìs na bhfiodhbhaidhe*, a name of Ireland. i. e. the woody Iſland.

FÍODH-CHAT, a wild cat.

FÌODHNACH, manifeſt, plain.

FIODHRACH, increaſe.

FÌODHRADH, faſhion.

FÌODHRUBHA, a wood or thicket.

FÌOG, a wall: *très an bhſìog*, thrò the wall.

FÌOGH, a braid or wreath. *folt as a ſhighe*, the hair out of it's braiding.

FÌOGHAIT, a four-ſquare figure.

FÌOGHAR, a figure, a ſign. *tré ſìoghair na croiſe*, through the ſign of the croſs. *ſìoghrach*, idem.

FÌOGÓG, a fig tree.

FÌON, wine. Lat. *vinum*. *fion fionn*, white wine.

FION & *fionn*, ſmall, little, few. alſo white.

FÌONABHAL, a grape, i. e. *caor na fineamhna.*

FIONACH, old, ancient.

FIONAGHAILL, the fingallians, Inhabitants of Fingall. vid. *Fiongal.*

FÍONBHOTH, a tent, or booth.

FÍONCHA'OR, a grape.

FÌONDLOS, a wine preſs.

FIONDUILLE, a vine leaf.

FIOH-FHA'ISGTHÉAN, a wine preſs.

FIONFADH, the beard; alſo fine hair or fur. vid. *fionnadh.*

FIONFHÚAR, cool, tepid.

FIONFHÚAIRE & *fion ſùaireas*, a coolneſs, a gentle gale.

FION FUIRMEADH, a maxim.

FIONGHAL, or *finguile*, treaſon; but properly the murder of a Relation, a Parricide, compounded of *fine* a family or kindred, & *gal* or *guile* ſlaughter, murder. &c.

FIONGALACH, a Murtherer, a Parricide. Fion-ghall, a fingalſian.

FÍONGORT, a Vine yard.

FION-LABHRAIM, to verify.

FIONMHUR, aboundingwith wine, alſo a wine-biber,

FIONN, white, pale, alſo fine, pleaſant.

FIONN, ſincere, true, certain. *go fionn*, verily without doubt.

FIONN, little, ſmall. *as chíu ſear fionn.* J ſaw a little man.

FIONN LOCHLANNACH, a Norwegian.

FIONNAD, a waggon or Chariot.

FIONNADH, hair. fur. &c. *fionnad liath*, grey hairs. *fionnadh gàbhàir.* goats hair. *a gcuinneadh an fhionnadh*, againſt the grain or hair.

FIONNADHMACH, hairy, having hair or fur.

FIONFIRTHEAN, called *fiorthan*, long coarſe graſs, uſually growing in Marshy or low grounds. *fairb agas fionfirthean.* vid.cathréimThoirdealbh.

FIONNAM, to look upon, to behold, to ſee: alſo to pay for. *d'fionnfaidis na ſloigh ſin*, the army would pay dear for it.

FIONNAOBH, neat, clear, clean.

FIONNAOLTA, white-washed.

FIONNA'SGA, or *ſìon-ſhàſga*, bands wherewith vines are tied.

FIONNFADHACH, fine, ſmooth, alſo ſenſible.

FIONNFHUA'RADH, a cooling, or refreshing.

FIONNCHOSMHAIL, probable.

FIONN-CHOSMHALACHD, a probability.

FIONN *obthaidh*, ſober. abſtemious.

FIONRUIS, a territory in the county of Tyrconnell, formerly the patrimony of the *O Forananes* & the *O Carnahanes.*

FIONNS, a well.

FIONNSGOCH, a flower.

Fionnsgothach, white-shield, a Sirname.

Fionnúa, a Grandſon's grand-child.

Fionúir, the vine-tree; lat. vitis.

Fior, true, alſo notable. Lat. *verum*.

Fìoradh & *fìoram*, to make certain, to verify, *agus do fìoradh an fàiſtine*, & the omen was verified.

Fíoraid'heachd, veracity.

Fioran, Salutation, welcome.

Fior-chosmhalhachd, a probability.

Fíordha, ſincere, true, righteous.

Fìorghlan, pure, clean, ſincere. *ógh fìorghlan*, the immaculate virgin.

Fìorghluine, ſincerity, alſo the Quinteſſence of a thing.

Fior-íochtar, the loweſt, or the bottom. *Fior iochtar an uaimh aibhsighe ùd Jofrainn*, the bottom of that ſtupendous furnace of Hell.

Fiormameint, the firmament.

Fìor-òrdha, illuſtrious.

Fiorraidsach, frivolous, trifling.

Fiorraidheacht, truth, veracity.

Fìorra'idhteach, that ſpeaks the truth.

Fíorraithris, the ſame.

Fiorsa, don fhiorſa, of neceſſity.

Fiorthan, long coarſe graſs growing in marshy places.

Fioruìghim, to juſtify.

Fíor-uisge, ſpring-water.

Fios, art, ſcience, knowledge; alſo viſion. underſtanding. *feas*, idem. genit. *fiſe*. Lat. *viſus*, *visio*; *tàinig dom fhios*, he came to ſee me.

Fiosach, knowing, expert. *feaſach*, idem.

Fiosaidhim, to know.

Fiosraightheach & *fiosrach*, inquiſitive, buſy, prying. Percuntator.

Fiosraíghim, to know; alſo to examine, to enquire, or be buſy about.

Fiothnaise, Sorcery.

Fiothnaise, poiſon.

Fir, the genit. of *fear*. as *làmh no cos an fhir*, the man's hand or foot. alſo the nominat. plur. as *fir cródha*, gallant men. this Iriſh word *Fir* or *fear*, a man, one grown up to man's Ability or ſtrength, is like the Hebrew word *Abhir*, which ſignifies a ſtrong, or able man. *Robuſtus*, *potens*, *validus*. vid. Buxtorf. & Opitius Lexic. Hebr. *Fir* or *Fear*, ſignifies the male ſex, & anſwers exactly to the Lat. *Vir*: as *Duine*, which has a cloſe affinity with the Greek *Dunamai*, potens, validus ſum, &c hath alſo the ſame ſignification with the Lat. *Homo*, & is a common name to the Human Race whether male or female. vid. *Duine*.

Firb, ſwiftneſs.

Firbòlg, the third Colony, according to Keating, that came into Ireland before the Mileſians. there are yet, ſays he, three families in Ireland deſcended from the Firbolgs, vizt. *Gamhruighe ſuca* in Connaught, *Fir-Tairſe* in *Fàilge*, & the *Galliuns* of Leinſter. N.B. There were many other families of them, & perhaps are ſtill ſubſiſting in Ireland, ſuch as the Martins of Galway & Limerick, & the following.

Fir chraòibhe, or *fir na crao-*

ithe, a tribe of the Belgians in the Province of Connaught.

FÍR-DHÌLEAS, true, genuine.

FIRDHRIS, a bramble.

FÍRE & *fireachd*, truth.

FIREADH, a bottom, a floor.

FIREAD, a ferret. Lat. *Viverra*.

FÍRÉAN & *fireànach*, a True hearted or juſt man, righteous.

FIREANN, male, maſculine. *fireannach* & *fireannda*, idem. vid. *Fear*, ſup.

FIREANN, a chain, or garter.

FIREANNACH, one of the male ſex, a boy or man.

FÌREANNACHT, manhood.

FÌRÉANTA, true, juſt, righteous, loyal.

FÍRÉANTACHD, integrity, righteouſneſs. loyalty.

FÍREUNAM, to juſtify, to verify.

FÍR-IMIOL, the utmoſt coaſt, or border.

FIRÍN, a deſpicable little fellow.

FÍRINNE, the truth.

FÍRINNEACH, true, juſt, faithful. *go firinneach*, truely, certainly.

FIRINSCE, the maſculine gender.

FIR-IONADACH, a Lieu-tenant.

FIR-LÌONAIM, to multiply.

FIRMEÓIR, a farmer.

FIRSI, ſtrength, power.

FIRTHEAN, bound, obliged.

FIS, colour, a dying, or tincture.

FIS, a dream.

FIS & *fiſe*, the genit of *fios*, knowledge, alſo a viſion. *fear-fiſe*, a ſeer. vid. *fios*.

FIT, a collation, or low Meſs, a break faſt.

FITH, land.

FITHE, or *fighte*, woven, wreathed, twiſted, braided.

FITEA’N, a quill. *fiteàn fiòghdóra*; a weaver’s quill.

FITHEAN, a hog.

FITHCHIOD, twenty. *an fithchiodmhadh*, the twentieth.

FITHCHIOL, & genit. *fithchille*, a full or compleat armour, conſiſting of Corſlet, helmet, shield, buckler & boots, &c. as, *Tríochad Luithreach agus triochad Fithchioll o Righ Caiſil go Righ Teàmhrach*, the King of Caſhel preſented to the King of Tara 30 coats of Mail & 30 Complete Armours.

FITHCHILL & *fithchille*, tables, or Cheſs-board. *ag imirt fithchille*, playing at tables, or cheſs.

FITHIR & *feathair*, a Doctor or teacher.

FITHREACH, that kind of Alga or Sea-wrack which is called *Duileaſg* or Sea-graſs, & is wholeſome to be eaten in the morning, as ſome think.

FIÚ, worth: *as fiù airgid é*, it is worth Silver; alſo worthy. *ni fiu mé*, J am not worthy.

FIÚ, like, a like.

FIÚBHAS, dignity, worth.

FIÚCHACH, boyling.

FIÚCHADH & *fiuchaim*, to boil up, to ſpring forth.

FIUCHADH, a boiling, or ſpringing forth. ſcatebra.

FIÚN & *fiùnas*, price or value.

FIÚNTACH, worthy, deſerving, *go fiùntach*, worthily, Lat. digne.

FIÚNTAS, merit, worth, Dignity.

F L

FLAINDEARG, Sanguine or Murrey, being a ſtaynard colour in Heraldry, uſed to expreſs ſome diſgrace or blemish in the family.

FLAIN-DEARGTHACHT, the bloody flux.

FLAITH, a Lord; alſo a Prince or, King. armoricè *flach* & formerly a Kingdom. flath, idem.

FLAITH, a kind of ſtrong ale or Beer among the old Irish.

FLAITHBHEARTA, a man's proper name; whence *O Flaithbearta*, a family-name deſcended from the ſtock of the O Connors of Connaught, & whoſe ancient property was the territory called *muintirmhurchù* in that Province of which they were proprietary Lords.

FLAITH-CHISTE, a Royal treaſure.

FLAITHEAMHAIL, generous.

FLAITHEAMHLACHT, generoſity.

FLAITHEAS & *flaitheammas*, Sovereignty, Rule or Dominion, a Kingdom. *flaitheas Eírionn* the Realm of Ireland,alſo the Kingdom of Ireland. *flaitheas Dé*, the Kingdom of God.it likewiſe means a Reign, as *flaitheas Eibhir*, the Reign of Heber. *Flaitheas na bflaitheas*, the Heaven of Heavens, or the Kingdom of Heaven.

FLAMHNA'IDHE, a heathen Prieſt.

FLAN, *flann*, blood. alſo red.

FLANN, the proper name of ſeveral great Chiefs of the old Irish.

FLANN, whence *O Flain*,English, *O Flin*, a family name of which J find four different Chiefs deſcended from different Stocks. One in Connaught of the ſame Stock with the O Connors of that Province, who was diſtinguished by the name of *O Flain-line* & whoſe eſtate was the diſtrict called *clain-moelruana*. another *O Flain*, deſcended from *Colla-uais* King of Ulſter & Meath in the fourth century, was Dynaſt or Chief Lord of *Hytuirtre* in *Orgiala*, of which diſtrict *O Donalláin* had a share. vid. Donallain. a third *O Flain*, of the Stock of the *O Donochùs*, was proprietor & Lord of the large diſtrict called *Mùſcry-J. Fhlainn*, extending from the River Dribſeach near Blarny, to Bally-voorny. his principal reſidence was the old Caſtle of Macroom, built by one of the *O Flins*, & called *Caiſleân J Flainn* from the name of its founder. this family continued proprietary Lords of that country untill towards the beginning of the fourteenth century, when the mac Cartys of Blarny over-powered them, & after puting their Chief to an ignominious death, poſſeſſed themſelves of all his lands & Caſtles.A fourth*O Flainn* of a more ancient Stock than any of thoſe juſt mentioned, being of the old Lugadian race, was called *O Flain àrda* from the place of his reſidence, which was the Caſtle of *Arda*, near Baltimore in the weſt of the County of Cork. He was Lord of the diſtrict anciently called *Jbh-bathliamna*, in whoſe center is ſituated that Caſtle whoſe ruins are ſtill to be ſeen.

FLANNAGAN, whence *O Flannagàin*, a family-name, of which the Topographical & Genealogical Poems of *O Dugan* & *Mac-Fearguil*, mention five *Chiefs* of different Stocks & in different Provinces of Ireland. Firſt *O Flannagan* of *Orgialla*, who was proprietary Lord of a large diſtrict called *Tuath-ràtha* in the County of Fermanagh, & deſcended from the ſame

Stock with the *Maguires* Lords of Iniskillin, & the Mac-Mahons, all deſcendants of *Colla dà-Crioch*, brother of *Colla-uais* King of Ulſter & Meath ſoon after the beginning of the fourth century. vid. Cambrenſis everſus pag. 26. the preſent hereditary Chief of this family is Colonel John O Flannagan, now an Officer of particular note & merit in the Imperial ſervice, whoſe younger brother James O Flannagan Eſqr. is Lieutenant-Colonel of Dillon's Regiment in France. a ſecond *O Flannagan*, deſcended from the Stock of the O Connors of Connaught, was Dynaſt or Lord of the country called *Clancathail*, jointly with *O Moel-mordha*, *O Cartaidh* & *O Morghein*. vid. Camb. evers. pag. 27. a third *O Flannagan* was Dynaſt of a diſtrict called *Comar* in Meath. vid. Camb. evers pag. 25. but his particular Stock J am not enabled to point out. a fourth O Flannagan of the ſame Stock with *O Carol* of *Eile-J-chearbhùil* in the Kings County & that of Tipperary, deſcendants of *Taidhg* ſon of *Cian*, ſon of *Olioll-olum* King of the South half of all Ireland in the beginning of the third century, was Dynaſt or Lord of the territory formerly called *Cineal arga*, in the King's County. and a fifth *O Flannagàin*, of what Stock J cannot aſcertain, was Dynaſt of the territory called *Uachtar-tire* on the borders of the County of tipperary towards that of Waterford.

Flansgaoileadh, the bloody flux.

Flan-súileach, that has red eyes.

Flath or *Flaith*, a Prince.

Flatha, a Sitting or Seſſion.

Fleadh, a banquet, feaſt, or entertainment. *fleagh*, idem.

Fleadhaim, to feaſt, or banquet.

Flea'dhachas, a feaſting or banqueting. *fleighachas*, idem.

Fleasg, a rod or wan. *do rad Día an fleaſg fior àlain a Liimh Maoiſe*, i. e. God gave the wonder-working rod to Moſes. L. B.

Fleasg, a wreath or torques, a rundle or ring.

Fleasg, moiſture.

Fleasg; a sheaf. *fleaſga na mac uile do shléachtain do fleaſg Joſeph* the sheaves of all the ſons bent themſelves before the sheaf of Joſeph. L. B.

Fleasgach, a fidler; alſo a clown, a Raſcally fellow.

Fleasgacha'n, an ignoble fellow, a Ruſtic.

Fleasgla'mha, Land; a field farm, or tenement.

Fliche, Phlegm, moiſture; alſo the comparative degree of *fliuch* wet, moiſt.

Flicheachd, moiſture, oozineſs.

Flichmeadh, any meaſure for Liquids.

Flidh & *fleidh*, chick-weed; wel: *Gulydh*.

Flig, the herb chick-weed. Lat. *alsine*.

Flios, idem quod *flaith*.

Flirfam, to water.

Fliuch, wet, moiſt, dank; oozy.

Fliucham, to wet, to water, to moiſten. *fliuchtar é*, let it be wetted or moiſtened, &c.

Fliuch-súileachd, the diſeaſe of the Eyes, when watering continually.

FLOCH, lax, or Soft, Hiſpanicé, *floxo*.

FLOCHAS or *flocas*, a lock of wool, a flock.

FLÚR, meal, flower. otherwiſe *plùr*. & metaph. *flùr* or *plùr na bh'-fear*, the choice of men.

F O

FÓ, Under, into, &c. like *fà* & *fé*. alſo to, towards, at, with, &c. vid. *fá*.

FO, a King, Prince, or Sovereign.

FÓ, good. vid. *fi*.

FÒ, eaſy, quiet, unconcerned. *fói liomſa mo Luìghiod*, J am unconcerned for my ſmall ſtature.

FO, in compound words implies fewneſs or rarity; alſo ſmallneſs. *fo-bhuillídhe*, a few ſtrokes, *fo-dhobhair*, thin or little water. *fo dhuine*, a mean man.

FÓ, honour, eſteem, regard. *gan fó gan fóirthint*, without honour or relief.

FÓACHT, i. e. *fiàfrùighe*, enquiring, asking. as. *fóacht ſgeàl don Deórùighe*, ask the ſtranger what news.

FOAIRN *foghlamtha*, Swarms of learned Men. Keat.

FOBAIR, begun, commenced.

FOBHAIDH, quick, ſwift, nimble.

FO-BHAILTE, the ſuburbs of a city.

FOBHAIR, ſick, infirm, weak.

FOBHAIR, a ſalve or Ointment. *fobhair na ſúl*, Eye ſalve.

FOBHITH, becauſe, becauſe that.

FOBHÚIDHE, Tawny, yellowiſh.

FÓBHTHAN, a Thiſtle.

FOC, obſcure.

FOCAL, a word. Lat. *Vocalis*. a vowel. alſo a promiſe. *focal-magaìdh*, a ſcoff, a taunt, or bye-word.

FOCAL-PHRÉUMHACHT, etymology.

FOCAL-PHRÉUMHUÌGHE, an Etymologiſt.

FOCAS, profuſe, prodigal.

FOCHAIDE, ſcoffing. vid. *fochuid*.

FOCHA'IDHE, a diſeaſe, a diſorder.

FOCHAIN, a cauſe, a motive, or reaſon.

FOCHAIN, diſturbance, quarrelling.

FOCHAIR, along with: *am ſhochair*, along with me, in my company. *àr bhfochair*, with us.

FOCHALL, dirt, filth, corrupt matter.

FOCHAN, food, fodder, provender.

FOCHAN, young & tender in the blade.

FOCHLA, a den, or cave. *fochla Leómhan* a Lyon's den. *fochla fó*, the Seat, or manſion houſe of a Lord.

FOCHMHAD, ſcorn, contempt.

FOCHRAC, a reward or recompence.

FOCHRADH, baniſhing, or routing. *a bhfochradh an uilc do thuit Eàmon*, in baniſhing iniquity Edmond loſt his life.

FOCHRAIC, happineſs, bliſs, felicity.

FOCHRAS, the boſom.

FOCHRAS *a feart ann*, her grave was dug there. Chron. ſcot.

EOCHT, interrogation, or asking a queſtion.

FOCHUIDE or *fochuidmheadh*, a flout, a jeer, alſo deriſion, ſcorn, contempt.

Fochuidmhim, to ſcoff, to mock, to jeer, to deride, to ſcorn.

Fochuidmheach, joking, deriding, jeering. alſo a mocker, &c.

Focla, a propoſition, a maxim.

Focloír, a Vocabulary, or Dictionary.

Fod, art or skill.

Fód, a clod of Earth, glebe, ſoil, Land, &c. hence the Lat. *fodio* to dig, & *feodum*, or *feudum*, a fief, or fee.

Fodach, wiſe, prudent, diſcreet.

Fodha'laim, to divide, to diſtinguish.

Fodhbhruid & *fodchnumh*, fiends, furies.

Fodh, knowledge, skill.

Fodha'il, a diviſion, alſo, releaſing, or diſſolving.

Fodhaílim, to looſe or untye vid. *fodhàlaim*, to divide.

Fodhb, a cuting down.

Fodhin, vid. *fonn*.

Fodhórd, the humming or murmuring of Bees; any loud Noiſe, alſo a conſpiracy or plot.

Fodhuine, any Man in low life, a Plebeian.

Fodrua'ir, perceiving.

Fofia'dha, a yard, a park or incloſure.

Fogail, to teach, or inſtruct alſo to dictate: *ro ſhogail ſe iad uile*, he dictated them all (to his clerk) vid. anal. Tighern. vid *Fogadh* infra.

Fògair, *do ſhógair ſé*, he commanded. vid *fogradh*: alſo to publiſh.

Fogh & *Fogadh*, is the radix of the word *Foghlaim*, & of the ſame ſignification: as *do ſhog ſé doibh fàth a thurais*, he inſtructed them with the intent of his expédition. vid. *caithréim Thoirdeal.*

Fogh, Entertainment, hoſpitality.

Fogha, adart: alſo an attack, a rapt, hence *Fogh-mharach*, a ſea-robber; or Pirate.

Foghail, an Inroad into an Enemy's country, robbery, &c.

Foghalaim, to plunder, to ſpoil. derived from *Fogh*, a rapt quod vide.

Foghalúidhe, a Robber, *fear-foghala*, the ſame.

Foghal, the whole.

Fòghanaim, to do good, to ſuffice, to ſerve.

Fóghanta & *fóghantach*, good, proſperous, ſerviceable.

Fóghantachd, goodneſs, proſperity, ſufficiency.

Foghaoth, a gentle gale, or blaſt.

Foghar, a ſound, a noiſe or voice, alſo a tone or accent. *Dáſhoghar*, or *Deaghſhogharach*, a Diphthong: & *Tréagh-ſhogharach*, a Triphthong.

Fogharach, ecchoing, reſounding; loud, noiſy, clamorous.

Fogharaim, to make a noiſe, to tingle.

Fòghbhana'n, a thiſtle.

Fòghlaim, learning, inſtruction.

Foghlamtheach, a novice, an apprentice, a ſcholar. *foghluinte* the ſame.

Foghlama & *foghlamtha*, learned, ingenious. *ceàrd foghlama*, skillful artiſts. ſometimes written *fodh lamtha*.

Foghalaim, to commit treſpaſs, to rob. vid. *fogh*.

Foghlasam, to grow pale.

Foghlamaim, to learn. *d'egla go bhſohlaimſeà olc*, for fear you should learnvice.

Foghlúghadh, a Ranſacking, or robbing, &c.

Fòghluinte, a ſcholar or apprentice, a novice.

Fòghmhar, the harveſt.

Fóghmhorach, a ſea robber, a Pirate. vid. *Fogh.*

Fóghnaidh, enough.

Fóghnaim, to ſuffice, to do good vid. *foghanaim.* alſo to ſerve, to be in ſlavery. *do ceathra trebhe foghnaidh*, quatuor familiis inſerviebat. vit. S. Patricii.

Fóghnamh, ſervitude, ſlavery. i *ſóghnamh*, in ſervitute. vit. S. Patric.

Foglaim, to looſe or untie.

Fógradh, *forſhógra & fógairt*, a warning, charge, or caution; alſo a proclamation or decree, an ordinance or déclaration.

Fógradh & *fógraim*, to warn or caution, to order, or decree.

Foghtharta, a diſtrict in Leinſter, poſſeſſed anciently by the *O Nualans.*

Fogus, near, at hand: *a bhſogus do*, near him, it's comparative & ſuperlative is *foiceſe* or *foiſge*, nearer or next.

Foi, i. e. *Cnàmhchoill*, the name of a place near Caſhel.

Foiceall, i e. *formail*, a days hire or wages, a Salary. &c.

Foichill, to provide or prepare. *ró bhàdàr tri bliàghana ag foichill na ſleighe ſin*, they were three years preparing for that feaſt.

Foidhbiun, quick, ſmart, ready.

Foideastar, is ſent, gone &c. *anſin foideaſtar Pilaid curſúir for ceann Joſa, go ttiadſadh dà agalladh*, then Pilate ſent a meſſenger for Jeſus that he may come & ſpeak to him. L. B.

Foidhreach, a little Image.

Foidhreachda, likeneſs,

Foíghid & *foighide*, patience, forbearance.

Foíghideach, patient, forbearing.

Foíghideadh & *foíghidim*, to bear patiently.

Fòighin, a green plat, a mead.

Foigse & *foigſi*, nearer, or next. *ní as foigſe*, nearer. *do bhì ſe foigſe don Rìgh*, he was next to the king.

Foil, a while. *go foil*, yet, as yet, alſo a little while. *ſan go fóil*, ſtay a while.

Foílbheama, fierce, cruel, terrible.

Foilbhéim, a blaſt, alſo a ſcandal, or reproach. *foilbhéimniúghadh*, idem.

Foilcheadradh, adjuration, conjuring.

Foilcheadtòir, a conjurer.

Foileaba, a truckle bed.

Foiléad, a fillet, a woman's Coif.

Foileanaim, to follow, to go after, to hang after.

Foilearbadh, Death.

Foileasan, an aſp.

Foilleachdach, a reſearch.

Foilleacht, a track, a footſtep.

Foilléar, the bud of a flower.

Foillìgheach, negligent, ſluggiſh, written for *faillìghtheach.*

Foillígheach & *foillighthea ch* properly means hidden, latent. which does not exteriorly appear. our old parchments of medicine uſe it frequently in this laſt ſenſe.

Foillsighim & *foillſiùghadn*, to reveal or diſcover, to expreſs, declare or manifeſt. *go bhfoillſeòchad m'ainm.* that J may declare my name.

Foillsighte, manifeſted, made plain.

Foillsiúghadh, a manifeſtation or declaration, diſcovery.

Foilmean, a bad dreſs.

Foimeal, conſumption.

Foimhdin, in expectation of.

Foi-néal, a little cloud.

Foinse & *foinſeóg*, the aſh tree.

Foinsi, wells, ſprings, or fountains.

Foinsion, i. e. *Foinſe-amhuin* the name of a river in the county of Cork & Barony of Fermoy.

Fòir, help thou. *foir ort ſein*, ſave thyſelf. Matt. 27. 40.

Fòir a Ship's crew, any Number of people ſtowed in one place. pl *fuirne.* hence *fuirion.*

Firbhim, to be preſent.

Fóirbhriáthrach, an adverb.

Foirbhrioch, force, power.

Foirceadal, inſtruction, exhortation, admonition, alſo a lecture &c. *foircheideal* idem.

Foirceadalaim, to teach, inſtruct, or admonish.

Fóirceann, the end or concluſion. *go fòircheann na talmhan*, to the end of the earth. alſo the front or forehead.

Foirciobal, a Reinforcement.

Foirdheirc, more excellent,

Foireamhail, ſteep, headlong.

Foiredim, to prevent.

Foirégean, violence, conſtraint.

Foirfe, old, ancient, alſo perfect.

Foirfeachd, old age: alſo perfection.

Foir-fhíacla, the fore-teeth.

Foirghealla, witneſs, teſtimony.

Foirghiol, a declaration, manifeſtation &c. *Foirghiol na ſirinne*, the manifeſtation of the truth.

Foirghiolaim, to prove, to declare.

Foirglìdhe, Nobility.

Foirglídhe, true, certain.

Foirglidis, they uſed to ſwear.

Foirgneamh, a building. *foirgneaghadh*, a building. ædificium.

Foirgnìghim, to build.

Fóiriárach, prepoſterous.

Foirifìghim, to perform or execute.

Foiríghim, to ſtay, to wait or delay.

Foíríghthin, aid, help, relief, ſuccours. *fóirighthin do luchd an ſhóigh*, a relief to the afflicted. alſo written *fóirin* & *fóirthint.*

Fóirim, to bleſs or make happy, to relieve or aſſiſt, alſo to heal, to ſave. *fóir orruinn a Thíarna*, help us o Lord.

Foirimeal, the utmoſt part, the furthermoſt limit: alſo the circumference of a circle ex. *ón meódhon go foirimeal*, a centro uſque ad circumferentiam.

Foirimealach, a front; alſo extrinſic, on the out ſide.

Foiriomra'dh & *foiriomràidhteadh*, a Ceremony.

Foiriomra'idhteach, Ceremonial.

Fòirleathan, extenſive, large. *go fóirleathan*, at large, in an extenſive ample manner; but in old parchments it ſignifies, in general, univerſally.

FÓIRLION, much, many.

FÓIRLIÓNADH, a completion. alſo a ſupplement.

FÓIRLIÓNADH & *fòirliónaim*, to complete, to make perfect.

FOIRLIÓNTA, coṁplete, perfect.

FOIRM, a form or manner, an Image.

FOIRNE, dwellers, inhabitants. *na ſearn fhòirne*, the old Inhabitants. the plur. of *furrion* & *fuirinne*.

FÒIRNEADH, Inclination. *ar fòirneadh*, head-long.

FÓIRNEART, oppreſſion, high hand. *ag imirt fòirnirt orruinn*, oppreſſing or laying a heavy hand on us.

FOIRRÉIL, manifeſt, apparent.

FOIRSEADH & *fuirſeadh*, harrowing.

FOIRTBE, a cut, or cuting off.

FOIRTBHREATHNÚGHADH, Divination.

FOIRTCHI, black, ſwarthy.

FOIRTCHI, i. e. *fiorthuigh*, a shoe.

FOIRTHOIN, enough.

FOIRTHEAGASG, Rudiments or introduction.

FOIRTIBE, ſlaughter, maſſacre, *foirtibe Dealbhna là hoſrùighibh*: the maſſacre of the Delvins by the Inhabitants of Oſſery. chron. ſcot.

FOIRTIL, able, ſtrong, hardy, Lat. *fortis*.

FOIRTILE, the comparat & ſuperlat. of *foirtil* ſignifying more hardy & moſt hardy by prefixing *ni bhus* or *nì as*, to imply the comparat. & *as* to ſignify the ſuperlative. *ni bhùs foirtile*, more hardy or brave, *an fèar as foirtile*, the hardieſt &c. N. B. the Iriſh have theſe particles *ni bus* & *as*, & no other to diſtinguiſh & form their degrees of comparison as the Engliſh *more* & *moſt*.

FOIRTILE & *foirtileacht*, patience, greatneſs of ſoul, as in pain, ſorrow, or even the agonies of Death; alſo courage, hardineſs & intrepidity in Dangers, labonr or Difficulties, like the Cardinal virtue *fortitude*.

FOIS, leaſure. *ar fois*, vacant, or free from buſineſs.

FOISCIONNACH, backbiting, malice.

FOISGÍGHIM, to approach.

FOISIM, to ſtop or reſt.

FOISITE & *foiſtine*, a reſting or reſiding.

FOISTEADH, hire, hiring, wages. from the verb *foſtuìghim*, to hire.

FOISTEANACH, ſerious. alſo arranged, in good order. *Slúagh foiſteanach*, a well ordered army, when on their march.

FOITH, about.

FOITHRE, woods.

FOITHREIBH, hunger.

FÓLA, a short day, a little while, vid *fóil*.

FOLA, a garment.

FOLA, the genitive of *fuil*, blood.

FOLABHRA, a good ſpeech, pleading, or reaſoning.

FOLACH, a covering.

FOLACH, hid, ſecret, private, *a bhfolach*, hidden. Lat. clam, in occultô. Gothice *fulgin*, occultum.

FOLACHTAIN, toleration, forbearance.

FOLACHTAIN, water-ſalad; water-parſnip.

FOLADH, a cover, or covering.

FOLADH, power, ability.

FOLADHA, cattle.

FOLAID, a wimple or mufler, Iſ. 3. 23.

Folaígheach & *ſolaìghtheach*, ſecret, private, hid.

Folaíghim, to cover. *do ſholuigh ſé iad*, he covered them over. *do ſoilcadh na Sléibhthe*, the mountains vere covered.

Folamh, empty, void, vacant,

Fola'raim, to command, alſo to offer, or profer.

Fola'ramh or *forálamh*, an Offer.

Folarnaidheacht, equality, parity.

Folarnaidheach, equal.

Folarthóir, an Emperour.

Folartnaidh, a ſufficiency, enough.

Folartnaidhim, to ſatisfy.

Folas, a shoe, ſandal, or ſlipper.

Folcadh, a cleanſing of the hair by washing the head, *ſolcadh cinn.* idem.

Folcadh & *ſolcaim*, to water or moiſten, to cleanſe by water, to ſteep in water.

Folfaidh, whole, entire.

Folg, active, nimble, quick.

Follach, a kind of water-gruel; alſo any covering or garment.

Folladh, government.

Follamhan, a grace, ornament.

Follamhnúghadh, a ruling or governing, as a Prince.

Follamhnúighim, to rule or govern, to Sway. *is ionnat gein ſúidhior an Taóiſeach ſollamnaighſeas a phopul ſein.* in thee will a Chief be born who ſhall govern his people. L. B.

Follas or *ſollus*, plain, évident, manifeſt, publick. *go ſollus*, openly, in the day time. *mar as ſollus*, as is manifeſt.

Folliscadh, a Scalding.

Follsíghim, to make apparent; or manifeſt. to diſcover.

Follusglan, clear, loud. *le guth Follusghlan*, with a loud voice.

Folmhach, that makes hollow, or empty.

Folmhaíghim, to make empty, *do ſolmhúigheadh é*, it was emptied.

Foloscain, a tad-pole. Ranunculus.

Folosg, a burning of heath

Folt, the hair of the head. *go nuige an ſolt liath*, even unto hoary hairs. alſo a tail. according to the tranſlator of the bible, ex. *corruighion ſe a ſholt*, he moveth his tail, Job. 40. 17. this interpretation is not juſt.

Foltchib, a Leek.

Folúdhad, to be active or nimble.

Foluaimneach, ſtirring, active, nimble, alſo prancing. *ſtéàd ſoluàimneach*, a prancing ſteed.

Folùamain, a giddy motion; alſo a running away or flying; a skipping.

Folúar, a foot-ſtool.

Folu'igheach, hid, ſecret.

Folumain, bad cloaths.

Fomhamúghadh, obeyſance, humiliation.

Fómhar, harveſt, autumn.

Fòmhardha, autumnal.

Fomhisgeach, half drunk.

Fómhor & *ſomhorach*, a Pirate, it is recorded in Irish Hiſtories, that a certain race of Foreigners, diſtinguished on account of their Piracy, by the name of *Fomharaigh*, formerly infeſted this nation, & were at laſt overthrown & banished dy *Lùigh Làmh fada.* this word is underſtood by ſome to mean a Giant, for *Clochán na fómharaigh* in the county of antrim, is rendered the Giant's Cauſeway. *fomhoraig* or rather *foghmhoraig* properly ſignifies ſea Robbers, from *fogh* rapt or plundering & *mor*, *muir*, or *mar* the ſea. vid. *Fogh.*

FONAMHAD, jeering or mockery. *fonomhad* idem.

FONAMHADACH, a Jeering perſon.

FONAMHADAIM, to mock, to deride.

FONN, Land, Earth.

FONN, delight, pleaſure; a deſire, or longing. *a ta fònn orm*, J long very much.

FONN, a tune or Song. *a bhfonnuibh diadha* in Hymns.

FONN, inclination, deſire. *fonn agus faitighios*, inclination to act, accompanied with a dread of bad conſequence. vid. *faitighios* ſup.

FONNAD, a journey.

FONNAMHAR & *fonnmhar*, Willing, inclined or prone to.

FONNAMHAIREACHD, inclination, propenſity, willingneſs.

FONNSA, a hoop.

FONSA, a band.

FONSAIRE & *fonsòir*, a cooper.

FONTABHRAIM, to rejoyce or be glad.

FÓR, before. Anglice *fore* in compound words,

FOR, over, or upon. *fór fhearaibh Eirionn ro cinn an Macàomh*, the youth excelled all the Irish. alſo beyond: into &c.

FOR, diſcourſe, converſation.

FÒR, protection, defence.

FÓR, Enlightening, illumination.

FORA, a ſeat, or bench. foradha, idem.

FORABAIDH, early, ripe, or before the time: præcox.

FORACHAIR, a watchman.

FORAÍDHEACH, fierce or cruel.

FORAÍDHEACH, fierceneſs, cruelty.

FORAíghim, or *fairim*, to watch or guard.

FORAÍGHÍS, or *foràois*, a foreſt: alſo the kennel of a fox, or the haunt of any wild Beaſt.

FORAIL, exceſs, ſuperfluity.

FORA'ILLIM, to offer. *d'fhoràill ſé doibh sìth ſuthain*, he offered them an everlaſting peace.

FORAIMH, a journey.

FORAINM, a Pronoun: alſo a Nickname, an Epithet.

FORAIRE, a watch or ward. *annſa bhforaire*, in the ward. *an ionadaibh foraire*, in the lurking places. rectius *forſhaíre.* alſo thoſe that lye in ambush.

FORAITMHEADH, Remembrance.

FORA'N, anger, wrath.

FORA'N, a short verſe, or verſicle, a ſong.

FORA'NTA, angry, reſolute, preſumptuous.

FORAOSÓGLACH, old, ancient, an old man. *foraosbhean*, an old woman.

FORAS, knowledge, underſtanding.

FORAS, a ford in a River.

FORAS, old, antique, antient.

FORAS, increaſe, or augmentation.

FORAS, a Law, alſo a foundation. *foras-feaſa*, a Hiſtory. *forasfocal*, an Expoſitor or Etymologicon.

FORASDA, grave, ſedate, ſenſible.

FORASDACHT, gravity, ſobriety.

FORASNA, illuſtrated.

FORB, a Land-Lord.

FORBA, Land, Gr. *Phorbe*, Lat. Herba. alſo glebe Land, or the Lands annexed to a church. hence the word *Comhorba* or *Còmhforba*, a Succeſſor in a ſee or church Living. *Cómhſhorba Phàttraig* S. Patrick's Succeſſor in the ſee of Ardmagh. it alſo ſignifies a Lay poſſeſſor of part of the Lands annexed to a church vid. War. cap. 17. Antiq. Hib. & Girald. Camb. Itin. Camb. L. 2. c. 4. alſo a partner in a Benefice, ſuch as thoſe Laymen, who enjoy part of the tithes of a Pariſh by way of impropriation. vid. *Còmhſhorba*.

FORBA, a tax, or contribution.

FORBACH, i. e. *cuid na Marbh*.

FORBADH, cuting, ſlaying, or ſlaughtering.

FORBAIR, to grow or encreaſe. *gon aire ſin rò fhàs agus rò ſhorbair gorta dirim ann.* in conſequence a great famine encreaſed there.

FORBAIRT, increaſe, profit, emolument.

EORBAIS, a conqueſt. *do dhéanamh forbais fòr Eirinn*, to make a conqueſt of Ireland. vid. annal. Tighern. & Innisfallen.

FORBAN, banns of marriage, any proclamation or Edict.

FORBAN, exceſs, extravagance.

FORBHAS, a ſnare or Ambush. vid. *Caithrèim*.

FORBHRAT, a Cloak, the upper garment. *ſcaras iaram a forbhrat*, she afterwards ſpread her Cloak. *Brogan*.

FORBHFAOILEADH, mirth, rejoycing,

FORC, firm, ſtead-faſt.

FORCADH, to teach, inſtruct, &c. *is a n'gailile is còmhlàine ró forcadh Joſa a Easbula in na Rùnaibh diadha.* twas in Galilee Jeſus inſtructed his Apoſtles fully in the divine myſteries. L. B.

FORCAR, violence: alſo a wooden hook.

FORCHAGRA or *forógra*, a command, an Order or decree.

FORCHAOIN, a catch or Quirk; a caption in words.

FORCHONGRA, perſuaſion, advice, inſtigation. ex. *go ró adhrad ſad maca Iſrael an choimhdhe fri forchongra Hellí an fàidh.* ſo that the Iſraelites adored God through the perſuaſion & ſollicitations of the Prophet Heli. L. B.

FORCHONGRA, a command.

FORCHONGRAIM, to bid or command.

FÓRCHROICEANN, the foreskin.

FORCMAIDH, ſuperfluity, exceſs.

FORCOMAL, a binding together.

FORCRAIDH, ſuperfluity, exceſs.

FORCRAIDH, Riſing or dawning. *forchraidh maidhne* the dawning of the day.

FORCUTH, the fore part of the head.

FORDAL, erring or ſtraying.

FORDHABH, a lid or cover. *ar fhordhubhuibh mo shùl*, upon my Eye lids.

FORDHARC, the light: alſo plain, manifeſt.

FORDHROIN, a Loin, *ód ſhordhroinibh*, from thy Loins: alſo the womb of a Woman.

FORDULACH, erroneous.

FÓRÉIGEAN, force, a Rape, violence. but *éigean* is the common word for a rape.

Fóreigneach, violent, ravishing, &c.

Forf, a guard.

Forfhaire, a watch or ward. vid. *foraire.*

Forfhaireach, watching, alſo a Watchman.

Forfhairim, to watch or guard; alſo to lye in ambush.

For-fhocal, a bye word, a proverb.

Forfuineóg, a window-shutter; a wire or lattice before a window.

Forgairm, a convocation.

Forghairim, to provoke, alſo to call together.

Forghal & *forghall*, a Lye, Fable, or Romance.

Forghalaim & *foruighilim*, to tell, relate. *nàr ſhorghuil gó*, that told or invented no Lies.

Forghart, the forepart of the head.

Forgas, a River in the County of Clare, which glides thro' Clonrod, Ennis, & Clare.

Forghlacaim, to prevent.

Forgla, for the moſt part. plerumque.

Forgla, Election, choice.

Forghuin, a wound.

Forgo, i. e. *ſéd*, jewels or precious things.

Forige, ſincere, true.

Foriorg, a rudiment, or trial of skill.

Fórlan, force, power: hence. *An-ſhórlan*, is oppreſſion, tyranny. *fórlan* is alſo ſuperfluity, exceſs of any thing.

Forlaimh, leaping or bouncing.

Formach, an Encreaſe, a Swelling.

Formad, i. e. *tnùth*, envy, a mortal ſin.

Formalach, an hireling.

Formamhail, of good form, or figure.

Forman, a type or mould.

Formna, much, a great deal.

Fórneart, violence. vid. *fóirneart.*

Forngaire, a command, an Offer.

Forngabha'il, hardneſs.

For-oideas, a Rudiment.

For-òrdha, renowned, famous.

Fór-òrdùghadh, predeſtination.

Forrach, an Angling rod: alſo a perch.

Forraid, near to, hard by; alſo towards.

Forréilim, to shine forth; alſo to manifeſt, or diſcover.

Forrogheana, ſerved, did ſervice, or good.

Forrúmha, fringes.

Forrùmha, ſent.

Forsanaim, to shine.

Fórsaoiltean, divination.

Fórsgaite, fore-knowing.

Fortan or *firthean*, tied, or bound up.

Fórtas, a ſtraw.

Fortha, a ſeat.

Forthan, plenty. *forthan ſprè*, abundance of Cattle. *forthan groidhe*, a ſtud or breed of horſes.

Fortil, ſtrong, hardy, patient, *fortil la ſaoth*, ſtrong for Labour. alſo courageious, brave. *ba fortil an uàir éaga*, he had fortitude at the hour of death. *laoch foirtíl*, a courageous champion. Lat. *fortis.* vid. *foirtil.*

Fortra'igh, a riſing. *fortràidh maidhne*, the Dawning or riſing of the Day.

Forùadh, a baſtard red. reddish.

FORUS, a knowledge. *ſorus ſeasa ar Eirinn* Notitia Hiberniæ. K.

Fós, yet, ſtill; alſo. *achd ſós*, but yet; but moreover.

Fos & *Fosadh*, a delaying, ſtaying or reſting. fixing or pitching, alſo a prop or buttreſs, a wall or ditch. Lat. foſſa. *ſos-tígh*, the wall of a houſe wel. *ſos.* hence the word *Fos-long-phort*, an Encampment, a camp. from *ſos*, pitching & *Long-phort* a tent, which is again compounded of *Long*, any covering or tent made of timber, or other matter, & *Port*, the Area or ſurface of ground upon which the houſe or tent is drawn. *lia muca gabhas ſos*, cum Porcorum grege jugiter permanſit (Patricius puer.)

FOSADH, an atonement.

FOSAIDH, ceſſation.

FOSADH, a ſtopping or reſting. *gan ſosadh*, without delay. *ſosadh comh-braic*, a ceſſation of arms, or fighting.

FOSADH & *ſoſaim*, to ſtay or reſt, to pitch, or lodge. *do ſhosuigh sé*, he reſted.

FOSCLAIM, commonly ſaid & written *osglaim*, to open, to unlock. *ſoiscéoltur bhùr sùile*, your Eyes shall be opened.

FOSCUILTE or *ſosgailte*, opened, open. *go ſoscuilte*, publickly, openly.

FOSGADH, a shadow, or shelter from heat or cold. vid. *ſasgadh.* wel. *Kysgod.*

FOSLONG, a manſion, or dwelling houſe.

FOSLONGPHORT, an Encampment, a camp. vid. *Fos*, ſupra. *do rinneadar ſoſlong-phort*, they encamped: *ag deùnamh ſos-long phort*, encamping. *ag tréigean a bhſoslongphort*, raiſing the ſiege, or decamping.

FOSRA, i. e. *Streathnùghadh*, releaſing, diſſolution.

FOSROLAIC, heavenly, ſuperior. *son an cheatuil ſosrolaic*, ſonus, ſeu concentus ſuperiorum civium.

FOSTAM, to hire; alſo to ſtop. *do ſhoſt sé an Laoch*, he ſtopt the champion. in contracts 'tis applied to ſignify engaging a houſe, a room or the like, & has the ſame meaning with the french word *arreter.*

FOT, a Giant.

FOT, raging, ſtorming, violent.

FORTARTNAIDHEACH, a Glutton.

FOTHA, a foundation.

FOTHA, taken away, or out of.

FOTHACH, a cough.

FOTHACH, a Lake or pond.

FÓTHANNA'N, a thiſtle, Lat. *Carduus.*

FOTHANNA'N-BEANDÓITHE, bleſſed thiſtle, Lat. Carduus benedictus.

FOTHCHAITHREACHA, ſuburbs.

FOTHLAINTEACH, a novice or apprentice.

FOTHORGADH, cleanſing.

FOTHRAGADH, a Bath. *amhra dé an ſothrugadh senta impe bà deargladh*, præclarum ipſi quod balneum benedicendo vertit in cerviſiam.

FOTHRAGFHOIN, a bath, pl. *ſotragthobair*, idem. i. e. a well of purification or cleanſing.

FOTHRAGAIM, to bathe,

FOTHROM, a great noiſe, or Ruſtling.

FOTHÚGHADH, a beginning.

FOUR, or *ſoghair*, Diphthongs or Triphthongs. *ní rointear an ſoghar na chotuibh*, the Diph-or Triphthongs are not divided into different ſyllables or ſounds.

F R

FRAG, a woman, or wiſe. ar. *grak*, & wel. *Guraig.* German. *frau*, or *frai.*

FRAG, a Hand.

FRAG, a shield, or buckler, becauſe worn on the hand to defend the body.

FRAIDREAGHADH, a floating.

FRAIGH, a bush of hair.

FRAIGH, the ſea.

FRAINC, France.

FRANNCACH, a Frenchman, French. *Bolgach Fhrancach*, the French pox.

FRANNCACH or *luch Franncach*, a rat.

FRAOCH, heath, ling, or hather. Hiſp. *Breco*, & Lat. *Erica.*

FRA'OCH, hunger; *fraoch fiacal*, freting or hungry teeth. alſo rage, anger, fury.

FRA'OCHA'IDHE, fretful, furious, *fraochda*, idem.

FRAOCHÓG, wortleberry.

FRAO-CHEARC, a Heath-poult, or Grouſehen. pl. *cearca fraoich.*

FRAS, a shower.

FRAS, ready, active.

FRASACH, fruitful, showery.

FREACAIR & *freacar*, uſe, practice, frequency. *le freacair na Sacrameinte*, by frequenting the Sacraments.

FREACAR, witneſs, teſtimony.

FREACARA'N, a wreſtling school, or any place of exerciſe.

FREACHNÚGHADH, exerciſe. *Freachrùghadh*, idem.

FREACHRA'IGHIM, to exerciſe or accuſtom; to diſcharge an Office or duty.

FREACNAIRC, the preſent time.

FREADH, a pillaging or plundering.

FREAGARADH or *freagradh*, an Anſwer.

FREGARAIM, to anſwer, to make anſwer.

FREGARTHACH, anſwerable, accountable.

FREAGARTHÓIR, a Reſpondent or Defendant.

FREAGNAIM, to work or labour.

FREAGNAIRC, converſation.

FREAGNAMH, labour.

FREAGNARCAIM, to converſe.

FREAGRADH & *freagraim*, to anſwer or reply. *do ſhreagair ſé*, he anſwered.

FREA'MH & *fréamhach*, a Root: alſo a ſtock, or lineage.

FREA'MHADH & *freàmhuim*, to take root, to root. vid. *Préamhadh.*

FREANC, to make crooked, to bend.

FREANCACH, winding or turning.

FREAPADH, Médicine.

FREAPADH, a running, bouncing, or skipping away other wiſe written. *Preabadh*

FREASC, upwards.

FREASABHRA, oppoſition, reluctance. *Righ gan freaſabrá*, a King without oppoſition. *Righ go bhfraſabra*, Rex cum Reluctantia, aut æmulorum principum Renitentia, vid. O Flahertys ogyg. pag. 486.

FREASDAL, Serving, waiting, attending. *bean freaſdail*, a Waiting woman, a Nurce tender, or Shoring woman. *freaſtal*, idem.

FREASDALAIM, to wait, to attend, or ſerve.

FREASGABHA'IL, aſcenſion into Heaven.

FREASGAM & *freaſgabham*, to climb, to aſcend.

FRECHOIMÉUD, to reſerve.

FRÉMHACH, fundamental.

FRESCI, a Reflection, or ſuppoſition.

FRESCRE, brittle, withered.

FRESLIGH, anger, reſentment.

FRÉUNAIDHE, a foundation.

FRÉUNAIDHIM, to found, or eſtablish.

FRÍ or *Frià*, in old Irish manuſcripts, is the ſame as our modern *air*, or *re*; *fris*, the ſame as *leis*, or *ris*; *friom*, as *liom*, or *riom*; *friot* as *leat*, or *reat*; *friu* as *leo*, or *riu*; *frínn*, as *línn*. &c.

FRÌALTA, freed.

FRÌOCHNAMH, care, diligence, circumſpection.

FRÍOCHNA'MHACH, diligent, careful, circumſpect. *go friòchnámhach*, carefully.

FRIOCHTALAIM, to fry or parch.

FRIOCHTA'N & *friochtáil*, a frying-pan. *frios-aighean*, idem.

FRIOSGRAIM, to anſwer.

FRIOTAL, a word, Interpréta-tion: *fear friotail*, an interpreter. *ſeimhſhriotal*, politeneſs.

FRIOTHBHRUTH, a refuſal or denial.

FRIOTH-CHANTAIREACHD, Recantation.

FRIOTH-CHOIDHEAS, antipathy.

FRIOTHOLA, a covenant.

FRIOTOLAMH, ſervice, attendance.

FRIOTHRA'DHAIM, to contradict.

FRIOTHSA'ILFIDHEAR, that shall be ſerved.

FRISCART, an anſwer.

FRISCIM, to hope.

FRISCIS, hope, expectation.

FRISMBEART, to betray or deceive, to kill or murder. Ex. *neach friſmbeart a Thiarna: Nir-bhad ile a libhearna; go mbeartaid nàmhaid a cheann: a ghabhair, is a dhuibhgheann.* i. e. whoever shall betray his Lord, let hit habitations be not numerous, let his enemies deprive him of his head, and of his horſe, and of his ſword.

FRISNEIDH, he told or ſaid.

FRISNINNIE, attendance.

FRIOGCABHSAD, they ſtood up or aroſe.

ERÌTH, *do fríth ſé*, he was found, or hehaved or acted. *do fríth go maith liom è*, he behaved well to me.

FRITH, a wild mountainous place, *fraoich* Heath, has an affinity with this word. hence *frithne*, quod vide.

FRITH, profit, gain, advantage.

FRITHBHEARTAIM, to object, or contradict.

FRITHBHUAILTEACH, is often uſed in old parchments which treat of medicine: as *leighios frithbúailteach* medecina repercuſſiva, a healing, or preſerving remedy.

FTITHCHEDFAIDH, a Witneſſing, a teſtimony.

FRITHEÓILTE, *Luchd frithebilte*, ſervants, waiting men or woman, attendants. rectiùs *fritheoilte*.

FRITHÍGHIDH, attending, ſerving, waiting.

FRITHIR, earneſt, eager, fervent.

FRITHNE, an Uninhabited wood or mountain. ex. *a bhfrithne na cconaire*, in the mountainous or bye roads.

FRITHÓIGHEAN, a frying pan.

FRITHSHEARC, a return of love,

a mutual regard.

FRITHEACHT, a returning back.

FROGHAIM, wrong, or injury.

FROITHLÍN, a whern or whirl.

FROMHADH & *fromhaim*, to try, to taſte; to examine, to enquire.

FROMHADH, a trial.

FROMHTHA, tried, experienced. *duine fromhtha*, an experienced man.

FROS, dark, obſcure.

FROTHAL, a whern or whirl.

F U

FÚ, under, into &c. like *ſo*, *ſà*, *ſé*, quæ vid.

FÚACH, a word.

FÚACHAID, a jilt, a tricking, intriguing harlot.

FÚACHAS, a cry; an outcry. *fùacas*, idem.

FÚACHASACH, a den, a cave, a hole. *a tà fuàchaſàighe ag na ſionnachaibh*, the foxes have holes.

FUA'CHD, cold, chillneſs.

FÚACHDA, an Engraver.

FÚACHDA'N, a Sore on the heal occaſioned by extraordinary cold, a gibby heel.

FÚAD, a Bier. Lat. feretrum.

FÚADACH, a runing away with, a rapt. *fúadach mná*, the runing away with a woman. *Luchd fhúadaigh*, a Preſs gang.

FÚADACHD, Robbery, depredation.

FÚADAIM, to Snatch away, to ſweep off, to run away with, *do ſhuàdaigh an Amhan iad*, the River ſwept them away. *fúaduighim* idem.

FÚADH & *Fùath*, hatred, averſion.

FÚADH, i. e. *Cróchar*, a bier.

FÚADHMHAR, odious, hateful.

FÚADHMHAIREACHT, abomination, deteſtation.

FÚADAR, haſte; alſo a preparation to do a thing.

FÚADARACH, active, diligent.

FÚADRADH, to croſs or hinder.

FÚADHUIGHEAGH, ravenous.

FÚADUIGHTHE, taken away, ſnatched away.

FUAGHA'IL, ſewing or ſtitching.

FUAGHALA, a ring.

FÚAGHAIM, to ſew or ſtitch, *fuághàlam*, idem. *do ſhúaigheadar dúilleóbdha ſige dà chéile*, they ſewed fig leaves together.

FÚAGARTHA, proclaim'd, publiſhed.

FÚAGRA, a proclamation.

FÚAGRAIM, to admoniſh, or proclaim.

FÚAID, a Remnant.

FÚAIDHLEAN, anger, or fury.

FÚAIDRIM, to ſtagger, or réel.

FÚAILFEADH, to leap or ſkip.

FÚAILFHEADA'N, the ureter.

FÚAIM, a ſound, a rebounding noiſe.

FÚAIMEAMHAIL, reſounding, rebounding.

FUAIMETURAIG, the herb fumatory; Lat. *fumaria*.

FÚAIR-CHREATHAIM, to ſhiver with cold.

FÙAIRE, cold.

FÙAIR-GHREADADH, a warming blaſt.

FÙAIRIM, to find, to diſcover.

FUAL, urine, alſo water.

FUALACHTADH, to boil. *do ghnidh Jacob amhail ſin, & fúalachta an mionàn & tug dà aithir í*, Jacob did ſo, & the kid being boiled, he gave it to his father. L. B.

FÚALAN. a chamber pot.

FÙALAS, a tribe or family.

FÙALASCA'IDHE, Oſiers, ſmall twigs.

FÙAL-BHROSTACH, a Diuretick: a Medicine to provoke urine.

FÙALIOSG, the ſtrangury.

FÙAL-LOSGADH, difficulty of urine.

FÙAMAN, a shade or shadow

FÚAMAN, whiteneſs.

FÙAMAN, a rebound.

FÚAMNAIM, to ſound, to rebound.

FÙAMSE, under me.

FUAN, cloath, veil &c.

FUANAIM, to cover, to cloath.

FUAR, coid, chilly.

FÙARADH, a cooling. or making cold.

FÙARADH & *fùaraim*, to make cold, to cool. *d fùar an anbhruth*, the broth is cold. to make cold, to cool.

FUARAGHAM, to nourish, cheriſh, &c.

FUARA'LACH, cold, chilly, *fuarànta*, idem.

FUARA'N, a ſpring or fountain, alſo any water wherein cattle ſtand to cool themſelves.

FUARASDAIR, Iudicious. *a mbreith úghdair ſhuàraſdair*; in the opinion of a Iudicious author.

FÛARBHALADH, an ungrateful ſcent, a ſtench.

FUAR-CHRA'BHADH, Hypocriſy; or indevotion.

FUAR-CRA'IBHTHEACH, an Hypocrite. it rather means tepid in acts of religion & devotion.

FUARDACHD, coldneſs.

FÙARNADH, a controverſy.

FÙASCAR, fright, affrighting, or terrour.

FUA'SCRAIM, to put to flight.

FUASGLADH, a ranſom; alſo Redemption. *fuasgalt* idem.

FUA'SGLADH & *fùasglaím*, to redeem, to ſet at liberty.

FUASGLUIGHTHÉOIR, or *Fuasgaltòir*, the Redeemer or Saviour. JÓSA *fùasgaltòir an Chine daona*, Jeſus the Redeemer of Mankind.

FUA'SNADH, to aſtonish: *do fùasnadh agus do himeagladh an lucht coiméada bhí fòr an adhnacal*; i. e. the guards of chriſt's ſepulchre were aſtonished & terrified. L. B.

FÚASNUIDTHEACH, tumultuous.

FÚATH, hatred, averſion, abhorrence.

FÚATH, an Image, a Spectre, or apparition.

FÛATHADH & *fùathaim*, to hate, abhor, or diſlike.

FÛATHADH, a deteſtation; or abhorring.

FÙATHAIS, a Den, or cave.

FÙATHÓG, an armour or Coat of mail.

FUBAL or *Pubal*, a General's tent, or Pavilion, Lat. *papilio & Prætorium.*

FUBHA, a hurt or ſcar.

FÙBTADH, threats, or menaces.

FUD, amongſt. *ar fud na lùatha*, among the ashes.

FUG, *ròs fug bàs*, i. e. *do fùair bás.* that died.

FUGHÓG, a thrum, a looſe thread, or end in weaving cloth.

FUIBIGE, an argumentator, or Diſputant. *bi ad fuibige, nà treig troid*, be a diſputant, argue on.

FUICHEACHT, duſt, leachery.

FUIDBH, a knob or bunch.

FUIDHEACH, with joy or thanks.

FÚIDHIR, gain, profit.

FUÌDHIR, a word.

FUÍDHIR, a veil.

FUÍDHIR, a hireling.

FUÍDHRE, attendants, ſervants &c, plur. of *fuidhir*.

FUÍDRHEACH, naked, or expoſed.

FUIGHEAL, *fuighiol* & *fuighleach*, a Relique; alſo a remnant,

FUÌGHEALL, *no fughall*, judgment.

FUÌGHEALL, a word.

FUÍGHIM, to get or obtain.

FUÍGIM, to leave or forſake, to abandon. *d'fùig a thir*, he forſook his country.

FÙIGHLE, words or expreſſions, language.

FÙIGHLIM, to ſay or ſpeak; to tell, relate.

FUIL, blood, gore,

FUILEACH, bloody.

FUILEADH, increaſe, profit, gain,

FUILIAT, bloody,

FUILÍDHE, blood-red.

FUILIM, to be, *c'àit a bhfuil tù*, where art thou? vid *filim*.

FUILINGEACH, enduring, patient.

FUILINGEACH, armed with a shield, or ſpear.

FUILLEADH, a reward.

FUILTEACH, bloody, cruel.

FUILTEACHD, blood-shed.

FUIN, the end or termination of any thing: *fuine Làoi*, the end of the day or evening. alſo a bound or limit. Lat. *finis*.

FUINEADH & *fuinim*, to knead bread. hence perhaps *Baruighion*, i. e. *bara-fhuine* a Cake of bread. vid. *Bairighin*. alſo to dreſs meat. *marbhthar leat mionàn* agus *fuinntear iaram è & tabhair do Iſaac*. here it means dreſſed & prepared.

FUÍNEADH, a boiling.

FUINGEALL, an Idiot.

FUINNEÓG, a window. *tríd an ſhuinneòig*, thro the window, pl. *fuinnéoga*.

FUINNSEDN & *fuinſeann*, an ash tree. alias *oinseog* & *oinſean*.

FUINNSEOG COILLE, the herb called virgo paſtoris.

FUINTE, kneaded.

FUINTEÒIR, a Kneader, a baker.

FUINTEÓRACHD, the trade of kneading, or baking.

FUIREACH, delay: *ag fuireach*, ſtaying, waiting, or expecting.

FUIREACHAIR, deliberate. *go fuireachair*, deliberately; alſo violent, *go fraochuíghe fuireachair*, fretful & violent.

FUIREADH, a preparation; alſo a feaſt.

FUIREANAL, a chamber, rather *urinal*.

FUIRIDHTHE, ready, prepared; alſo ſenſible, ancient, old.

FUIRION, furniture, alſo the crew of a ship, alſo any aſſembled body or aſſociation of people. genit. *fuirinne*; *foirne*, pl.

FUIRMEADH, a travelling, or going.

FUIRMEÁDH, humiliation, leſſening.

FUIRMHEADH, a ſeat.

FUIRMHEAL, tired, fatigued.

FUIRMHIDH, hard.

FÚIRNÉIS, a furnace. Lat. furnus, a ſtove.

FUIS, active, thrifty.

FUITE, a ſound, or reiterating Noiſe.

FÚITHE, under her, or it.

FUITH, a rag of cloath.

FUITHIR, good Land. from *fo* good, & *tir* Land.

FULA'IR, is a verb imperſonal. it has the negative *ni*, or *nàch* before it, & then ſignifies muſt, as. *nì fulàir dhamh*, J muſt. *sé nàch fulàir do ghairmeadh*, he muſt be called. when *rob*, *dob* for *ro ba*, or *do ba*, &c. which are affirmatives go before, it has a contrary meaning. as *as fulàir duit*, you are free or at liberty. ſo that when a negative comes before this verb, it implies a neceſſity or obligation to do a thing, but an affirmative diſpenſes with the obligation & ſets at Liberty, Like the Lat. verbs, *caveo*, *timeo*.

Fulang, patience, forbearance. *fulang fada* or *fad-ſhulang*, Gr. *macrothumia*, longanimity. alſo a foundation, a prop or buttreſs. *fulang ùgh*, a prop or ſhore-poſt put under the weak parts of the wall or timber of a houſe to prevent it's falling. alſo a ſtud or boſs. *Le fulangaibh airgid*, with ſtuds of Silver. Cant. 1. 11.

Fulangaim, to endure, to bear with, alſo to prop or ſupport.

Fulla, a Lie, falshood, or untruth. *gan ſhulla*, truly, ſincerely, certainly.

Fulla, a leaping or skipping.

Fullon, an ornament.

Fullanguídhe, a ſufferer. *Luchd fullanguídhe*, ſufferers, patients.

Fulradh & *fulshruth*, corruption, corrupt blood or gore. *follracht*, idem.

Fúm, under me. i. e. *fu mé*: *fú*, *fò* or *fa*, idem.

Fun, Land, or ground, Earth.

Furachas, expectation.

Fura'il & *furàileamh*, an Offering; a command; alſo incitement, inſtigation.

Furain, plenty, abundance.

Fura'laim, to offer, to incite, provoke, &c,

Furmuir, a prompting or exciting.

Furnaidhe, a dwelling, reſting, ſtaying.

Furra'nach, civil, obliging,

Furtachd, eaſe at the chriſis of a diſorder. alſo comfort, relief.

Furtáighim, to help or relieve. *d'furtàigh orruinn ion àr neasbàidhibh*. he relieved us in our wants.

Furtaighthéoir, a helper or comforter,

Furthain, ſatiety, ſufficiency.

Fútha, under them: i. e. *fù iad*. *fùtha-ſiòs*, underneath all,

REMARKS ON THE LETTER G.

G *Is the seventh Letter of the Irish Alphabet, & is ranked by our Grammarians in the number of heavy consonants called by the Irish* Conſoineadha troma, *but when it is aspirated or marked with a* (h) *subjoined to it, it is counted one of the light consonants, called* conſoineadha éadroma. *in this aspirated ſtate,* (g) *being the initial letter of a word, is pronounced like y in the English words,* York, young, *&c. or like the Spanish* (j) *consonant in the words* Jeſus, Joſeph *but* (g) *aspirated by a subjoined* (h) *in the middle or*

end

end of a word, is rendered quite quiescent or ſuppreſſed in the pronunciation. Thus the words tighearna, *a Lord, &* Righ *a King, are pronounced* Tiearna & Ri. *but* (G) *in it's unaspirated & natural ſtate has always the same ſtrong power with the Greek gamma. The very figure of the Letter* (G) *in some of our old parchments is not eſſentially diſſimilar to some of the cuts of the old Abrahamic & phænician* Gimel *in the firſt Alphabet or middle column of Dr. Bernard's table of old Alphabets published by Dr. Morton. The Hebrews called this Letter* Gimel, *as we are aſſured by Grammarians, from its crooked figure bearing ſome resemblance to a camel, which in Hebrew is called* gamel *or* gamal, *&, to observe it by the bye,* Gamal, *as well as* camul, *is the Irish for a camel. In the* Cadmean *&* Ionic *alphabet, to be seen in the 8th column of* Dr. Bernard's *table, this Letter* (G) *is called* Gamla, *which is but a variated writing of the Hebrew* gimel *or* gamel, *or the Syrian* gomal, *as the* gamma *of the leſs ancient Greeks is likewise but a different utterance of the* Ionic *word* gamla.

It hath been observed in the remarks on the letter (C), *that it is naturally commutable with* (g); *both letters being of the same organ & very nearly of the same power, & hence, in our old parchments they are written indifferently for each other; of which practice some examples have been cited. J can't however but be of opinon, that this indifference should be limited, & that the general & unlimited use of it should naturally be deemed abusive; for the moſt ancient Alphabets of the* Hebrews, Phænicians, Syrians, & Greeks, *have the* gimel & Caph, *or the* gamma & cappa, *as two diſtinct letters of different powers or functions, & consequently those letters are to be regarded as two different radicals of words, in the original elementary formation of all dictions. The same indifference, or interchangeable use of the Letters* (g) & (C) *in the Latin tongue, and the latter being generally ſubſtituted in the place of the former, appears from ancient Roman Inscriptions, & moſt particularly from that of the columna Roſtrata, erected in honour of Dulius the Consul, wherupon were ingraved the words* Maciſtratos, Leciones, pucnando, Carthaciñenſes copias, *inſtead of* Magiſtratos, Legiones, pugnando, Carthaginenſes. *from the manner of this inscription some writers have concluded, that the Letter* (g) *was not in the Roman Alphabet, nor used in the Latin tongue 'till after the firſt Punic war: &* Plutarch *informs us, that it was brought in by* Sp. Carvilius; *wherefore Diomedes calls it* nova conſona. *but there is this other foundation for judging that the Latins had the* gamma *or* (g) *from the beginning, as a quite different Letter from the* Cappa; *viz. That inasmuch as they received their Alphabet from the Greeks, who had theirs from the Phænicians; and as the Phænician Alphabet had always the* gimel *or* (g) *different from the* Caph *or* (C); *both which different letters were also from the beginning in the old* Ionic *Alphabet, as appears by* Dr. Bernard's *8th. Alphabet, column 9th. of* *his table, it follows that the Latins had also from the beginning both these Letters with different powers or functions. Nor do J believe it will ever appear, that the old Romans wrote* cenus, ceneratio, caudium. *for* genus, generatio, gaudium, *& other such words, which J cant but think were always written with a* gamma *or* (g) *different from* (C). *the primitive Latin Alphabet, as well as the old* Ionic, *contained the Letter* K *or kappa, which served for a* (C) *as well as for a (K), in the same manner as the* Ionic gamla *served for a* (G) *& a* (C). *bus as the Letter* (k) *was not agreable to the genius of the Latin tongue, to serve inſtead of which the Latins changed the gamma into a* (C), *& then made a separate Letter of the gamma or* (g) *which they removed into the seventh place, with a figure or shape not much different from their* (C) *which remained in the place of the primitive* gamma; *this change of place was doubtleſs what gave occasion to Diomedes to call the* (g) *a new consonant. the bare inspection of the old Latin Alphabet derived fram the* Ionic, *as it was used by the Romans about* 714 *years before Chriſt, to be seen in Dr. Mortons edition, column* 17. *will be sufficient to juſtify what hath been now advanced. in the mean time we should not have forgot to observe, that the name of the Letter* (G) *in Irish, is* gort, *which ſignifies the Ivy-tree, vulgarly called* eidhneán, *Lat.* hædera. *our Grammarians commonly use* (cc) *or double* (c) *inſtead of* (g), *especially when the radical word begins with* (C) *as* a ccoſa, *their feet*; a ccinn, *their heads*; *which are pronounced* a goſa, a ginn: *but the moſt correct manner of writing them & the like words, is,* a g'coſa, a g'cinn, *&c.*

GA', is ſometimes put for *ag*, as *gà smùaineadh* thinking, meditating. *gà rádh*, ſaying, &c.

GA', the ſame as *Cá*, as *gà has*, whence? *Gà fad*, how long, how far?

GA or *Gath*, a Spear or Javelin.

GABA'ISDE, colewort, collyflower, or cabbage.

GABHA, or *gobha*, a ſmith. *nír frith gábha*, there was no ſmith found. plur. *Gabhann*, *Gaibhne*, *Gaibhnibh.* hence *Gabhaineacht*, ſmithery.

GA'BHA, want, danger, need, occaſion. *a ngàbhaibh aimhne*, in danger of Rivers.

GABHA'IL, to take, to make Priſoner, to bind in fetters, hence *gabhann* a priſon; is like the word *Cabhal*, which in the Hebrew, Syrian, Chaldean & Arabic Languages ſignifies *Ligavit*, *conſtrinxit*, *compedivit.* vid. Henricus Opitius's Lexicon Hebræo-Chaldæo-Biblicum. *do gabhadh an Laoch le Biodhbhaibh*, the Hero was made Priſoner by the Enemies. *Chum a gha-*

bhàla, in order to take him. hence *gabhàltas* &c. vid. *gabham.*

GABHA'IL, ſpoil or booty. plur. *gabhàla*, alſo a conqueſt. *Leabhar na gabhàla*, the Book of conqueſts. *fear gabhàla*, a conquerour.

GABHA'IL-*cine*, the ancient Law of Gavelkind; formerly uſed in Ireland, by which the Lands of the chief houſe of a family were divided & ſubdivided among it's branches or Deſcendants, hence the *Gavel kind* of the English; an univerſal cuſtom amongſt the Anglo-Saxons, as well as among the Britans & Irish.

GABHAL, the fork or groin. *Gabhal ſir, no mnà*, a man or woman's fork, as well as groin. hence *Gabhlùghadh Geinealthaigh*, the branches of a family. note that *Glun* & *glùine* the knee, is alſo uſed in Irish to expreſs a generation, deſcent, or degree of conſanguinity, as *gabhal* the fork is uſed to expreſs the collateral branches. and this is agreable to the ſtile of the primitive Hebrews, who expreſſed their deſcents or generations from thoſe inferior parts of Man, as in Gen. cap: 49. 10. Dux de *femore* ejus.

GABHA'LTUS, any Land-property or poſſeſſion obtained by conqueſt or otherwiſe; it is now uſed to ſignify a farm or piece of Land rented from a Landlord to his tenant.

GABHAM, to take or receive; alſo to beat; alſo to paſs, or go by: *gabhaidh airm*, take ye up arms. *gabhaidh leis*, receive ye him. *do gabhadar do chlochaibh air*, they beat him with ſtones, or they ſtoned him. *an fearann ar ghabhamair thrid*, the Land we paſſed thró. *do ghabhadar crann*, they landed. *Gabham abhràin*, let us ſing Songs. *do ghabhadar ſeilbh*, they took poſſeſſion.

GABHANN, a goal or priſon: it is now more commonly uſed to ſignify a pound to confine cattle on account of trespaſs.

GABHAR or *Cabhar*, a goat. *Gabhar-chró*, or *Gabhar-Lann.* a goat fold; alſo a ſtable, *Gabhar ulcha*, a goat's beard. plur. *Gabhra* & *Gabhraibh.* Lat. *caper* & *capri.*

GABHARACH, skipping, bouncing. Gr. *gauros*, hilaris.

GABHLA, a ſpear or lance.

GABHLACH & *Gabhlànach*, forked, divided.

GABHLAIM, to ſpring or shoot out: *go ngabhlóchuidh aris*, that it will ſprout out again.

GABHLA'N, a branch, the fork of a tree or branch.

GABHLÓG, any forked piece of timber uſed to ſupport a houſe, alſo a forked inſtrument uſed in making hay.

GABHLÚGHADH, Propagation; alſo genealogy. *Gabhlùghadh Cloinne Eíbhir ſhinn*, the genealogical branching forth of the Poſterity of Heber fionn.

GABHRA'N, Goren in the County of Killkenny, anciently poſſeſſed by the *o shillilanes*, & the *o Guidhthines.*

GABHTHA, taken. *gabhtha na Phríosùnach*, taken Priſoner.

GABHUIN or *Gamhuin*, a Calf: hence *Gabhanach* & *Gabhnach*, a Stripper, i. e. a cow that has a grown calf or heiffer, as the word *Làoghlìgheach* or *Loìlgheach* is a milch cow, or a cow that lately calfed, from *Làogh* a young calf, & *Lì-*

gheach a heiffer, becauſe the cows firſt care is to lick her calf.

GA’BLA, a cable.

GACH, each, every. *gach nduine*, each man. *gach nàon*, every one. *gach uile*, all in general.

GAD, a withe, or twiſted twig, or oſier.

GAD & *gadadh*, a ſtealing or taking away.

GADADH & *gadaim*, to take away, to carry off by ſtealth, to ſteal.

GADA, or *gadtha*, ſtolen, taken away. *gadaidhthe*, idem.

GADA’IDHE, a thief.

GADA’N, a voice, a noiſe.

GADH, or *Gath*, an arrow, a dart. *do chur gadh geàr trí na chroidhe*, he pierced his heart with a ſharp dart: alſo a Ray or beam: as *gadh-gréine* a Sun-beam.

GADH, a ſkirmiſh, fighting.

GA’DH, peril, want. vid. *Gàbha.*

GADHAIM, or *gùidhim*, to pray, to intreat.

GADHAR, or *Gaíghear*, a Dog, a Maſtiff.

GADUÌGHE, a thief.

GADUÍGHIM & *goidim*, to ſteal.

GAF, or *Gafa*, a hook, or any curved inſtrument, is like the Hebrew *Caph*, which means a crookedneſs or curvature, vid. opitius’s Lexic. hence the name of the letter *coph.*

GAFANN, Hen-bane.

GA’G, a cleft or chink.

GA’GACH, leaky, full of chinks.

GA’GADH, a cleft.

GA’GADH & *gàgaim*, to ſplit.

GA’I or *gàoi*, a Lie, or untruth. *gó*, idem.

GAIBHNE, the plur. of *Gabha*, a ſmith.

GAIBHNEACHD, the ſmith’s trade.

GA’IBHTHEACH, a perſon in want, alſo one that is conſtantly craving for relief. alſo complainant, querimonious, ex: *duine gàibhtheach*, a querulous man.

GAIDHBHIN, a little ſtudy or cloſet.

GAIGE, a proud coxcomb.

GAIGE, ſtammering or ſtuttering.

GAIL & *gal*, ſmoak, vapour, fumes.

GAILE or *guíle*, the ſtomack, analogous to the french *Gueule*, the throat. hence the Latin *gula* means gluttony.

GAILEADH & *Gailim*, to evaporate.

GAILÍN, a Paraſite.

GAILMHEACHD, flattery, ſoothing.

GAILL, *no adgaill*, he ſpoke to; vid. *agalla.*

GAILLCHEARC, a Duck or drake.

GAILLEACH, the gum.

GAILLÉAN, a ſtrange or foreign bird.

GAILLIAN, a dart, or arrow.

GAILLIAN, the name of a tribe of the *Fir-bolgs* or Belgians, a colony that came to Ireland before the ſcots. from this tribe of Belgians *cóige gaillian* the Iriſh name of the province of Leinſter is ſuppoſed to be derived.

GAILLIM, to hurt.

GAILLIMH, Galway, the Chief city of the Province of Connaught.

GAILLSEACH, an Ear-wig, a very nimble inſect, dangerous to come near perſons Ears,

GAIMHEAN, a ſkin or hide.

GAIMHGIN, a ſkillet.

GAIN, *Gainneach*, & *gainímh*, Sand.

GAIN, clapping of hands, applauſe.

GAINCHEAP, a pillory, or pair of ſtocks.

GAINE, hunger, ſcarcity.

GAINE, a Shaft; alſo ſand.

GAINEAMHART, a ſandy-ſtone.

GAINEÓIR, an archer.

GAING, Jet, or agate ſtone.

GAINMHEIN, ſandy. *le clochaibh gainmhein*, with gravel ſtones.

GAINNE, poorer, the comparat of *gann*, poor, needy.

GA'INNE, a reed or cane, an arrow. *còmh direach le gàinne*, ſtrait as an arrow.

GAINNE, ſcarcity, from *gànn*, ſcarce.

GA'INNEACH, a place where reeds or canes grow.

G'AIR, an outcry, a rejoicing: alſo Laughter. *do rin gàire*, he laughed. *gàir ghola*, a lamentable weeping, or outcry.

GAIRBHE & *Gairbheacht*, roughneſs, harſhneſs, tartneſs.

GAIRBH-ÉADACH, a courſe garment.

GAIRBHEÒIL, big-liped.

GAIRB-SHÍHN, rough weather, a tempeſt, or violent ſtorm. wel *Garu-hin.*

GA'IRDHEACHUS, pleaſure, joyfulneſs, *Gàirdeas*, idem.

GA'IRDIA'N, a guardian.

GA'IRDÍGHEADH, or *Gàirdughadh*, a rejoycing, or congratulating.

GA'IRDIM & *gàirdíghim*, to rejoyce or be glad.

GAIRDÌN, a garden. *Garrdha* idem.

GA'IRE, Langhter.

GAIRE, reparation, or amendment, alſo good luck or auſpices. *ex: ſén gaire genair*, fælicibus auſpiciis natus eſt. in vit. S. Patric.

GA'IREADH, a bawling or calling.

GAIREADH, a vault.

GAIRFECC, gelaſinus; a demple, or dent on the cheek.

GAIRG, a Diver; or a Cormorant, & *Gairgeann*, idem.

GAIRGHEAN, a niece.

GAIRGÍN, dung, ordure.

GAIRGIRE, a Diver.

GAIRGRE, a Pilgrim's habit. *gairgín*, idem.

GAIRID, short; lately. comparat. *gairde*, ſooner.

GAIRLEÓG, garlick.

GA'IRIM, to extoll, to rejoice, to laugh. gr. *chairo*, gaudeo, *do ghàireadar an phobul*, the people rejoiced.

GAIRIM, to call, to bawl or shout, *gairim air*, J call upon him. *gàiredis*, Let them shout: alſo to invite. *gairim-ſcoile* à convocation. *gairim ghiolla*, a cryer.

GAIRIM, a title, a calling, or qualification.

GAIRIMIM, to call, to qualify, to dub.

GAIRINGEAN, a niece.

GAIRRAIM, a short form, or compendium.

GA'IRRFHIA'CH, a Raven or vulture.

GAIRRIGEACH, rocky, full of rocks or cliffs.

GA'IRSEAMHAIL, wanton.

GA'IRSEAMHLACHD, Lewdneſs, debauchery.

GAIRSEICLE, a short life, from *gearr*, short, & *ſeicle*, *ſaogal*, life. Lat. ſæculum. Gall: *ſiecle.*

GAIRTE, a narrow path.

GAIRTÉIL, a garter.

GAIS, a torrent, or ſtream. pl. *gisibh*: rectius *cais* & *caiſe*, pl. *caisibh.*

GAISDE, a gin or trap, to enſnare

rats, Deer, or any beaſt. *gaiſte*; the ſame.

GAISDIDHEAS, painting.

GAISGE, bravery, feats of arms. *Luchd gaisge*, brave men.

GAISGEAMHAIL, valiant, warlike, brave.

GAISGEAMHLACHD, the doing valiant actions.

GAISGÍDHEACH, a champion. rectius, *gas ſciathach* from *gas* a wariour, & *ſciath*, a shield. vid. *gas* & *gaſra* infra.

GAISIM, to flow, Anglo-Sax. *gush*.

GAISTE & *gaiſteag*, a ſnare, gin or trap, a wile, *a ngaiſtibh an Diàbhail*, in inſidiis Diaboli. vid *gaſt*.

GAISTIM, to trepan or deceive.

GAISTÍN, a crafty fellow, alſo ingenious, thrifty. *caiſtin* idem. *caistíncloch*, a little bird of the ſame ſize with a wren.

GAITIN, a brief, an abridgement.

GAL & *Gail*, ſmoak, vapour, exhalation. Lat. *Caligo*.

GAL, a puff or gale, a ſteam; alſo heat: Lat. *caleo*, to be hot. *gal gàoithe*, a gale of wind.

GAL, a blaſt, or flame. *gal ſuip*, a blaſt or flame of ſtraw.

GAL, warfare, a battle, &c. *gala aoinſhir*, a Duel. alſo courage, valour.

GAL & *gàol*, kindred, relations.

GALABHAS, a Paraſite.

GALACH, valour, courage, fortitude. alſo valiant, brave. *Duách galach*, *Duachus* the brave, or valiant. *Galann*, idem.

GALANN, an Enemy. wel. *Gelyn*.

GALAR, a diſeaſe, or diſtemper. pl. *galra*.

GALASTAIR, or *ad galaſtair*; they spoke to; from *aggalladh*.

GALBA, rigour, hardneſs. Lat. *chalybs*, ſteel.

GALBHAÍGHIM, to be hot, or warm.

GALBHOLGACH, the French-pox.

GALGADH, ſtout, valiant, a champion.

GALIA, a helmet, or military cap, a hat. Lat. *Galea*.

GALL, according to the modern acceptation of the word ſignifies an Englishman: as *sean-ghaill*, the old English, or ſtrongbonians. the Danes or any other foreigners are in Irish writings called *Gaill*. but the true meaning of the word is *Galli*, the Gauls, thoſe from ancient Gaul, now called France, vid. Remarks on the letter A.

GALL, a Rock, or ſtone. plur. *Gailleachuibh*.

GALL, a cock. Lat. *gallus*. alſo a Swan.

GALL TRÚMPA, a trumpet, or clarion.

GALLA, brightneſs, beauty.

GALLINGA, a Diſtrict in meath anciently belonging to a tribe of the *O Haongusaidh*, or Henneſſys: it was called *gaillinge-beg*, to diſtinguish it from *gallingamor*, now the Barony of Galen in the County of Mayo, anciently the Eſtate of the O Hara's deſcended from *Cormac galingach* great grandſon of *Oliol-olum*, King of *Munſter* & *Leath mogh* in the beginning of the third century.

GALLUCH, a Rat.

GALLÚNACH, Soap.

GALMA, & *galba*, hardneſs.

GALRÚGHADH, divination.

GALTACH or *Galltach*, a Gaul. vid. Lhuyd Archæol. tit. 1. pag. 23. col. 3.

GAMAINEACH, *go gamaineach*, ſcarcely, hardly.

GAMAINÌGHE, ſcarcity.

GAMAL, a fool or ſtupid perſon, is the ſame in Letters & ſound with the Hebrew *Gamal*, which means a camel, the moſt ſtupid of all Beaſts. vid. Jeſ. 21. 7.

GAMAL or *camul*, a camel.

GAMH, winter. corn: *Guav.*

GAMHANN, a Ditch.

GAMHANRA, the place called *Irrus* in the County of Mayo.

GAMHNACH, vid. *Gabhuin*, a ſtripper or unbulled cow.

GAMHUIN or *Gabhuin*, a calf; a yearling: *magh-ghabhuin*, a Bear. *Gabhuin-rùadh*, a yearling Deer.

GAN, without. Lat. *ſine*, *gan òr*, ſine Auro. *gan mac*, ſine filio. olim *can* & *cean* in old parchments.

GANAIL, a rail, a fold.

GANGAID, falſhood, deceit.

GANGAIDEACH, falſe, deceitful. alſo pitiful, narrow-hearted.

GANGAIDEACHT, craft, knavery, deceit.

GANN, ſcarce, little, short.

GANNAIL, Lattices.

GANRA, a gander.

GANTAN, hunger.

GAOD, a ſwan.

GAOI, prudence, wiſdom.

GAOI, or *gó*, an Untruth, or Lye.

GAOIDEANTA, idle, ſlothful.

GAOIDHEAN, a falſe colour, a counterfeit.

GAOIDHIOL, an Iriſh-man, alſo a Highlander of ſcotland..

GAOIL, a family or kindred. *fear gaoil*, a Kinſman. *Bràthair-gàoil*, a man of the ſame tribe or clan.

GAOILEAG, the Iriſh tongue.

GAOINE, good.

GAOINE, goodneſs, honeſty.

GAOIS & *gaos*, wiſdom, prudence.

GAOITH, from *gaoth*, wind.

GAOITHREÓG, a blaſt or blowing.

GAOLAM, to break.

GAORSTE, a whirl wind.

GAOSMHAR & *gaosmhur*, prudent, skillful, *gaoth*, idem.

GAOTH, a dart, alſo a ſtitch, or ſhooting pain.

GAOTH, the wind. *gaoth rùadh*, a blaſting wind. *gaoth ghuáirdeàin*, a whirl wind. *anfadh gàoithe*, a tempeſt.

GAOTH, the ſea.

GAOTH, wiſe, prudent.

GA'OTH, pains. *gaótha inmhéodanacha*, interior pains.

GAOTH, theft. *mnà-gaóithe*, thievish women.

GAOTHA, ſtreams left at low-water.

GAOTHACH & *gaothànach*, windy. *Gaothmhur*, idem.

GAÓTHMHAR, painful. *cnéadh Gaòthmhar*, a painful wound.

GAÓTHMHAIREACHT, pain or great anguiſh, proceeding from a ſickneſs or wound. this word is common in old writings of medicine.

GAÓTHRA'IGHIM, to winnow.

GAR, deſert, merit, or commendation.

GAR, near, nigh to. *angar*, near, at hand. *do dhruid aimsir angar*, the time drew near. *rò-ghar*, very nigh. *cómh-ghar*, equally near. alſo, ſhort, not long ſince, *aimſir ghar*, a ſhort time, or while.

GARA & *garach*, uſeful, profitable, near, neighbouring.

GARABHAN, Bran. Gr. *kuribion.*

GARADA'N & *gearradàn*, a Regiſter, a notebook.

GARADH, a gratuity.

GARAILEAMHA'THAIR, the great-grand-father's ſiſter. *abamita.*

GARAM, to gratify.

GARAMHALL & *garamhuil*, near, neighbouring, alſo uſeful, commodious.

GARA'N, an under-wood, a foreſt or thicket. *garràn*, idem, a grove, or wood.

GARATHAIR, a great grand father. *Garathair*, *garathar*, Tritavus.

GARBANACH, rude, raw, unexperienced.

GARBH, rough, rugged, uneven, coarſe. 'tis often uſed in compoſitions. as *garbh-thonn*, a boiſterous Wave. *Gairbh-shìn*, a tempeſt. hence the celtic name of the river *Garumna*, in Languedoc compoſed of *garbh* pronounced *Garv*, & *amhuin*, *river.* Lat. *amnis.*

GARBHACH, a grandſon.

GARBHA'IT, a rough place.

GARBHCHLÚDADH, a coarſe blanket or coverlet.

GARBH-CHULAIGH, a frize coat.

GARBH-GHAINEAMH, gravel.

GARBHLOCC, a crag, a thicket.

GA'RDA, a guard; alſo a garriſon.

GA'RDA & *gairdín*, a garden. *gárda fineamhna*, a vine-yard.

GARG, auſtere, fierce, cruel alſo rough, firm; alſo ſore.

GARGACHD, rudeneſs, roughneſs, cruelty. alſo ſoreneſs.

GA'RLACH, an Infant lately born, ſo called from his ſcreaming, alſo any naked idle or ſtarving child. Scot. *gàrlach*, a baſtard.

GARLUCH, a mole.

GARMADH, a calling.

GARMADÓIR, a cryer, a proclaimer.

GARMAIN, a poſt or pillar, a beam. *agus ba cosmhuil crann aghadh le garmain Fìgheadòra*, & the ſtaff of his ſpear was like a weaver's beam. *garmuin*, idem.

GARMAN, a gallows. *cùan Locha garman*, the haven of Loch Garman, i. e. the town of wexford.

GARMHA'THAIR, a great grandmother.

GARÓIGHE, the next.

GARRA'N, a ſtrong horſe, a hackney or work horſe. perhaps a diminut. of *gabhar* a horſe. pronounced & written *gearràn*, or *giorràn.*

GARRAN, vid. *Garàn.*

GA'RR-BHUA'ICEACH, clamorous, noiſy.

GARRDHA, a garden.

GARR-FHIACH, a glutton.

GA'RRTHÓIR, a crier, a bawler.

GART, liberality, generoſity, bounty.

GART, a head.

GARTA'N, a bonnet, a cap, or hat.

GA'RTHA & *gàrrtha*, a ſhout or great cry; a bawling, or crying out.

GARÚA, a great grand-child's grand-child, *adnepos.*

GAS, the ſtalk or ſtem of an herb, a bough or ſprout. hence *Gas*, ſignifies, a growing boy or youth; alſo a military ſervant: pl.

Gasra

Gasra or *gasradh* ſignifying a band of Domeſtic troops or attendants of a great man, & anciently all mercenary Soldiers ; it is of the ſame grammatical conſtruction with *mac*, plur. *macra*. in welsh & armoric *guàs* ſignifies the ſame thing, & in French *goujat de l'armée*, is a camp-ſervant. the above *gas*, & *gasra*, is the Radix of the word *Geſſatæ* & *Geſſi*, of the Gauls & Germans.

GAS, ſtrength; alſo anger, wrath. more commonly written *Gus*.

GAS, at, to, into.

GASAIM, to ſprout, or ſhoot forth.

GAS-CORBHTHACH, a mid-wife.

GASRADH, the plur of *gas*, quod vid.

GAST, a ſnare, a wile. *go d'eagla. ngabhthabi a angaiſte leis*, leſt you should be enſnared thereby, alſo a blaſt. *gaſt gàoithe*, a blaſt of wind.

GAST, an old woman. Armor. *Gaſt*, a whore.

GASTA, or *gasda*, ingenious, witty, skillful. *macàmh gaſta*, an ingenious youth. *noch seinnios go gaſta air Chlàirseach*, that plays very well, or judiciouſly on the harp. like. *caſta*, femin: of *caſtus*, chaſte. juſt as *agna* qd. vid. is like the Greek *agna*, & *agneia*. this word is at preſent uſed in a bad ſenſe, & means a tricking, cheating fellow; *duine gaſta*.

GASTACHD, ingenuity, skill.

GASTÓG, a wile, a trick.

GATH, a ſpear or Javelin. alſo a ray or beam. *gon a ngathaibh*, with their Javelins. *gath gréine*, a ſun beam.

G E

CÉ, *Gédh* or *Géadh*, a gooſe. Gr. *gén*. & plural. *géna* or *géanaibh*, geeſe, Gr. plural *Genes*.

GÉ, pro *cé* or *cia*, who? which? what? *gé d'àr muintir*, who of our clan or people, *gé as*, from what place.

GE, & *gé go*, although. *gé tàim*, although I be.

GEABHADH & *geabhaim*, to be found, to behave, to be. *do gheabhaímid uilé bàs*, we will all dye. *geóbhthar misi go maith ort*, Iwill deal well with you. *mà geibthear an Gadùighe*, if the thief be found. *do gheibh sé locht*, he findeth fault.

GEABHTA'IGHEAS, fear, dread.

GEACHDAIDHEACHD, a debate.

GEAD, a buttock or haunch.

GEAD, a Spot: a ſtar in the forehead of a horſe or any other beaſt.

GEAD, a ſmall plot of ground.

GÉADH, vid. *gé*, a gooſe.

GEADUS, a pike or Jack.

GÉAG, or *géug*, a bough or branch, a limb or member. *fàoi gheagaibh tiùgha Doire móire*, under the thick boughs of a thick oak.

GÉAGACH or *Géigeamhail*, branched, having boughs or branches.

GÉAGAM, to branch or bud, to ſprout forth.

GEAL, fair, white, bright; *oidhche gheal*, a bright night. Gr: *calos*, pulcher.

GEALACA'N, the white of an Egg. or of the eyes.

GEALACH, & genit. *gealùidhe*, the moon. it comes from *geal*, white or bright, as doth the *Gole* of the welsh, which means the light, alſo lunacy. *ſear gealuidh*, a lunatic perſon.

GEALADH, whiteneſs, alſo the Dawn. *gealadh an Làoi*, the clearing up or dawning of the day.

GEALAIM & *gealàighim*, to whiten, to make white, to blanch.

GEALA'N, whiteneſs: *gealàcàn* the ſame. *gealacàn oibhe*, the white of an Egg.

GEALBHAN, or *gealùn*, a ſparrow.

GEALL & *Giall*, a pledge, a Mortgage, *do chuireamar àr bhſearrainn a ngeall*, we mortgaged our Lands. *gan geall nà Braighde.* without pledge or hoſtage. vid. *giàlla.*

GEALLADH, a promiſe. *tug sé gealladh do mhnàoi*, he hath betrothed a wife.

GEALLADH & *geallaim*, to promiſe or devote. *mar do gheall sé*, as he promiſed.

GEALLAMHNA, a promiſing or promiſe. *do reir a gheallamna*, according to his promiſe.

GEALLAMHUIN, promiſe or vow. *geallamhuin pòs a*, a marriage-contract. *le geallamhuin anma dho*, by promiſing him his life.

GEALÓG, Salmon-trout, or a white Salmon.

GEALTA, whitened. *ſear gealta éudaigh*, a fuller.

GEALTACH, fearful, jealous; aſtonished.

GEALTAIGHE, jealouſy.

GEALTAIGHIM, to dread or fear.

GEAM, a gem, or jewel.

GEAMA'NACH, a Servant, a Lacquey.

GEAMHAR, a blade of corn. alſo corn in graſs or blade.

GEAN, fondneſs, alſo love.

GEAN, a woman. *in-ghean*, a Daughter.

GEANACH, greedy, covetuous.

GEANACHD, chaſtity.

GEANAIDHIM, to deride.

GEANAIR, January. *Callion geanair*, the Calends of January.

GEANAIR, was conceived or born, from the verb GEANAIM or *ginim*, Lat. genitus. Gr. *ginomai*, naſcor, gignor, ſum. *geanair Pàttraicc a Nemptoir*, S. Patrick was born at Nempthur, in North Brittain: *Neamthur.* i. e. *thùr Neamhdha*, turris cæleſtis. *genair fór meódhon màighe*, nata eſt in medio campo. vid. Brogan in vita S. Brigidæ.

GEANAMHLACHD, grace, beauty, comelineſs.

GEANAMHUIL, graceful, comely.

GEANAS, chaſtity.

GEANASACH, chaſt, modeſt.

GEANGAIM, to ſtrike or beat.

GEANMCHNÚ, a cheſnut.

GEANMNAÍDHE, pure, chaſt, incorrupt.

GEANMNAÍDHEACHT, chaſtity.

GEA'R & *geàrr*, short: shortly.

GÉARAGHADH & *geurùghadh*, a ſolliciting, or enticing; alſo a sharpning.

GÉARAIGHIM, to sharpen.

GEARAIT, holy; a Saint.

GEARAIT, wiſe, prudent.

GEARAIT, a virgin. vid. *gerait.*

GÉARAM & *géuram*, to whet or sharpen.

GEARA'N, a complaint, a ſupplication or remonſtrance; a groan or ſigh.

GEARA'NAIM, to accuſe, to complain.

Gearb, a ſcab. pl. *gearba*, alſo the Itch. *geirb.* pl.

Gearba, Bran.

Gearbach, ſcabby; alſo rugged.

Gearbaim, to grieve, to hurt, or wound.

Gearcaiseadh, ſmartneſs, brikneſs.

Gearchúise, ſubtilty, ſagacity.

Gea'r-chuiseach, ingenious, ſubtil.

Gearg, a botch, or bile.

Gearg, fierce, cruel.

Geargha, a short dart, or Javelin.

Gea'r-ghlua'is, a gloſs, or short note.

Géar-leanaim, to purſue eagerly; alſo to perſecute.

Géar-leanamhuin, perſecution.

Géar-mhagadh, a ſarcaſm or bitter jeſt.

Gearradh, a tax or tribute. *cóimhghearradh*, a shot, share, or reckoning.

Gearradh & *gearraim*, to cut. alſo to bite or gnaw. *ar na ghearradh na Piósuíbh*, being rent in pieces.

Gearradh-guirt, a Quail.

Gearra'n, a work-horſe, a hack.

Gea'rr-fhíadh, a hare.

Gea'rr-fhoirm, an abſtract or abridgment.

Gea'rrghuin, a horſe leech.

Gearróg, fortune, fate, deſtiny.

Géar-smacht, ſeverity.

Geart, milk.

Gea'rthòir, a carver, a hewer. *Geàrthóir Connuidh*, a wood-cutter.

Géaruígheachd, railing, ſatirizing.

Géarùighim, to whet or sharpen; alſo to ſcold or exaſperate.

Gearún, a gerund.

Geasa & *geasadh*, a conjecture or gueſs. *geasa droma Dràoidheachta*, a nice kind of the Druidish ſorcery, explained at large by Doctr. Keating.

Geasada'n, a shrub.

Geasadóir, a wizard, or charmer.

Geasadórachd, Divination, Sorcery.

Geasam, to divine or foretell.

Geasroghadh, ſuperſtition.

Geast, or *Gioſt*, barm.

Geastal, a deed, or fact.

Geastal, want, need, neceſſity.

Geat, milk.

Geata, a gate.

Gédh, a gooſe. vid. *Gé.*

Geibheal, & *geall*, a Pledge.

Geibheal or *geibhiol*, & ſometimes written *geimhiol*, chains, fetters: alſo confinement. plur. *geibhleach*, *gibhlibh*, & *gibhleachaibh*: *ceangailte a ngeibhlibh*, tied in fetters. this word correſponds not only with the Hebrew, but alſo with the Chaldæan, Syrian & Aràbick languages in the affinity of ſound & Letters, as well as in the identity of ſenſe & meaning; ſince in the ſaid Dialects it is written *Cebhel*, compes, as in Pſalm. 105. 18. & Pſalm. 149. 8. & in our Irish Dialect *Gebheal*, or *Cebheal.* vid. *Gabhàil*, ſuprà.

Geibhim, to obtain, to get.

Géibhion, fetters, priſon; alſo any great diſtreſs. plur. *géibhionaibh.*

Geibhis, a valley.

Geibhlìghim, to fetter or put in chains; alſo to pledge, to mortgage.

Geideal, a fan.

Geilfhreagradh, a ſtipulation.

Geilios, traffick.

Geille, gives or fetters.

Géille, ſubmiſſion.

Géillíghim, to ſerve, to obey, to do homage.

Géillim, idem.

Geìllios, kindneſs, friendship.

Géillsine, ſubmiſſion, hommage. *a ngéillsine mic màire*, in ſervitio filii Mariæ.

Geilmin, a pilchard.

Geilt or *ingeilt*, paſture.

Geilt, a wild man or woman, a ſilveſtrous perſon, or one that Inhabits woods or deſarts. from the Irish *Coill* & *coillte*, woods wel. *Guylht* a wild man. & wel. *Gelhtydh* wood. this Irish word *Geilt* & *Coillte*, & the Latin National word *Celtæ*, the Celts, have an affinity with the Hebrew word *Celat*, refugium, becauſe the *Celtæ* frequented woods & groves either for their places of Refuge & Reſidence, or to perform their religious Rites & other ceremonies. vid. Tacit de morib. Germ. & Cæſar Commentar.

Géimhean, reſtraint, bondage.

Geimhleachd, a bond or chain.

Geimhre, winter. *san n'geibhre*, in the winter. Gr. *Cheimas*, Lat. Hyems, or hibernum tempus.

Geimhreadh & *geimhrim*, to winter, to take winter quarters. *geimhreòchuid*, they shall winter

Géimeadh & *géimreadh*, to bellow, to low. Lat. *gemo*, *gemere*.

Géimreach, the Lowing or bellowing of cattle.

Gein, a conception, an Offspring, has an affinity with the Gr. *genos* & Latin *genus*: as *geinim*, to beget, hath with *ginomai* or *genao*.

Gein, a wedge.

Geineadh, generation; alſo a ſpringing or bringing forth.

Geinealach, a genealogy, a pedigree, a family.

Geineamhuin, a birth, *ón a gheineamhuin go a bhàs*, from his birth to his death.

Geineara'lta, general.

Geineóg, a gem.

Geinim or *ginim*, to beget children; to generate. *do ghein Abraham Isaac.* Abraham begat Iſaac. *ginſidh tù mic agus Ingheana*, thou shalt beget ſons & Daughters. Gr. *ginomai*.

Geiniolach, a family. vid. *Geinealach*.

Geinmotha, except, ſave only: ex. *do marbhadh uile iàd geinmotha Dómhnall*, they were all ſlain except Daniel. vid. *Ceinmotha*.

Geinteòir, a ſower or planter.

Geintileas, Paganiſm, Idolatry, *Geintligheas*, idem. hence *Geintilígheacht*, & ſometimes pronounced *Dìntiligheacht*, ſignifies witchcraft.

Geir, ſewet, tallow. *Geir-chaòrach*, ſewet. *grei-Damh*, tallow.

Géire, more sharp, more harsh.

Géire, *géireachd* & *geirt*, sharpneſs, ſourneſs or tartneſs.

Geireach, greaſy.

Géirim & *géirighim*, to whet; alſo to greaſe.

Géiríntleachd, ſagacity, ſubtility.

GÉIR-MHÍNIÚGHADH, a gloſs or short comment.

GEIRNÉAL, a granary.

GEIRRE, a brief, an Abbridgment.

GEIRNÍN, a ſnare.

GÉIRRSEACH, a girl.

GÉIRR-SGÍATH, a short shield.

GEIS, an order or cuſtom: *geasa na Teamhrach*, the cuſtoms of Tara.

GEIS, a vow or proteſting againſt a thing, an indiſpenſable injunction or Prohibition. ex. *as geis damhsa bheith a mbruìghin aon-doruis*, Jam forbidden to live or be in a houſe of one door. vid. *Geasa.*

GEIS, a prayer

GÉIS, a ſwan.

GEISEAS *búar námhad frì shleagha*, that obtains the cattle of his foes by the power of his lances.

GEISEADH, intreaty.

GEISILE, as *tuáth-geisile*, a territory of the King's County, the ancient Eſtate of the *O Hivirgins*.

GEN, a ſword.

GEN, a hurt or wound. *fear doda geana*, a man that inflicts wounds.

GENCHRIOS, a ſword-belt.

GENDEABHAM, to fence

GENDREANAIRE, a fencer.

GENDREANAM, to fence, to ſcuffle.

GENERA'LTA, general, univerſal.

GENTLÍDHEACH, a gentil, a Heathen.

GEÓCACH, a ſtroler, a vagabond, or vagrant. alſo a low paraſite.

GEÒCAÌGHIM, to act the vagrant, to ſtrole.

GEÒCAMHAIL, ſtroling, vagrant.

GEÓCTHÒIR, a Reveller, Debauchee.

GEÓDH-LANN, a gooſe-pen.

GEOGNA, a hurt or wound.

GEÓILREAN, a fan.

GEÓIN, a confuſed noiſe.

CEÓIN, a fool, a foolish perſon.

GEÒSADA'N, a shaft or Arrow; alſo a ſmall ſtalk. Lat. *Arundo.*

GEÒSAN, the belly.

GEÓTH, for *gaoth*, wind.

GEÒTH, the Sea or Ocean.

GETAR, to hurt, or wound.

GEUSCHUIREACH, ſtrict, rigorous.

GI

GI'ABHAIR', a proſtitute, or whore.

GIAL, the cheek, or jaw. *giall.* idem. wel. *Kill.*

GIALBHRAT, a neck cloth, a cravat.

GIALL, the jaw.

GIALLA, ſoftneſs.

GIALL, & *giàlla*, hoſtages, alſo a pledge.

GIBHIS, & *geíbhis*, a glin or valley.

GIBNE, thread.

GIBNE, *adharc Leagha*, a cupping horn.

GIBNE, a grey hound. *gibne gortach* ſignifies a hungry-hound.

GIDH, who, what. *gidh bé ar bith*, whoever, whatſoever.

GIDH, though or although, nevertheleſs, but in this laſt ſenſe it is generally written *gidheadh.*

GIGILT, & *gigleadh*, a tickling.

GIGLIM, to tickle.

GIL, water.

GILE, & *gileachd*, whiteneſs.

GILE, more white, more fair; the compar. of *geal.* alſo whiteneſs.

GILLA, a ſervant. vid. *Giolla.*

GILLÌN, a gelding, an Eunuch.

GILNEMHÓG, a water-adder.

GINN, a wedge. *Dinn*, idem.

GINEALACH, or *geinealach*, a genealogy.

GINEAMHUIN, a bud or ſprout.

GINELL, an order of battle in form of a Triangle or wedge-wiſe, *cuneus* from *Ginn* or *Dinn*, a wedge.

GINIM, to bud or ſprout forth. *do ghin an tùabhar*, pride hath budded. Ez. 7. 10. *ginſe ſé géuga*, it ſhall bring forth boughs.

GIOBACH, rough or hairy, ragged: alſo a coarſe rug.

GIOBAL, canvas, caſt cloath: alſo old fur or hair; a rag or clout.

GIOBALACH, full of hair, ragged.

GIOBAM, to tear.

GIOBÓG, a Rag. *làn do ghiobógaibh*, all ragged.

GIOBOGACH, ragged.

GIODAR, dung, ordure.

GIODH, although.

GIODHRA'N, a Barnacle.

GIODHTRACHT, or *Ciodhtràcht*, nevertheſs, howbeit, this expreſſion is very common in Iriſh, & is moſtly uſed, when the thread of a ſtory is reſumed, or when the Hiſtorian returns to treat about the principal perſons or actions of his Diſcourſe, & anſwers the Lat. jam vero.

GIOFACH, dutiful, officious.

GIOFACHD & *giofaireachd*, officiouſneſs.

GIOFAIRE, a client.

GIOFFÓG, a client female; officioſa.

GIOGACH, a bag, or budget.

GIOGAIL, to follow or purſue.

GIOGHRAM, a plain.

GIOLC & *giolcach*, broom; a reed or cane.

GIOLCAMHUIL, made of broom, or reeds.

GIOLCÓG, a reed.

GIOLLA, a ſervant; a foot man, *ba miſi giolla cupàin an Righ,* I was the King's cup bearer. *Giolla Rìgh ula*, the King of Ulſter's Page. *giolla Carbaid*, a coachman. Lat. *Calo.* *giolla gràdh*, a Prince or Nobleman's Chief ſervant of confidence.

GIOLLADHA *an ſluagh*, the baggage of an army, alſo the ſervants of the army.

GIOLLAMHAIL, of or belonging to a ſervant.

GIOLLAS, ſervice.

GIOLMHAIM, to ſollicite.

GIOMACH, or *gliomach*, a Lobſter.

GIOMH, a lock of hair.

GION, will or deſire.

GION, the mouth.

GIONBHAIR, January.

GIORAIC, a noiſe, or tumult.

GIORACACH, talkative.

GIORACAIM, to chat, or prate idly. Lat. *garrio.*

GIORRADA'N, *faochàn*, *no faochóg*, a kind of Periwinkle.

GIORAMA'N, a hungry fellow.

GIORAMHACH, greedy.

GIORAMHACHD, greedineſs, covetuouſneſs.

GIORRA, ſhorter.

GIORRAIDE, a buttock, or haunch.

GIORTA, idem.

GIORTA'LAIM, to patch or mend.

GÍOSCA'N, the noiſe of a wheel or door.

GÍOSCA'N or *Dióſcàn*, a gnaſhing of teeth.

GIOST, barm.

GIOSTAIREAS, old age.

GIOSTAL, a fact, or deed.

GIOTA, an appendage or dependance.

GIUBAN & *guibanach*, a flie. wel. Guybedin.

GIÚILIM, to follow. *gur ghiùil íad*, that he followed them.

GIÚMHAS, a pine tree; alſo a fir tree. *maide giùmhais*, Deal.

GIUSTA, a can or tankard.

GIUSTAL or *Giusdal*, the games or manly Exerciſes formerly practiſed by the Irish at their *aonach*, or *euntheacht*, or public meatings.

G L

GLAC: a hand, genit. *glaice.* as *làn mo ghlaice*, my hand full. *Glac thòimhsidhe*, a hand-full.

GLAC & *glacàn*, a prong; a fork.

GLACACH & *glacànach*, forked.

GLACADA'N, a Repoſitory.

GLACADH, acceptance, receiving, alſo feeling.

GLACADH & *glacaim*, to take, to receive or apprehend, alſo to feel: *nàch feidir a ghlacadh*, that cannot be felt. *glacaim tairbhe*, to enjoy the benefit.

GLACADÒIR, a receiver.

GLACALACH & *glacallach*, a bundle.

GLAC-LEABHAR, a pocket-book.

GLACOIN, a bundle, a faggot.

GLACTHA & *glacaghtha*, felt, handled.

GLADAIRE, a Gladiator.

GLAEDH or *Glaodh*, a calling out Gr. *glazo*, *clamor.*

GLAEDH, broad.

GLAFAIRE, a babler, or prating fellow.

GLAFAR, *glaſarnach* & *glaſoide*, noiſe or Din, a prating or chattering.

GLAGAIRE & *glaigín*, a talkative perſon.

GLAGARTHA, flowing.

GLAIDINEACHD, gluttony.

GLA'IM & *Glàimh*, a great noiſe or clamour, a pitiful complaint. alſo a common report. *as olc an glàimh a tà a muigh air*, there is a bad report ſpread abroad of him, or he has a bad character. alſo a yelling or yelping. Lat. *clamor.*

GLA'IMHI'N, a ſpend-thrift, a glutton.

GLAIMHNÍGHIM, to roar, or cry out.

GLAINE, brightneſs, clearneſs. Wel. *Goleini.* alſo the comparat. of *Glan*, more bright.

GLAINEACHD, clearneſs, neatneſs.

GLAINEADÒIR, a glaſier.

GLAINFÌACH, a glutton.

GLAISE & *glaiſeachd*, greenneſs; verdure. alſo the comparat of *glas.*

GLAM, an outcry, a great ſhout or noiſe. Lat. *clàmor.*

GLAMAIRE, a noiſy ſilly fellow.

GLAMAIREACHT, a conſtant babbling, or making a noiſe.

GLAMAIM, to cry out, to bawl. alſo to devour, to eat greedily.

GLAMHÌN or *glàmhuin*, a Spend-thrift.

GLAN, clean, pure, ſincere. *ó chròidhe glan*, from an unfeigned heart. *lé dealradh glan*, with a clear brightneſs. Gr. *calon.*

GLANAIM, to make clean, to purge, *cionnnas ghlanſam ſinn féin*, how ſhall we clear, or acquit ourſelves.

GLANG, a Shoulder.

GLANLACH, a fence, a dike.

GLANLA'IGHIM, to fence, incloſe or intrench.

GLANMHAN, i. e. *man glan*, clean wheat.

GLANBHA'RR, a good head of hair. *Bárr* is properly the top or ſummit of any thing, but is here uſed for the hair of the head.

GLANTA, cleanſing.

GLANTAIBHREADH, clearneſs of expreſſion, Evidence.

GLANTÒIREACHD, cleanſing, weeding.

GLANTÓIRÍGH, Snuffers.

GLAODH, bird-lime.

GLAODH, a call.

GLAODH & *glaòdhaim*, to call, to bawl or cry out. *do glaoidh an caileach*, the Cock crew.

GLAODHACH & *glaodhuig*, crying or bawling.

GLAOIDH, a heap, or pile.

GLAOIDHEAMHAN, a wolf.

GLAS, & plur. *glais*, a lock, hold, &c. *a nglasaibh*, in fetters.

GLAS, green, verdant. *Crann ghlas*, a green tree. alſo pale or or wann. alſo grey. *Each glas*, a grey-horſe.

GLASAIRE, a prattler.

GLASAIM, to become green; alſo to lock up, to fetter.

GLASAMHAIL, greenish, alſo ſomewhat pale or wann, grayish.

GLASA'N, a ſort of edible alga, or ſea wrack. any ſallad.

GLAS-BHA'N, pale.

GLAS-GHORT, a green plot.

GLAS MHA'IGH, a Green plain.

GLASÓG, no *glùasóg*, a water-wag-tail.

GLASRUÍGHE, greens to eat.

GLASRUÌGHIM, to make green.

GLASUA'INE, green, & *glasfheàr*, graſs.

GLÉ, pure, clean, hence the compound *Glé-geal*, exceeding white, from *glé*, clean, & *géal*, fair.

GLÉ, open, plain.

GLÉ, good. ex: *Glé liomſa a Choimhdé gan chol*: *Beatha bhocht is bheith màonar*, i. e. poor life, with ſolitude, is my great good & happineſs.

GLEAC, or *gleic*, a fight, or conflict.

GLEACADH & *glacaim*, to wreſtle, to ſtruggle, *ag glic ris*, ſtruggling with him. *gleicſid síad*, they shall wreſtle.

GLEACA'IDHE, a combatant

GLEA'DH & plur. *gleàdhna*, tricks, sham, humour. Cr. *gelao* rideo.

GLEAGHAIM, to bear leaves.

GLÉ-GHLAN, bright, clear.

GLEAGHRACH, or *Gleacair*, a loud Cry, or shout.

GLÉAIR, neat, clean, fair.

GLÉAL, exceeding white, or clear.

GLÉALAÍGHIM, to blanch, or whiten.

GLÉAMHSACH, tedious

GLEAN, to adhere, to ſtick cloſe to. *do ghleanſad a Làmha don choire*, his hands clung to the chaldron.

GLEANA, GLEANNACH, *gleantamhail*, of or belonging to a valley, alſo ſteep, shelving.

GLEAN, a valley; genit: *Glinn*, & plur. *gleannta*; wel. *glyn*. Angl. *glin*.

GLEANNAIM, to adhere, or ſtick to.

GLEARAM, to follow.

GLEARTHACH,

GLEANAMHAIN, now called Glanworth in Rochès country in the county of Corke, anciently the Patrimony of the *O Keeſſes*, Kings of *Gleannamhain*, & it's territory but not in early ages. vid. *ſearamuighe.*

GLEAN FLEISG, in the county of Kerry, the Patrimony of the *O Donoghues* of *gleannfleisg.*

GLEANMALÌAR, a Diſtrict of *aóibh Failge* in the county of Kildare, anciently the Eſtate of the *O Dempsys*, & a tribe of the *O Henneſſys.*

GLEAN ÒMRA, a territory of the county of corke between *amhan alla* & *Glean Sulchon*, which anciently belonged to the *Mac-Auliſſs.*

GLEARAM, to follow.

GLEARTHACH, flexible, pliant.

GLÉAS or *gleus*, a manner or condition, a method or means. *air ghleus eile*, by other means *ar gléus*, ſo that, inſomuch that. alſo any machine, the lock of a gun &c, *gleus marbhtha*, a murdering inſtrument.

GLÉASADH & *gleùsam*, to prepare or make ready.

GLEASANN, a Store-houſe.

GLÉASTA, proviſion; alſo prepared, provided, in readineſs. alſo digeſted, or ſet in order.

GLÉASTACT, neatneſs, preparedneſs.

GLEICHD, wreſtling, juſtling,

GLÉI GEAL, exceeding white, very bright, or clear.

GLÉILE & *gleileachd*, whiteneſs, pureneſs.

GLÉIRE, much, plenty; a great deal. *gleire maithioſa*, much good.

GLÉIRE, choice, election; *gléire Láoch*, a choice Heroe.

GLEIRMEISI, a Commiſſioner.

GLÉITH & *gleithim*, to keep: alſo to clear up, to manifeſt, alſo to cleanſe.

GLÉITHE, grazing *badar na heich ag gleith an fheòir*, the horſes were grazing.

GLÉITH & *glé*, pure; alſo neat.

GLEÓ, a fight, an uproar or tumult, diſturbance or ſquabble

GLEÓDH, a Sigh or groan.

GLEÓDH, cleanſing, ſcouring, polishing.

GLEÓDHAM, to cleanſe. vid. *gleithim.*

GLEÓITE, handſome, curious, tight, pretty, neat.

GLEÓRANN, creſſes.

GLETEN, glue.

GLETHE, clean.

GLEÚS, furniture, order. vid. *Gleas.*

GLEÚSAM, to prepare to provide. *gleus damh*, get me, prepare for me. *do gleus ſé*, he hath provided.

GLÉUSTA, prepared, ready: *òn bhógha gleùſta*, from the bent bow.

GLIADH, & *gliath*, War, battle.

GLIB, a lock of hair

GLIC, cunning, artificial, crafty.

GLIFID, a noice.

GLIFRIM, to prate, to make a noiſe.

GLÍN, a generation. corrupté pro *glùn.*

GLINGIN, drunkenneſs.

GLINIM, to follow; to cling.

GLÍNN, light; alſo the sky.

GLÍNN, a fort or fortreſs, a garriſon.

GLÍNN, clear, plain; *glínn-bhreithrígheach*, clearſighted.

GLINN, from *glean*, a Valley, vale.

GLINNE, a habit, or cloak.

GLINNEASTAR: *le neart Dé do*

ghlinneaſtar, hoc virtus Dei præſtitit. vid. Brogan in vita S. Brigid.

Glinnigh & *glinn*, manifeſt, plain, clear, evident. *go glinn*, clearly.

Glinníughadh, to obſerve cloſely, to ſee clearly.

Glintheach, flexible, pliant.

Gliocas & *gliocus*, prudence, ingenuity. cunning, wit in *dealing*. *fear gliocais*, a cheat.

Gliogar, a tinkling, or ringing noiſe.

Gliogar, ſlowneſs.

Gliograim, to ring, or tinkle.

Gliomach & *Giomog*, a Lobſter, Scot: *gimmach*: *Gliomach-Spàineach*, crawfiſh

Gliosaire, a prating fellow.

Gliostaire, a Clyſter.

Gliú & *glumh*, glue.

Gliusta, & *gliuſtach*, ſlowneſs.

Glochar & *Clochar*, *Glocharnach* & *Clocharnach*, breathing, reſpiration, ſnoring.

Gloine, glaſs. *amhuil gloine dhealluigheach*, as tranſparent glaſs: alſo brighter, or more clear; alſo cleanneſs; from *glan*, clear, tranſparent.

Glóir & *glòire*, glory.

Glòiríghim, to glorify.

Glóirmhionach, ambitious, proud, vain glorious.

Glóir-réim, pomp; triumph.

Gloís-lionta, full-ſtuffed, crammed, thick-ſet.

Glonaid, a multitude.

Glonmhar, loathing.

Glonn, a fact, or deed.

Glór, a noiſe, a voice or ſpeech. *ní a n'glór dorcha*, not in a dark or Myſterious ſpeech. *do thaithin àn glór go maith ris*, the ſaying pleaſed him well.

Glor, clear. neat, clean.

Glórach, noiſy, clamorous.

Glóram, to ſound or make a noiſe.

Glórmhar, or *glórmhor*, glorious, famous, celebrated.

Glòr-mhaoídhim, to boaſt.

Glotain, a boſom.

Glòth, wiſe, prudent, diſcreet.

Glòth, a veil or covering.

Glúair, pure, clear, clean.

Glúaireachd, brightneſs, neatneſs.

Glúais, a Device, or invention. *gluaismhiníghe*, gloſſes, or an explication.

Glùaise, cleanneſs, neatneſs.

Glúaiseadh & *gluaiſim*, to go, to paſs, move, march. *do gluaiſeadar*, they marched, or they went on.

Glua'iste, moved, ſtirred, provoked.

Glua'sachd, geſture, motion. *glùasachd na mball*, the motion of the members..

Glúasóg & *glasóg*, a water-wagtail.

Glúine, the knees, alſo the genit. of *glún*. alſo, a generation.

Glúineasadh, the gout in the knee i. e. *Gonagra*.

Glúin-fheacaim, to bend the knee.

Giuing, the Shoulder.

Gluis-ghéagach, full of green leaves.

Glùn; a knee: alſo a generation. *gus an treas glùn*, to the third generation or degree.

Glúnaim, to kneel.

Glùndos, bandy-legged.

Glus, light, brightneſs.

G N

GNA'E, a man or Woman, but more properly a Woman, as *Gune* in Greek is the name of woman.

GNAFLUS, cud-weed.

GNAIS, a woman's privy parts.

GNAMHAN, a Sea-ſnail, or periwinkle.

GNAMHUIL, peculiar, proper.

GNÀOÍ, the countenance.

GNAOÌ, pleaſant, delightful.

GNA'S, a cuſtom.

GNA'TH, a manner, faſhion or cuſtom;a ſtature. *gnáth-bheùrla*, the Vulgar tongue, the common Iriſh. *do reir a ngnàtha*, according to their cuſtom, *do ghnáth*, always, continually.

GNA'THACH, common, continual, conſtant.

GNA'THA'IGHIM, to accuſtom, to inure, to exerciſe. *ma ghnáthuigh ſé*, if he were wont.

GNA'THAS, experience.

GNA'TH-CHAÓI, a way much uſed, a beaten path.

GNA'TH-CHÙIMHNE, tradition.

GNÉ, a kind or Sort; a manner or form; alſo a countenance, a ſpectre, ſgew or appearance; ex: *do ghnéithibh an Bhàis*; *ad chonarc gnè mnà*, i. e. of the different ſorts of death; I ſaw the appearance of a woman.

GNÉ, an accident or outward ſenſible ſign. *fà ghnéithibh aràin agas fíona*, under the accidents of bread & wine.

GNEATH, *do ghneath*, was born.

GNÌ, a voice.

GNÍA, knowledge.

GNÍA, a tree.

GNÌA, a ſervant. *as beart Victor fri gnìa Milcon*, dixit (Angelus) Victor, ſervo Milconis. (Patricio puero) vit. S. Patric. *do Righ aingeal fò gnia*, Regi Angelorum inſerviendo.

GNÍA, a Judge, or knowing perſon.

GNÍADH, a doing ſervice.

GNIC, knowledge.

GNÍDHIM, to bring to paſs, to effect, to do, to make.

GNÌOMH, a parcel or diviſion of Land, which I think is the 12th part of a Plowland.

GNÍOM, *no gniomh*, a fact or deed, an action. plur *gníomhartha*.

GNÍOMHACH, actual; alſo active, buſy.

GNÌOMHADH, an action, an acting, or doing a thing.

GNÌOMHARTHA, deeds, or facts.

GNÍOMH-CHUMASACH, powerful.

GNÍOMH-THÓIR, an Actor, or Agent.

GNISGIM, to bring to paſs, to effect.

GNISIM & *gniſíghim*, to make, to do.

GNÍTHE, tranſactions, deeds.

GNÓ, buſineſs. *tabhair aire dod ghno*, take care of your buſineſs. plur. *gnótha* & *gnóthaighe*.

GNÓ, famous, remarkable, notable.

GNÓ, jeering, or mockery.

GNÓA'CHT, brave actions, bravery, courage.

GNÓDHÙGHADH, profit, gain in traffick. *gnódhughadh neamh-ionraic*, diſhoneſt gain. *Gnóghadh*, idem.

GNÒDHÙGHADH & *gnódháighim*, to get or obtain, to profit. *go ngnódhóchuìnn*, that I may gain: alſo to appoint, or ordain, *do ghnòthuigh ſe*, he hath commanded.

Gnothach, & *gnòthàigheach*, buſy, active.

Gnòthuighe or *gnóthuigheadh*, the plur. of *gnó*. *tré iomad na ngnóthuìdhe*, for multiplicity of buſi-neſs. *ós cionn gnothùidhe na Babyloin*, over the affairs of *Babylon*.

Gnùach, Leaky.

Gnùis, the face. gen. *gnúiſe*.

Gnúis, hazard, danger: *a ngnùis*, in Jeopardy.

Gnùis, a notch.

Gnùis-mheallam, to counterfeit.

Gnumh, a dent, or notch.

Gnumh, a heap or pile.

Gnúmham, to heap up, to amaſs, to pile.

Gnusadh, a notch.

Gnùsach & *ghùſaighil*, the grunting of a cow.

G O

Go, is ſometimes uſed for the Dative, & ſometimes for the ablative caſes, and ſignifies to, unto; as alſo with, together, or along with. *go baile àtha-cliath*, to the town of Dublin *go Héirinn*, to Ireland. *go halla*, unto the Palace. *go maithibh Laighean*, together with the Chiefs of Leinſter. alſo until, *go Béaltine*, until May *go Càiſg*, till Eaſter.

Go, is a ſign of the conjunctive mood. *go mbeannùighe an Tigar na ſibh agus go ccoiméada ſibh*, may the Lord bleſs & preſerve you.

Go, placed before an Adjective, makes it an Adverb, as, *luath*, quick. *go luath* quickly. *go cealgach*, craftily. *go dana*, boldly. *go hoſcuilte*, openly. *ar ſon go*, although. *go beith*, & *go gus*, until, *go haith*. quickly, ſwiftly. Note that *Co* is often written for *go* in old Irish manuſcripts.

Go, the ſea.

Go, or *ga*, a Spear.

Gò, a Lye. wel. *gay*, corn. *gou*.

Gob, a bill; beak or Snout.

Gobam, to bud, or ſprout forth.

Goba'n, a muffle. alſo any impediment or obſtruction of ſpeech proceeding from an exterior cauſe.

Gobel, the harbours mouth.

Gobha, a Smith,

Gobhaim, to leſſen or diminish, ex. *nis ghoibh do rath a haoidhigh*, non diminuit de proſperitate hoſpitis.

Gobhar, *no gabhar*, a horſe but now it commonly means a goat. (alſo the ſgad fish.)

Gobharr, a periwig.

Gogach, wavering, reeling.

Gogailleachd, Dotage.

Gogallach, the Cackling of a gooſe, duck, hen &c.

Gogam, to make much geſture.

Gogor, light.

Goibìn & *gobàg*, a little bill. alſo ſand eel.

Goibhrios, a falſe colour.

Goic, a ſcoff, or taunt.

Goid, theft.

Goidhealg, the Irish tongue.

Goidim, to ſteal. *do ghoid ſé m'ór agus m'airgead*, he ſtole my gold & ſilver. *cionnus mar ſin do ghoidſemis*, how then should we ſteal?

Goiglis, a tickling. wel. *Goglaís*, & Gr. *gingliſmos*, & Hiſp. *Coxquillas*.

Goil, proweſs, chivalry. *gail*, idem.

Goile, the ſtomach. alſo an appetite for eating.

Goileamhain, grief, ſorrow.

Goilim, to grieve, to cry. *do ghoil ſe go hiomarcach*, he cried exceſſively. Cor. *Guilvan.*

Goilline: *giolla ghoilline, no ghailline*, the Devil.

Goimh, anguish, vexation.

Goin, a hurt, or wound.

Goin, a chapter, or paragraph.

Goin, deluſion.

Goinim, to wound, to hurt.

Goire, near. *angoire an bhalla*, nigh the wall.

Goirid, a short ſpace.

Goirim, or *gairim*, to call. *do ghoir ſé*, he hath called. *goirſe tù*, thou ſhalt call.

Goirmin, woad.

Goirnead & *guirnead*, a gurard.

Goirrige, a dolt, a fool.

Goirseadh, a target.

Goirt, genit of *gort*, a corn field.

Goirt, ſore.

Goirt, ſalt, ſalſus.

Goirt, *gortach*, greedy.

Goirt-bhriseadh, miſery, calamity.

Goirte, ſaltneſs, ſourneſs.

Goirthe, warm.

Goistigh, a Goſſip.

Goiste, a halter or ſnare. *do rad Judas goiſli im a bhrágaíd gur marbh de é; mar do dhlig.* Judas (Iſcariot) put a halter on his neck, & thus killed himſelf; as he deſerved. L. B.

Goithne, a lance or ſpear.

Gola, gluttony.

Golgha'ir, lamentation.

Gona, with, along with.

Gonadh, a lancing or ſtinging, a ſtabbing, darting, piercing. alſo a wounding.

Gonadhaire, the ſame. *Gonadhaire ſin*, therefore.

Gonadradhsin, therefore, from whence, whereupon.

Gonta, wounded, hurted.

Goor, light.

Gor, advantage, profit.

Gor, ſhort.

Gor, Laughter, alſo pleaſure.

Goram, to heat or warm. *goruidh ſibh ſein*, warm your ſelves.

Gorg, cruel, terrible.

Gorghaighim, to hurt or annoy.

Gorghlantóir, a weeder.

Gorm, blue. *fear gorm*, a Moor.

Gorm, noble, illuſtrious, excellent.

Gormaim, to make blew or red.

Gorm-ghlas, of an Azure or blue colour. Glaucus.

Gormhac, a brave ſturdy ſervant or Domeſtic.

Gormród, a paſſage through the ſea.

Gorn, a coal or Ember, a fire brand.

Gorn, the force of poiſon.

Gorrgeachas & *gorrgheachd*, Dotage. alſo peeviſhneſs, ſurlineſs.

Gort, the Ivy tree: alſo the Letter *G.*

Gort, ſtanding corn, a field, or Garden.

Gort, & *gorta*, famine, hunger.

Gort innse-Gua'ire, the Regal Reſidence of the *O Shaghnaſſys* in *aoibh Fiarach* in the County of Gallway.

Gortach, hungry, greedy, ſtarving. alſo ſparing, ſtingy.

Gorta'n, a hungry fellow.

Gorteóg, a Sour Apple tree, a Crabtree.

Gortúghadh, hurt, wrong, oppreſſion.

GORTÚGHADH & *gortaighim*, to hurt, to wound, to oppreſs.

GORTIGHEARN, the univerſal language before the confuſion of tongues. K.

GÓSDA, a ſpirit, a Ghoſt or phantom. plur. *Góſdáidhe*.

GOTH, ſtraight, even.

GOTH, a ſpear.

GOTHADH, a vowel.

GOTHANACH, opprobrious.

GOTHNAD, a ſpear.

GOTHNEID, a ſpear to fight with. from *goth*, a ſpear, & *neid*, fight, battle.

G R

GRABACH, notched, indented.

GRABADH, an Impediment.

GRABAIRE & *grabog*, a Jeſter, droller, ſcoffer: an impertinent prattler, or talkative perſon.

GRABAM, to devour, to cram.

GRABHALADH, ſculpture, engraving.

GRABHLAÌDHE, an engraver.

GRABH-LOCHD, a great fault, an errour, a blot. *Grabh-shorb*, the ſame.

GRAD, or *grod*, ſudden.

GRA'DH, or rather *Grà*, love, charity. *gràdh dùthrachdach*, tender love.

GRA'DH, a degree, or gradation: Lat. *gradus*. *gràdha Eaccluiſe* Eccleſiaſtic Orders, becauſe the are conferr'd by degrees, & Interſtices.

GRADA'N, an expeditious way to make corn ready for the mill by burning the ſtraw. it's meal is called *Loiſgreán*.

GRA'DHACH, loving, alſo beloved, dear.

GRADAIGH: *angradaigh*, of a ſudden.

GRA'DHMHUR, loving. *fear gràdhmhur*, a loving man.

GRA'DHMHUIREACHD, fondneſs, lovingneſs.

GRA'DHÚIGHIM, to love affectionately, to have a regard or friendship for a perſon.

GRA'DHUIGHE G *grádhuighthe*, beloved, dear.

GRAFADH & *grafaim*, to write, to inſcribe. *miſi Eògan do ghraf an Leabhar ſo*, I Owen wrote this Book. this Iriſh word *Grafadh* ſignifies alſo to grub or ſcrape up the Earth & is like the Gr. verb, *Grapho* to write, to inſcribe; & *Sgriobadh*, to ſcrape up; alſo to write. Lat. ſcribo to write. it is alſo written *grabhadh*, which can be eaſily reconciled with the Gr. verb, as *B*, with which *grabhadh* is written, is the correſponding tenuis of it's aſpirate the Gr. *Ph* or *Phi*.

GRAFANN, Knock Graffan or Raffan in the County of Tipperary, one of the Regal houſes of the Kings of Munſter in ancient times, where *Fiacha Muilleathan* & other Momonian Kings had their courts: it was to that ſeat *Fiacha* brought *Cormac mac-airt* King of *Leath-Coinn* priſoner. in after ages it was the Eſtate together with it's annexes of the *O Sullivans*. a very remarkable mote yet remains there to be ſeen to this day.

GRAFCHUR, grafted.

GRAFCHUIRIM, to engraft.

GRA'G; the noiſe of Crows, a croaking. alſo a ſhout,

GRAGAIRE, a glutton.

GRA'GALLACH & *gràgáoill*, the

clucking or hoarſe crying of a hen, duck, or crow.

GRA'GAM, to cry out, to bawl, to ſqueal or ſhreek.

GRAGAN, a Manour, or village, a Diſtrict.

GRAGA'N, the boſom.

GRAGH, or *groigh*, a ſtud of horſes, or a breed of Mares. *grex.*

GRAIBH, an Almanack.

GRAIBH-CHRIOLACH, the place where ancient records, & charters are kept; Archives.

GRAIBHRI, a title.

GRAIDH, a herd or flock. vid. *gragh.*

GRA'IDHEÓIR, a lover, a ſweetheart.

GRAIFNE & *graiſneaghadh*, a Riding, alſo horſemanſhip. alſo an alarm.

GRAIGE & *graigeachd*, ſuperſtition.

GRA'IGHIM, to love, to regard, or eſteem.

GRAICÍN, a glutton.

GRAICÌNEAS, gluttony.

GRA'IN, deformity, a loathing or abhorrence· alſo reproach.

GRAINCE, diſdain or loathing.

GRAINCÍGHIM, to diſdain.

GRA'INEAMHAIL, abominable, deteſtable.

GRAÍNEAMHLACHD, abomination.

GRAÌNEASADH, the glanders.

GRAÌNÉOG, a hedge hog. *Cnúaſàch na graineoige*, an old proverb expreſſing the folly of worldly people, who part with all at the grave, as the hedge hog doth with his crabs at his narrow hole.

GRA'INSEACH, a grange.

GRAINTE & *graintheachd*, hoarineſs.

GRAÌSG, the common people. *gràſgar ſluàgh*, the mob.

GRAÌSGEAMHAIL, vulgar.

GRAMADACH, grammar.

GRAMAISG, the mob, or inferiour ſet of people.

GRAMASGAR, a flock or company.

GRAMÓG, a Buffoon or Jeſter.

GRA'N, corn, a grain. Gr *Granon*, & Lat. *granum.*

GRA'N, hail, alſo Shot. *le gràn is le pléur*, with shot & with ball.

GRA'NDA, ugly, deformed, ill-favoured.

GRA'NDFHOBAIRE, the glanders.

GRA'NLACH, corn, grain.

GRANT, gray.

GRA'OSTA, filthy, obſcene.

GRA'OLTAS, obſcenity.

GRA'SA, grace, favour, aid, help, ſuccour.

GRA'SAMHAIL, gracious, merciful.

GRA'TA, excellent, noble, diſtinguished..

GRATARNACH, bawling, clamorous.

GRÉ, gray.

GREAD, a ſtroke or blow. plur. *greadaibh*.Ex: *a bhorb-ghreadhaibh*, his terrible blows.

GREADAM, to burn, or ſcorch; alſo to torment. to whip ſeverely.

GREADA'NACH, babling, chattering, clamorous, obſtreperous.

GREADA'NTA, hot, warm, ſcalding.

GREADH, a horſe.

GREADHANACH, drolling.

GREADHAIRE, a Stallion.

GREADÓG, a griddle. *Greideal.*

GREADTHA, ſcorched, parched, burnt.

Gréag, Greece, gen. *Gréige & gréig.*

Gréagach, a Grecian, pl. *gréagaigh.*

Greallach, dirty, filthy.

Greallaigh, clay or loam.

Greama'ighim, to hold, to faſten, to adhere or ſtick to. *do ghreamaighſé an Bith-thamhnach*, he put the thief into cuſtody.

Greamanna, the plur. of *greim*, Morſels, pieces, bits.

Greamanna, gripes or Stitches in the ſide, Belly, breaſt &c.

Greamùghadh, a faſtening or binding; griping; alſo cleaving to.

Greamuighthe, faſtened, clinched.

Grean, gravel. Wel: *graian.* & arm: *Gruan.*

Grean-abhal, a pomegranate.

Greanach, long haired, creſted. Lat. *crena*, a creſt.

Greanaghadh or *greanùghadh*, exhortation.

Grean ghairbheas, hairineſs.

Greanmhar, facetious, witty, lovely.

Greann, love, friendship.

Greann, a beard: alſo fair hair.

Greannadh, graving

Greanta, carved . engraved.

Greantasan, graving.

Greanuìghim, to defy.

Greas, a gueſt. pl. *greaſa.*

Gréas, genit *gréis*: *gréis coimirce*, protection, preſervation.

Gréas, *go greas*, uſually, ordinarily.

Gréas, & genit. *gréis*, fine cloaths, Embroidery. *oir-ghréis*, gold embroidery, furniture. hence *greàſadh* ſignifies to dreſs, or adorn; alſo to accoutre. ex *do gréaſadh Maoilgion an Laoch*, the Ghampion Maolgin was accoutred or dreſſed in his military habiliments. *obair gréis*, Embroidery, or any needle work.

Gréasadh & *gréaſam*, to dreſs, to order, to adorn. alſo to encourage, promote or urge on.

Gréa'sailt, an Inn, or tavern.

Gréasaire, an Inn-keeper.

Greasa'n, a web.

Gréasaidhe, the diſtinguishing name of a shoemaker, but properly the maker of any furniture or Embroidery.

Greath, a noiſe, cry, shout, &c. pl. *greatha.*

Grech, a hound.

Grech, a nut,

Grech, ſalt. ſalſus.

Greibhle, a gift or preſent.

Greideal, a gridiron; alſo a gridle, or baking Iron. Brit: *Gradell.*

Greillean, a dagger, a ſword, or poignard.

Greim, a task, a hard word, or difficult expreſſion. alſo a hold *do rugſe greim*, he laid a hold: alſo a bit or morſel. *Bainſid greim aſuibh*, they shall bite you. plur. *Greamanna.*

Greim, a ſtitch.

Greimhric, the herb ſampier.

Greimisg, old garments, trash or trumpery, old lumber.

Gréinbheach, the zodiac.

Gréin-ferenn, the zodiac

Gréis, gen: of *gréas* furniture needlework, any fine work. alſo fine cloaths. ex: *nì hiniſtear lón nà biá acu acht a bhſaghadh Joſep ar a ſhaoirſeacht, & Muire air a greis.* they are not ſaid to have any ſuſtenance or food, but what Joſeph acquired by his trade of carpenter,

& Mary by her needlework & embroidery. L. B.

GREIS, protection.

GRÉIS-CHÍIL, the Sanctuary.

GREISEACHD, a ſolliciting or enticing.

GRÉIS-GHIOLLA, a client.

GREISTÉOIR, a carter, or waggoner.

GREIT, a champion or warriour.

GRÉITH, a Jewel or precious ſtone. plur. *greithre : iomad do ghreithrith geanamhla*, a ſtore of valuable jewels.

GRÉLIATH, gray hairs.

GRESACH, common.

GRETH, a gueſt or preſent.

GRÍADA, a great warriour, a champion, or Hero.

GRIAN, the ſun. genit. *gréine*,

GRÍAN, the ground or bottom of a ſea, lake, or River. wel, *Graian*, is gravel.

GRÌAN, Land. *griàn-bille*, glebe land.

GRIANACH, warmed with the ſun. *griànmhar*, ſunny, warm.

GRIANA'N, a ſummer houſe; alſo a walk arched or covered over on a high hill for a commodious proſpect : alſo a Palace or Royal ſeat. *grianàn Oiligh*, the Regal houſe of O Neill in Ulſter.

GRIAN-CHLOCH, a Dial.

GRIANGAMHSTAD, the ſhorteſt day in the year, mid-winter.

GRIAN MHUINE, Black berrys.

GRIANRAIGHIM, to dry in the ſun.

GRÍAN-STAD, the ſolſtice.

GRIB, an Impediment.

GRIB, dirt, filth.

GRIB, a manger.

GRIB, the feathers about the feet of hens, pidgeons, &c.

GRIBH, a Griffin, ſometimes figuratively ſpoken of a fierce warriour. *Gribh-ingneach*, a Griffin it is alſo written *Griomh*.

GRIBEACH, a hunting nag.

GRIM, war, battle.

GRIM-CLIATH, a covert made of hurdles, uſed in ſieges, a kind of a rude Penthouſe.

GRIMEAMHAIL, valiant, martial, brave.

GRIMISGÉOIR, a Pedlar, a broker.

GRIN, a piece or morſel.

GRÍNN, workman-like, artificial.

GRÍNN, a fort, or garriſon.

GRÌNN, a beard.

GRÌNN, neat, clean. alſo decency.

GRÍNN, genit. of *greann*, love, facetiouſneſs.

GRINN : *go grinn*, ſeriouſly, deliberately. profoundly, to the bottom. i. e. *go grean.* vid. *grean.*

GRINNEACH, a young man.

GRINNEADH, to die, to periſh.

GRINNEAT & *grinniol*, the bottom of the ſea, or River. *grinniol na mara*, the Bottom or the ſand of the ſea.

GRIOBALAS, cloſeneſs.

GRIOGCHAN, a conſtellation.

GRIOLLSAIM, to ſtrike or ſlap.

GRIOM-CHALLAIRE, a Herald, one that proclaims war or peace.

GRIOM-CHARBAD, an armed chariot. the currus falcatus of the Britains.

GRIÓMH, a man's nail, a claw or talon, *griómh Partàin*, a crab's claw.

GRIOMHA'IGHIL, motiuncula.

GRÍOMH-SHRÒNACH, hawknoſed.

GRIONACH or *grianach*, ſunny, warmed with the ſun.

GRIONGAL & *griόngalacgd*, care, aſſiduity, ſorrow.

GRIÓNGHALACH, induſtrious, careful.

GRIÓNNOÍNÍN, the herb Turnſole.

GRIÓNRACHD & *griónachd*, the warmth of the ſun; ſunriſing.

GRÌOSACH, Embers, or hot aſhes. gen. *grióſaidh*.

GRÌOSADH, an encouragement, an incitement.

GRÌOSADH & *gríoſam*, to whet, to encourage, to provoke or ſtir on. alſo to rake up fire.

GRÍOS-RUITHNIM, to grow red, to colour up, or be ruddy; *do ghríos-ruithnig a Li*, his complexion grew red.

GRIÓSTA, ſtirred, moved, provoked.

GRIÓSÚGHADH & *grioſúighim*, to kindle, to grow hot. *do ghrioſuigh a ſhearg*, his anger grew hot.

GRIOTH, the ſun.

GRIS, fire: alſo pimples, blotches or puſtula's appearing on the skin from the heat of blood.

GRISGÍN, broiled meat.

GRITH, knowledge, skill.

GRITHA'IL, the noiſe or grunting of young pigs.

GRITHEACH, learned, wiſe, diſcreet; prudent.

GRIUN, a hedge-hog.

GROD, ſmart; alſo proud.

GROD, the foam.

GROD; *go grod*, ſoon, quickly.

GRODA'N, a boat.

GRÓDH-IA'RAINN, an Iron barr, an Iron crow.

GROG, or *gruàg*, the hair of the head.

GROIBLEACH, long nailed, having large talons.

GROIGH, a ſtud of horſes, or breed of Mares. Lat. *grex*, *gregis*. it is often inproperly written *groidh*.

GRON, a ſtain ôr ſpot.

GRONTACH, corpulent.

GROTHAL, ſand, gravel, rubble.

GROTHLACH, gravelly, alſo a gravel pit.

GROTONACH, corpulent.

GRÚADH, the cheek.

GRÚAG, the hair of the head: *mo ghrùag liáthſa* my grey hairs.

GRÙAG, a woman. a wife, wel: *gureig*. genit. *grùag*.

GRÙAGACH, a woman Giant: alſo a Ghoſt or apparition ſuperſtitiouſly thought to haunt certain houſes.

GRÚAGACH, hairy, full of hair.

DRÚAIDH, from *grúadh*.

GRÚAIM, ill humour, diſſatisfaction, ſullenneſs.

GRÚAIMÌN, a ſullen fellow.

GRÚAMA & *grùamach*, obſcure, ſullen, dark, cloudy, moroſe.

GRÚAMACHD, gloomineſs, ſterneſs, grimneſs.

GRUFAIM, to engraft.

GRUG, a wrinkle.

GRUG, moroſe, ſour, fierce, cruel.

DRUG, weak, feeble.

GRUG, a Lie, an Untruth.

GRUGACH, wrinkled.

GRUID, malt.

GRUIG, inhoſpitality, churliſhneſs.

GRULLAN, a cricket. Lat. *Gryllus*.

GRUNSGÍGH, a truce, or ceſſation of arms.

GU

GÚ, *no gó*, a lie, or untruth.

GÚAG, a light giddy, phantaſtical or whimſical fellow, an unſettled, capricious perſon. it's diminut. is *gùaigín.* the welsh have *guag Eilyn* & *guag-yſprid*, for a Phantaſm or whim.

GUA'ILLÍGHE, a companion.

GUA'IRDEA'IN, a whirl-wind.

GUA'IRE, noble, excellent, great. hence *Guàire* was the proper names of ſome Irish Princes.

GUA'IRE, the hair of the head. alſo the edge, or point of a thing.

GUA'IS, danger. *guàis-bheartach,* enterprizing, adventurous.

GUA'L, a coal, alſo fire. *fir nàch fallàn gnùis fri guàl*, men whoſe complexions are altered by Coal. (fires).

GUA'LA, & *guàlann*, a shoulder.

GUA'LA & *gola*, gluttony.

GUA'LABHRANN, a firebrand.

GUA'NACH, light, active.

GUA'S & *guàis*, peril, hazard. *a n'gúais*, in Jeopardy.

GUA'SACHD, danger; alſo an adventure.

GUA'SACHDACH, dangerous; dreadful. alſo painful. *cnéadh gùaſachdach*, a painful wound. a common expreſſion in old parchments which treat of medicine.

GÚBHA, mourning. *gol-ghair agus gubh*, crying & wailing. alſo complaint, lamentation.

GÙBHA, a battle, or conflict.

GÚBHTHACH, mourning, ſorrowful.

GUDHAIM, pro *Guidhim*, to pray.

GUDHB, a ſtudy or ſchool-houſe; alſo an Armory.

GUDHBACH, ſtudious, aſſiduous.

GÚFURGHOILL, falſe teſtimony. *bhàdar oircheannaicc na Sagairt ag iàradh Gùfurghoill anaigh Ioſa, ſæ dheòigh do dheachadar dà Gùfurgille.* the high Prieſts ſought falſe witneſſes againſt Jeſus, at length two falſe witneſſes appeared. L. B.

GUGARNAIGH, the clucking of a hen. *Gugail* & *gugallaig*, the ſame.

GUIBHEIRNÉOIR, a governour.

GUIDBHAIN, i. e. *Sagſan*, England.

GÚIDHE, a prayer, entreaty, or interceſſion. *mo ghùidhe chum Dó ar a ſon.* my prayers to God for them.

GÚIDHIM, to pray, to beſeech, to entreat. *do ghuidh ſé*, he prayed. *gùidhim thú*, I pray thee.

GUILIM, to weep, to cry, to bewail.

GUILIMNE, calumny.

GUILIMNEACH, calumnious.

GUILIMNÌGHIM, to calumniate, to reproach.

GUIMIONN, a holy Relick. *gona guimionnaibh agus a mbachailibh*, with their holy Relicks & Croſiers.

GUINCHEAP, a pillory.

GUINIM, to prick ſting or wound.

GUINSCEAD, a ſcar.

GUINSCEIDIN, a little ſcar.

GUIR, *loch guir*, a lake in the County of Limerick.

GUIR-BHRISIM, to exulcerate.

GUIRIN, a ſpot, a blain or wheal, a pimple.

GUIRME, blewneſs: alſo more blew.

GUIRMEACHD, blewneſs.

GUIRNEAD, a gurnard.

GUISEACH, Leaky; full of Chinks.

GUISEIR, a ſtocking.

Guisim, to flow; hence *gaiſe*, a ſtream. al: *Caiſe*.

Guitéar, a gutter.

Guiteas, denial, refuſal. *ad ghuiteas*, I refuſed.

Guitineach, bashful.

Gul, a crying out, a lamentation. alſo the perfect tenſe of the verb *guilim*, as, *do ghul ſé*, he cried, or wept.

Gulba, the mouth.

Gulfa, narrow.

Gumha, a battle.

Gun, the ſame as *gan*, without.

Gunbhuinne, a ſpear or Javelin.

Gun, a breach.

Gunlann, a priſon, a Jail or hold.

Gunn, a Priſoner: an Hoſtage.

Gunna, a gown, alſo a gun.

Gunncha, a priſon.

Gunragadh, erring or ſtraying.

Gunta, wounded: alſo ſlain. *Reilig na bh'fear ngunta*, the burial place of the ſlain or of ſuicides.

Gunta, an experienced, skillful, prying man.

Guntach, coſtiveneſs.

Gur & *guirinn*, a blotch, a pimple, a wheal.

Gur, that. *gur bheannaigh Pàttraice Eire*, that S. Patrick bleſſed Ireland. ſo that. Gr. *Gar*, & Gall. *car* ſignify *for*, Lat. enim.

Gur, brave, valiant.

Gur, *géar*, sharp.

Gurchuileach, a palliſadoe.

Gurna, a cave or den, a hole.

Gus, weight, or force, ſtrength. *duine gan ghus*, a man of no value.

Gus, to, unto, until. *gus an àit*, to the place. *gus a niùgh*, unto this day. *gus a màrach*, untill to morrow. *cia gus*, to whom.

Gus, Death.

Gus, Anger.

Gus, a deſire or inclination.

Gusmhar, valid, ſtrong, powerful.

Gustal, a burden. wel. *Guyſtil*, a pledge. alſo ability.

Guta, puddle.

Gùta, the gout.

Gutach or *Cutach*, short, bob tailed.

Guth, a voice. *agus feùch guth O Neamh*, & behold, a voice from Heaven.

Guth, a bad name for inhoſpitality or incontinency. *do fuàir sí guth*, she was expoſed.

Gutola'idhe, a Cuckold-maker.

Guturrúdhasach, confident.

REMARKS ON H.

H *Is not admitted as a letter into the Irish Alphabet, nor otherwiſe employed in the Irish language than as a mere aſpirate in the ſame manner as in the Greek. The Greeks anciently uſed* (H) *as a letter & not merely as an aſpirate. It was one of the characters of their moſt ancient Alphabets, & it is well known they wrote* Theos, *with the different Letters* (T) *&* (H) *inſtead of* Theos, *written with the* *ſingle letter* theta. *In the Irish language* (H) *is prefixed as a ſtrong aſpirate before words beginning with a vowel, & having reference to objects of the female ſex. As*, a h'aidh, *her face*; a h'ór, *her gold*; *& ſecondly, when ſuch words are preceded by the Irish prepoſitions* le *or* re, *with, or by; which takes place not only in ordinary words, as*, le h'ór agus le h'airgiod, *with gold & ſilver, but alſo in the names of countries, Principalities, & particular clans: as*, le h'Oſruíghibh, le h'Uladh, *with or by the people of Oſſory, with Ulidia. It is now called* Uath, *from* Uáth, *the whitethorn tree.*

REMARKS ON THE LETTER I.

I *Is the eighth letter of the Irish Alphabet, & the third of the five vowels, of the denomination of* caol *or ſmall vowels. It is called* Iódha, *from* Iodha, *vulgo* iúbhar, *the yew tree, Lat. taxus, & is not unlike the Hebrew* Jod, *& Gr.* Iota *as to it's appellative. The Irish language admits of no* (J) *conſonant no more than the Greek, & it ſeems to appear by the following examples, that the Latins did not uſe it as a diſtinct character. For they wrote, as* Priſcian *tells us*, peiius, *for* pejus, *&* eiius *for* ejus, &c. *In our old manuſcripts* e *&* i *were written indifferently one for another, as hath been obſerved in the remarks upon* e. *It is the præpoſitive vowel of thoſe diphthongs which are called* na còig Ifine *or the five Iphthongs, from* Ifin, *the gooſe berry bush, Lat.* Groſſularia, *viz* ia, iai, iu, iui, *&* io; *of which we find* iu *uſed among the Hebrews, as Heb.* piu, *Lat. os ejus.*

I, an art or ſcience.

I, in, *i tigh*, in a houſe.

I, an Iſland hence *I Choluim Cille*, the Iſland of S. Columbus. vid *aoi*, ſupra.

IA'CH, a Salmon. *Iàch cnàimh*, the bone of a Salmon. *co frith an ſeud a meòdhon iach*, reperitur ſentis in ventre Salmonis.

IA'CHDAR, the bottom of any thing, a foundation, the lower part. *Iachdar Connacht*, the Country of lower Connaught in Ireland.

IA'CHDAR CHANUS, the Baſſus cantus in Muſic.

IA'CHDARÚIGHE, the loweſt, lower, inferiour.

IA'CHDADH, a noiſe, or cry.

IA'D, they, them.

IA'DAL, a diſeaſe.

IA'DHADH, a shutting, cloſing, or joining. *ar n'iàdhadh do dhorais*, When thou shutteſt thy door. *do hiàdhadh ſùas go daingean*, it was cloſe, shut up. *go iàdhadur à ndóirſe*, they shut their doors.

IA’DHTE, joined, cloſed, shut up.

IA’GH, an Iſland.

IAÌRCHEANN, the noddle, Lat. *Occiput.*

IAÍR-SCEART, the weſt.

IA’IR-TREABH, an habitation.

IA’LL, a Latchet or thong. pl. *Iàllacha. iallacha a bhróga do ſgaoile*, to looſe the Latchets of his shoes. *iàllach*, a Latchet or thong.

IALL, a flock of Birds.

IA’LLA CHRANN, shoes.

IALTÔG *leathair*, a Bat.

IA’N, a weeſel.

IA’R, after. *iàr ſin*, after that, afterwards

IA’R, pro *air*, at, upon.

IA’R, or *ſiàr*, back, backwards; alſo the weſt. *Iar-mùmhan*, weſt munſter. *ón Iarthar*, from the weſt.

IA’R, black, dark.

IA’RAM, afrerwards, poſtea. & *Iàrain* idem; alſo thenceforth, a gain, anew, fresh.

IA’RAN or *Iàrrann*, Iron. Lat. *ferrum.* ſuec: *Iarn.* Dan: *Iern.* Mont. *Iaarn.* wel: *Haiarn.* & arm: *uarn.* Hiſp. *Hierro.* Cimbrice *Jara*, Gothicè *eiſarn.*

IA’RBHEÓ, ſtill in being.

IA’R-DHONN, a brownish-black.

IA’R-DHRA’OI, a Remnant.

IARſAIDHE, ward or cuſtody. *ad choda othar Iàrſàidhe*, a Patient ought to be taken care of.

IAR-FLATH, a feudatory Lord or one depending of another greater Lord. from *iar*, after & *flath* a Lord i. e. a Lord preceded by another Lord; hence the Saxon word, Earl

IA’R-CCÙLTA, churlish, backward.

IARGAN, the groans of a dying man.

IAR-GHAOTH, the weſt wind.

IA’RGUIL or *Iàrgal*, a battle, a skirmish,

IA’RGHUILEACH, Warlike, engaged in battles.

IA’RLA, an Earl. vid. *Eàrlamh.*

IA’RLA’ITHRIÙGHADH, a preparation.

IA’RMART, Riches.

IARMART, the iſſue or conſequence of an affair.

IARMAT, offspring.

IA’RMBÉURLA, a Pronoun; alſo any Particle that is not declined, as adverb, conjunction, &c.

IA’RMHEIRGE, mattins, morning-prayer. *iar tteacht on iarmheirge*, after ſaying mattins, annal Tighern. àn: 1057.

IA’RMSMA, vid *Iarſma.*

IA’RNA, a chain of thread; alſo confuſion.

IA’RNACHA’N, an Iron tool.

IA’RNA’IDHE, Irons. plur. of *Iàran.* alſo of, or belonging to Iron.

IA’RNDOE, a fawn.

IA’RÓG, a weeſel.

IA’RÒG, anguish or grief.

IARRAIGH & *Iarratas*, a requeſt, a deſire, or petition.

IARRAIM, to ſeek, to requeſt or intreat; to demand or require, *iar air è*, require it from him. *Iarraim ort*, I pray you. *iarrſuidh ſe déirc*, he shall beg alms.

IA’RRATÓIR, a Begger or Petitioner, alſo a Chirurgeon’s probe,

IA’RRATUS, a petition or requeſt.

IA'RRUN, Iron. *d'iárnaibh Corráncha*, of barded or hooked Irons. vid. *Iaran.*

IA'RSIN, after. *iàrſodhain*, idem.

IA'RSMA, a relict, or Remnant. as, *Iarſma an bhàis*, *Iarsma an Pheacadh*: alſo an Incumberance or burden. alſo a new years gift.

IA'RSMACH, beneficent, or generous.

IA'RTAIGE, proſperity, alſo Deſcendants. alſo Domeſticks. 70 *bliagain do bhi Iſrael ſan mbabilóin mar aon le na chloinn & lean Iàrthaige.*

IARTHAR, the weſt country, from *Iar* weſt & *tar*, pro *tìr*, a country. *Iàrthar Éirinn*, the weſt of Ireland.

IA'SACHD, a Loan, a thing lent,

IA'SACHDA'IDHE, a creditor.

IA'SALACH, eaſy, feaſible.

IA'SACHAD, advantage, profit.

IA'SC or *Iàſg*, fish, fishes. pl. *Eiſg* & *Iàſcuibh* Lat. *piſcis.*

IA'SCADH, to fish out.

IA'SCAIRE, a fisher-man. *Iàſcaire Cairneach*, an oſprey.

IA'SCAIREACHD, fishing, the art of fishing. alſo a fishery.

IA'TH, Land. pl. *Iáthaibh.*

IA'TH *ó neachach*, the ſouth part of the county of waterford, anciently poſſeſſed by the *o Brics.*

IATLU, a little feather. i. e. *Eite lu no beag.* alſo a ſmall fin.

I B

I'BH, a Country, alſo a tribe of people.

IBH, drink you, from *Ibhim* to drink.

IBH, you, yee, *ſibh* has the ſame ſignification

IBHEAR, marble.

IBHIM, to drink, to imbibe. *do ibh ſi*, he drank.

IBHTHEACH, ſoaking, that drinks or takes in wet.

I C

IC, a cure, or remedy, *dà luibh Ice*, i. e. *dà Luibh Leigheis*; *Ice* the genit. of *Ic.*

ICE, is rendered Balm in the English verſion of the Bible. *Ezech* 27. 17.

ICEADH & *icim*, to heal or cure. *Icaid luſca agus truſca*, curabat caecos (Luſcos), & Leproſos. S Fiechns in vita S. Patricii. alſo to pay for, to make reſtitution.

ICEADH, an healing or curing, alſo a ſuffering, a paying for.

ICLUS or *ióclus*, a healing by herbs. from *Ic* & *lus* an herb.

IC-LUSAIM, to cure by the power of herbs.

I D

ID, good, honeſt; juſt.

IDEAR-FALAMH, a ſpace or diſtance of time or place. *Idearſus* the ſame.

IDÉAR-FHOLAMH, the ſame.

IDEAR-GHUA'ILLE, the ſpace between the Shoulders.

IDEARS & *iodars*, towards.

IDEARUMNAS, a diſtance.

IDH, a wreath or chain; alſo a ridge. it is written ſometimes *Iodh.*

IDH, uſe.

I'DHO or *Ióda* or *ïòga*, the yew tree: alſo the Letter *I*, vid. *Iodha*,

IDID, cold.

IDIR, bewixt, between. & in old books *indir.* Lat: *inter.*

IDIRGEANAS, diſtance.

IDIR-DHÉALADH, a diſtinction, or difference.

IDIR-DREAS, diſtance.

IDIRÉIG, the change of the moon, from *idir & eàg* or *Eàſga*, the moon.

IDIR-MHÍNÍGHIM, to interpret.

IDIR-MHÍNIGHTHE, interpreted.

IDIRMHÌNIGHTHÉOIR, an interpreter.

IDIR-MHÉODHANTÓIR, a Mediator *Criòſd Idir-meódhantòir eadroinn agus Dià*, Chriſt is mediator beween us & God.

IDIR-RÌGHEACHD, an interregnum.

IDIR-THEANGTHÓIR, an interpreter of Languages.

IFEARN, Hell. & ſometimes written *Iſrionn* & *Iſreinn*, is like the Lat. *Infernum*, the *I* being equal to the Lat. *in*, as in S. Fiechus Hymn. de vita S. Patricii. *Bai ſé bliàghna i foghnamh*, ſex annis erat in ſervitute. & alſo *i ſiſibh*, in viſionibus. wel. *yfern* & corn. *Iſarn*. *Iſearn àras na bpían nàch ſeidir d'faisnéis* Hell is the Manſion houſe of inexpreſſible pain.

IFRIONNDA, Helliſh, of or belonging to Hell.

IGH, â ring.

IL & *Ile*, much, many, great, alſo well.

IL-BHÉASACH, arch, alſo of various ways & humours.

ILCHEA'RDACH, Jack of all trades, of various trades.

IL-CHEA'RDA'IGHE, the ſame.

IL-DEALBHACH, well featured or complexioned.

ILDHÉANADH, variation.

ILDHÉANMÙADH, an Emblem.

ILE, a great number of people

ILE & *Ileas* diverſity, a difference.

ILEACH, ordure, dung. genit. *Iligh*. *Carn-Iligh* a dung hill. vid. *aoileach*.

IL-GNÍTHEACH, of all ſorts, diverſe, various.

IL-GRA'INEACH, very horrid & ugly. *Piaſt Il-ghráineach*, an ugly horrid Beaſt or Monſter.

IL-GNEACH, ſkillful.

IL-GHRÉASACH, an Inn or lodging.

IL-GÙIDHIM, to vary or alter.

ILLASAN, the very ſame people, them ſelves. Lat. *illi ipſi*. old parchmt.

IL-LEABHAR, a tome or volume containing many Books.

IL-PHÌASD & *Il-phèiſt*, a ſerpent, a Snake, an adder.

IL-RÍNCHE, a ball, a dance where many dance together. *chorea*.

IL-SHEASAMH, diſtance,

I M

I'M, butter. genit. *ime*. *ag diòl ime*, ſelling butter.

IM, & *um*, about, when it is prefixed to nouns of time: as *im an amſo a màrach*, about this time to morrow. it alſo ſignifies along with, at the head of, when prefixed to other nouns. ex. *do thàinic Toir-dhealbhach ann im Laochaibh na midhe*, Turlogh came thither at the head of the Heroes of Meath.

IMADÚGHADH, a multiplying. *go ndeùnaid Imadùghadh*, that they may multiply.

IMAITHÍGHIDH, uſe, cuſtom, experience.

IMARBHAS, *chrann an Iomarbhais*, the tree of tranſgreſſion. *a méodhan laói do rinn Adam Iomarbhas*; *nil neach gan Imarbhas*, id eſt, at

noon

noon day Adam tranſgreſſed : there is no perſon without a fault, or all men tranſgreſs. L. B.

Imarbha'dh, ſtrife, contention, diſpute. *Iomarbhàidh*, idem. *Iomarbháidh Leath-cùinn agus Leath-mogha*, the diſpute of *Leath Cùinn* and *Leathmògha* concerning ſuperiority or excellency. a Poem thus entitled.

Imairg or *Imairec*, plundering, devaſtation, ranſacking.

Im-chéimnìghim, to walk round.

Imchían & *Imcheìn*, & vulgarly ſaid *imigèin*. far, remote either with reſpect to time or place, as. *cineadh O àit imchian*, a People from a foreign country. *tàngamair as tír imchèin*, we came from a remote country. *aimſir imchiàn O Shin*, a long time ſince. *am imchéin dà èis*, a long time after.

Imchill, about.

Imchim, to go on, to march.

Imchim, to force, to compel, to reſcue.

Imdheagail, protection. *rób imdheagail dàr ccuire*, ut ſit protectrix noſtris turmis. Brogan.

Imdheal, a League, or covenant.

Imdhearbhadh, a proof.

Imdhearbhadh & *imdhearbhaim*, to prove.

Imdhearbhtha, proved, maintained.

Imdheargadh, a reproof.

Imdheargadh & *imdheargaim*, to reprove or rebuke, to reproach or diſpraiſe.

Imdheargtha, reviled, reproved, rebuked. ex. *luchd Imdheargtha*, Revilers.

Imdhioll, a feaſt.

Imdiol, guile, deceit, fraud.

Imeactraigh, Plow bullocks.

Iméad, jealouſy.

Imeadach, jealous.

Imeadaire, a Zealot.

Imeaglach, terrible, frightful.

Iméaglaim, to fear.

Imeal & *Imiol*, an Edge or border, a coaſt. *O Imealaibh na Halban*, from the borders of Scotland.

Imeasorgain, a ſtriking on all ſides.

Imeòcham, we will go. *imtheòchádh ſé*, he will go. vid. *imthíghim*.

Imfheadhain, a draught.

Imfìdh, or *Impìdheach*, a Petitioner.

Imhear, a marble.

Imìadhag, a coupling or joining together.

Imileadadh, unction.

Imileadaim, to anoint.

Imilim, to lick.

Imirce, vulgó, *imiríghe*, a journey or peregrination. *go neirghe timirce leat*, may your journey be proſperous to you.

Imircim, or *imirceadh*, to remove, or change one's dwelling.

Imíim, I go. Lat. *immeo*, or *remeo*.

Imirirìghe, an emigration or changing from place to place. Lat. *immigratio*.

Imleabhar, a Tome or volume.

Imlinn, the Navel.

Imlioca'n, the Navel.

Imlioch ailbhe, the name of one of the firſt Epiſcopal churches in Munſter, now called Emli, which is of late united to the ſee of Caſhel. it's firſt Biſhop was *ailbhe* who preached the Ghoſpel in Ireland before S. Patricks arrival in that Kingdom.

Imlioc, bordering upon a Lake.

Imne, thus.

Imneiséighim, to bind, tie, &c.

Imnìdhe, or *imshnìomh*, care, diligence.

Imnídheach, careful, uneaſy about the ſucceſs of an action. anxious, ſolicitous.

Imnisi, contention, diſunion.

Imnisim, to yoke.

Impidh, a twig or rod.

Impídhé, a prayer, petition, or ſupplication *iàraim impidhe ort*, I beſeech or ſupplicate you. *cuirim d'ìmpidhe*, I beſeech.

Impídheach, an Interceſſour, a Petitioner.

Impídhim, to beſeech, entreat, pray, requeſt. *Impìdhim ort a Righ mhor na nil Duíle*, I entreat you the great God of all the elements.

I'mpire, an Emperour.

I'mpireachd, an Empire.

Imreaccuibh, it happened or fell out.

Imreas, & *Imreaſàn*, diſpute, controverſy, ſtrife. *as feàrr imreas nà ùaigneas.* a proverb litterally meaning, that conteſtation is better than want of Society.

Imreasam, to ſtrive or conteſt, to contend.

Imreasa'naim, idem.

Imreasa'núidhe, a contending perſon, a diſputant.

Imréimníghim, to go about.

Imrim, to play, or divert.

Imrim, a riding.

Imscin, a bed room, or cloſet.

Imseachan, rage, fury.

Imseachtrach, a project.

Imseargna, ſtrife, contention.

Imshnìomh, heavineſs, ſadneſs.

Imshnìomh, care, diligence.

Imsnióмhach, anxious, ſollicitous, uneaſy.

Imsiubhlaim, to walk about, to ramble.

Imtheachd, a progreſs or going; a departure. *imtheachd àr Sluàighe rò mhíll sinn*, it was the departure of our army that ruined us.

Imtheachd, an adventure, feat, or expedition. *ſa meann é na imtheachtaibh*, clarus eſt in ſuis geſtis. vid. S. Fiech. in vit. S. Patricii.

Imtheachda'idhe, one that is departing, the going man.

Imthìghim, to go, to march, to proceed, to depart.

Imthreascradh, to wreſtle. *do bhî an taingiol & Jacob ar fad na hoidhche ag imtheraſcra.*vid.*Leabhar breac.* the Angel wreſtled with Jacob all night.

Imthiúsa or *iomthùſa*, adventures, feats, vid. *iomthùs* & *iomthùſa.*

I N

In, præp. Lat. *in*, & Angl. *in*: this Irish præpoſition anſwering the Latin & English in, is always uſed in old manuſcripts inſtead of *ann* uſed by the modern writers to expreſs the ſame. Gr. *en.*

In, fit, proper. uſed always in compound words as *in-ſheadhma*, fit or capable of doing a manly action;*in-nùadhcair*, marriageable, fit to be married.

Ina & *inàs*, than, Lat. quam. uſed in our old Manuſcripts. as: *ní bhfuil fear an Éirinn as feárr inàs an fearſo gus a ttàngais.* the man you viſited is as good a man as can be found in Ireland. *agalladh Phàttraig & Caillte meic* Ronáin.

Inbhe, quality, dignity.

Inbheach, in place, of quality.

Inbheach, come to perfect health.

Inbhear, paſture.

Inbhear, a River. *Inbhear Colptha*, now the town of Drogheda, where the River Boine diſcharges itſelf into the ſea. *Inbhear Scéine*, the River of Kenmare in the County of Kerry. *Inbhear na mbàrc*, the Bay of Bantry. *Inbhear Sláine*, the River Slainge in Wexford. this word ſhould be more properly written *in-mhar*, or *in-mhara* from *in*, & *muir*, or *mara*, the ſea: & accordingly ſignifies the mouth of a River, where it is received into the ſea.

Incheanaigh, that may be bought, merchantable.

Inchinn, the brain.

Inchreachadh, blame, reproach. ex. *mé d'inchreachadh tríd*, to reproach me for it. vid. Chron. Scotorum in introitu.

Inchreachadh, gleaning, or leaſing corn.

Inchreacham, to conſider.

Indine, a fight, or engagement.

Indióĉa, vendible, fit for ſale.

Indlios, a court. *go torachtain dó go hindlis aircheannaicc na Sagart.* till he arrived to the court of the High-Prieſt.

Ineach, the lining of cloth in weaving.

Ineach, hoſpitality, generoſity, good houſekeeping. *an té Shirios nídh ar gach neach, ní dlìghean dó bheith gan Ineach.* he that deſires the favour of others; ought to be liberal himſelf.

Ineachthreas, a fair or partron, a public meeting comonly called *oireachtas.*

Infeatham, to meditate.

Infhir, marriageable, fit for a husband, as *ion-mhnà*, fit for a wife. *ion-airm*, fit to take arms.

Infhiochas, choice, election.

Infisi, a ſwelling.

Ing, is one of the negatives of the Irish languages.

Ing, a neck of Land.

Ing, force, compulſion.

Ingaire, herding. *ingaire Càerach*, the herding of ſheep.

Ingear, a Level.

Ingedthe, of twins in the womb, that which comes to perfect birth.

Inggiúil, conſequence or concluſion.

Ing-glain, uncleanneſs, filth.

Ing-glan, dirty, filty, unclean.

Ingilt, feeding, grazing. *ingheiltidh iàd*, feed them. *c'àit a ningiltin tù*, where feedeſt thon. Job. 1. 14.

Ingin, or *ingean*, a Daughter, from *gean*, like the Lat. *genitum*; & *in* per Metatheſin pro *nigh*, which ſignifies a Daughter. ex. *máire nìgh*, or *ní Tomáis*, Mary the Daughter of Thomas. *Maire ni Bhríain*, Mary O Brien, &c.

Inghreim, ravening; alſo perſecuting. *Luchd M'inghreama*, they that perſecute me. *àr Ninghreamúigh*, our Perſecutors.

Ingir, a Carpenter or Maſon's line.

Ingir, an Anchor.

Ingir, affliction, grief, ſorrow.

Ingléid, a hook.

Ingne, the plur. of *ionga*, Nails, or talons, hooks, claws.

Ingreim, perſecution. *as conàch an ti ſuilingios ingreim do thaoibh an chirt*, bleſſed is he who ſuffers perſecution for the ſake of Juſtice. *Leabhar breac.*

Ingreimtheach, a perſecutor. *Pól ingreimtheach na Heaglaiſe*, Paul the perſecutor of the church.

Iníatar or *Inuithear*, a bowel or Entrail.

Inid, shrove tide. wel. *ynid.*

Inídhe, or *Innídhe*, the bowels or Entrails. Lat. *interiora.*

Iniltim, to feed, to graze. vid. *ingilt.*

Inirte, weakneſs, feebleneſs.

Inis, an Iſland. Lat. *inſula.* pl. *ínnſibh*: *an Innſibh Mara Torrian anas, indibh, riómhe.* In inſulis Maris Tyrrheni man ſit, ut memoratur. *Inis na bhſíodhbhuidhe*, Inſula Sylvatica, an old name of Ireland.

Inis, Ennis, Chief town of the County of Clare.

Inis-cealtrach, an Iſland of Pilgrimage in *Loch Deirgeart.*

Inis-catha, an Iſland in the River Shanon.

Inis-Eòghana'in, Inishanon, a market town between Bandon & Kinſale in the County of Corke.

Inis-beag, an Iſland near Baltimore in the County of Corke.

Inis arca'in, Sherky Iſland between Baltimore, & cape Cleare in Carbury.

Inis-mòr, on the River Feil in the County of Kerry. alſo a large Iſland in the River Shamon, where there is a famous Monaſtery, built by *Donogh Cairbreach O Brien* King of Limerick & Thomond.

Inis-Caórach, an Iſland in the ſea, near *aoibh Bricàn* in the weſt of the County of Clare.

Inis-bo-finne, an Iſland in the ſea, in the weſt of the County of Mayo.

Iniscìghin, a Garden. *innſin rugſad Mileadha an Eirigh Joſa leo as an Iniſcighin*, i. e. *as an garrdha Rioghdha, gur thinóilsìad chuige uileShluagh na n'Iùduigheach. Leabhar.* B. then the Soldiers of the Terrarch conveyed Jeſus out of the garden, whereupon the entire multitude of the Jewish people aſſembled about him.

Inite, Edible.

Inleadh, & *inlim*, to make ready, to prepare. *do hinleadh a Charbad dhò*, his chariot was made ready for him. alſo to diſpoſe, to ſet in order, to put in array. *do hinleadh an ga builg*, the Belgian dart was ſet in order. alſo to contrive or project; *do hinleadh cealg*, an ambush was laid. *d'inill ſè intleachd*, he ſet his wits to work. alſo to flourish or brandish, as, *ag iniollùghadh a adharc.* brandishing his horn.

Inmhe, an Eſtate, or Patrimony; alſo Land.

Inmheasda, commendable.

Inmheòdhanach, mean, moderate. alſo inward. *go hinmhéodhanach, agus go foirimiolach*, inwardly & outwardly.

Inmheódhanas, temperance.

Inmhuin, affable, courteous, loving.

Inmhionna, deſirable.

I'nn, us, we. like *sínn.*

Inn, or *ann*, therein.

Inn, a wave.

Inne, a bowel, or entrail. pl. *innidhe*.

Inneach, the woof.

Inneal, reſtraint.

Inneall, ſervice, attendance.

Inneal or *Innioll*, mien, carriage, or deportment; alſo a ſtate or condition; alſo the order or diſpoſition of a thing; alſo dreſs or attire. ex. *inneal tighe Toirdhealbhaigh*, the order of Turlogh's houſe. *Innioll troda Cathaidh Cùinn*, the military order of the troops of Conn. *Innioll agus eàgcoſg na mnà*, the dreſs & viſage. of the Lady, or her gate & viſage *neach ar innill*, one who is well prepared.

Inneamh, increaſe, augmentation.

Inneídhim, to tell, to certify.

Inneóin, an Anvil; it is ſometimes given as an epithet to a brave Soldier or Patriot, whom no danger or difficulty can deter from maintaining an honourable cauſe. ex. *Inneóin Cogaidh Crìche-Fàil*, Ireland's brave defender. wel. *Einnion.* & corn: *anuan* ſignify an Anvil.

Inneóin, the middle of a pool or pond of water.

Inneóin, in ſpite of. *d'am inneóin*, in ſpite of me. tis moſtly written *aimhdeoin*, & pronounced *inneóin.* it may be properly writt' *ing-dheóin*, from the negative *ing* & *deóin.* qd. vid.

Innlónam, to ſtrike or ſtamp.

Innfheathaim, to think, to deſign or intend.

Innil, & *inniolta*, apt, prone to, ready, active.

Innil, a gin or ſnare. alſo an inſtrument. *Innil*, or *Inneal Ciuil*, a muſical inſtrument.

Innile, cattle.

Innill, a fort or garriſon. as: *rò ſeagaid innill*, they beſieged the garriſon.

Innilt, a hand-maid.

Innis, diſtreſs, miſery, &c.

Innſeadh & *inniſim*, to ſay, to tell, to relate. *d'innis ſí*, he ſaid. *cia dinnis duit*, who told you of it? *innſe*, told, related.

Inniudh, a telling or relating.

Innlis, a Candle. *adhan Innlis*, the lighting of a Candle.

Inorcadh, to kill or deſtroy. *go bhfeaſadh Peadar an é Inorcain Ioſa & a bhàs do cinſeadh an Sagart, no an é a leigion as gan a mhallairt.* L. B. i. e. that Peter may know whether the Prieſt would reſolve upon the death & murder of Jeſus, or rather on ſetting him at liberty without any further queſtion. this word *inorcadh* to kill or murther & *inorcain*, murder, has a great affinity with the Lat. *orcus*, as them words are compound of *in*, fit for, & *orca*, & *orcain.*

Inreaca, to be ſold, vendible.

Inreachtain, a pudding.

Inriomh, i. e. *tinſgeadal*, preparation.

Insce, a ſign or omen.

Insce, or *Inſcne*, a ſpeech. alſo a gender, as *Fir-inſcne*, the maſculine gender; & *Bein-inſcne*, the feminine gender; alſo the termination *eà* in verbs of the ſecond perſon of the conjunctive mood. as *do chìſeà, dà mbuàilſeà*, &c.

Insce, a battle, or fierce aſſault.

Innte, in her, in it, therein. *innte fein*, in itſelf.

Innte, a nut-kernel.

Innteach, a way or road.

Inntile, a budget, bag or wallet, a Satchel.

Inntinn, the mind, will or pleaſure. *as m'intinn féin*, out of my own mind.

Inntinneach & *intinneamhail*, high minded, ſprightly: alſo ſenſible. alſo hearty, jolly, merry.

Innt-liomh, treaſure.

Inntliomhcha, a treaſury.

Insiobhal, paſſable.

I'nte, & *innte*, therein.

I'ntleachd, ingenuity.

Intleachdach, & *íntleachdamhail*, ingenious, witty, ſagacious, ſubtil, artificial.

Intrúagh, miſerable, to be pitied, poor. *d'aithigh intrùaigh*, ruſtico egenti.

I O

Iobadh, death.

Ióc, payment. *Ioc eírce*, Eiric or kindred money. *Iòc ſlaínte*, balm, ſalve. vid. *Ic*, gen. *Ice*.

Iòca'idhe, a Tenant or Farmer, *Iocaoi*, idem.

Iòcam, to pay; alſo to ſuffer or endure; alſo to heal, cure &c.

Iócas, payment. *Iòcaoi*, a tenant.

Iòchd, clemency, humanity, confidence, good nature.

Iochd, children.

Ióchdar, the bottom. *dul an iochdar*, to ſink.

Ióchdarach, lower. *tìr Iòchdarach*, the Netherlands. alſo loweſt.

Ioclus, a healing by herbs, compounded of *Iocam*, to heal, & *lus* an herb.

Iócluſaim, to cure by herbs.

Ioda'llach, an Italian.

Iòdarchur, an interjection.

Iodarfolamh, Area, a court yard.

Iodarmala, the ſpace between the Eyebrows.

Iodars, towards.

Iodarthamal, a diſtance.

Iodh, the cramp, or any ſort of pain.

Iodh, a chain, or collar.

Iodh-mhoruin, a collar or Neck-chain ſo called from the Judge *Moran*, who wore it.

Iodha, the yew tree; 'tis pronounced *Ioga*, & is the name of the Letter I. Hebraicè *Iod*, & Græcè *Iota*.

Iodhal, an Idol.

Iodhalachd, Idolatry.

Iodhal-adhradh, Idol-worſhip.

Iódhan, ſincere, pure, clean, undefiled. hence *Eis-iodhan*, ſignifies polluted, defiled. *ógh iodhain*, a chaſt or virtuous virgin. *air altóir iodhain*, on the pure & clean Altar.

Iodhana, pangs or torments.

Iòdhat, diet.

Iódhbairt, an Offoring or ſacrifice.

Iodhbeirim, to offer: *Iódhbur tù*, offer thou. *do iodhbradar*, they ſacrificed. *Iodhbraim*, idem.

Iodhlan, a leap, or Skipping.

Iódhlanadh, a dancing, or skipping.

Iodhna, a ſpear or lance.

Iodhna, protection, ſafeguard.

Iódhnach, valiant, warlike, martial.

Iódhna'idhe, a ſtaying or dwelling.

Iódhon & *Eadhon*, to wit. id, eſt, puta, or utpote, ſeu videlicet.

Ioga'n, a Bird's craw.

IOGHAILE, the Pylorus or lower orifice of the ſtomach.

IOGHLACTHA, tractable.

IÓGHLAÍTHRÍGHEADH, to conſume: *no gur dhioghlaithrighidh iàd an uile gheinealach*, until all the generation was conſumed. Num. 32. 13.

IOGRAS, Uprightneſs.

IOLACH, mirth, merriment.

IOLACH, Loſs, damage.

IOLAGALL, a Dialogue.

IOLAM, & *Iolaraim*, to vary, to change.

IOLAN, ſincere.

IOLAR, an Eagle. *Iolar timchiollach*, & Iolar *gréagach*, a gier-Eagle. fiolar is the radical word but when its initial F is aſpirated it is pronounced *Iolar.*

IOLAR, & *iolardhas*, vatiety, diverſity.

IOLAR, much, plenty.

IOLARDHA, diverſe, various, of another ſort.

IOLBHUA'DHACH, victorious, all conquering, triumphant.

IOLCHROTHACH, comely, well featured: alſo inconſtant, various.

IOLDA'NACH, ingenious.

IOLDATHACH, of diverſe colours.

IOLDHAMHSA, a ball, or a dance where many dance together.

IOLGHA, *no Iol-ghuth*, various tongues. *leis an Iolgaibh*, with various tongues.

IOLMHAOINIBH, goods, & chattles in abundance.

IOLMHODHACH, manifold, various.

IOLRADH, plural. *uimhir iolraidh*, the plural number.

IOLTORCAS, variance, debate.

IOMAD, much, plenty, a multitude.

IOMADACH, & *iomadamhail*, numerous, infinite.

IOMADAMHLACHD, a multitude, abundance.

IOMADHALL, guilt, ſin, iniquity.

IOMAGALL, a Dialogue.

IOMAGALLAIMH, counſel, advice.

IOMAIDH & *iomhadh*, envy.

IOMAIGH, a border.

IOMAÍGH, Champagne ground.

IÓMHAÌGH, an image.

IOMHA'IGHEADH, imagination.

IOMAILLE, together. ſometimes written *immaille*. Lat. *ſimul.*

IOMA'INIM, to toſs, whirl, &c. *iomànſuidh ſé thù*, he will toſs thee. alſo to drive.

IOMAIRGÌDHÈ, decent, becoming, fit, proper.

IOMAIRGÌDHEACHD, decency.

IOMAITHIM, to check. *ní iomaithbhéora tù*, thou ſhalt not rebuke.

IOMALLTAR, the centre.

IOMARASG, deverbium.

IOMARBHA, a lie, an Untruth.

IOMARBHA'IDH, a debate, or controverſy.

IOMARBHAÍDHE, compariſon.

IOMARBHAS, ſin. baniſhment. *Iomarbas A'dhaimh*, the baniſhment of Adam out of Paradiſe.

IOMARC, a ridge.

IOMARCACH, ſuperfluous, abundant. *go hiomarcach*, exceedingly, too much.

IOMARCADH, abundance, ſuperfluity; alſo arrogance.

IOMARCHUR, rowing, ſteering with oars. *fear iomarchur*, a Rower.

IOMARCHUR, tumbling, wallowing.

IOMASCRADH, an INN or lodging.

IOMBATH, the adjoining ſea, or ſea encompaſſing an Iſland.

IOMBHA'DHADH, an overwhelming. alſo to ſwoon, or fall into a ſwoon. *do bhí mo ſpiorad ar na iombhàthadh*, defecit ſpiritus.

IOMBHUA'ILIM, to hurt, to ſtrike ſoundly.

IOMCHAISIN, a looking or obſerving.

IOMCHAOMHNAS, a queſtion.

IOMCHARMHA'L, a tribute, cuſtom, toll, &c.

IOM-CHLÓIDHMHEADH, ſword-fighting.

IOM-CHLÓIDHMHEÓIR, a ſword's man, a fencing maſter.

IOMCHOMARC, a petition, or requeſt.

IOMCHÒMHARC, a preſent, gift, or favour.

IOMCHÓMHNART, ſtrong, able.

IOMCHÒMHRAG, a theſis. otherwiſe *iomchómrac.*

IOMCHRAIM, or *iompchraim*, to bear or carry; to deport or behave; to endure. *d'iomchras mé féin*, J behaved myſelf.

IOMCHRÓG, a Woman-porter.

IOMCHUBHAIDH, meet, proper, decent; alſo modeſt, *mar as iomchubhuidh*, as it is meet.

IOMDHA, a bed or couch. *agus fliucha mé m'iomdha rem dheàraibh*, & lachrymis ſtratum meum rigabo.

IOMDHA, much, many, numerous.

IOMDHA, a ſhoulder.

IOMDORAS, the lintel of a Door.

IOMDHRANG, a drawing to.

IOMFHORAIL, ſuperfluity, exceſs, extravagance.

IOMFHORRA'N, a battle, or ſkirmiſh.

IOMFHORRA'N, a compariſon.

IOMFOICHEADH, a bawling or crying out.

IOMFOICHIM, to cry out, to bawl, to ſquawl.

IOMFHULANG, patience, long ſuffering.

IOMGHABHA'IL, erring or ſtraying, ſhunning. or avoiding; alſo to take or reduce.

IOMGHUIM, a battle.

IOMGHUIN, pangs, agony.

IMHADH, envy.

IOMHAS, knowledge, judgment, erudition.

IOMLA'INE, maturity, perfection.

IOMLA'INEACHT, a ſupply, a filling up, an accompliſhment.

IOMLAITEADH, a rolling, turning, or winding.

IOMLAT, geſture.

IOMLAT, exchange. *ag iomlat a bhrait*, exchanging his clothes. *iomlabid*, idem.

IOMLUA'DHAIM, to talk much.

IOMLÚAGAIL, wandering, ſtraying away.

IOMNE, & *Imne*, as this, thus.

IOMOILL & *iomchoirnéalach*, full of Corners, Polygonus. *iomchòirneach*, the ſame.

IOMOLTÒIR, an Altar.

IOMOR, (prop.) between; Lat. *inter.*

IOMORACH, *immeal*, a border.

IOMORANN, a compariſon.

IOMARBHA'DH, a controverſy, conteſt, or contention.

IOMORDADH, a reproach, alſo expoſtulation.

IOMOIREASCAR & *iomoireaſcaràil* (vulgo *iomoraſcail*) a wreſtling, or throwing down each other.

IOMORRO', or *umorro* commonly written *uo* & *oo* in old manuſcripts

often

often ſerves more for ornament than uſe in the ſpeech, & is an expletive; it is ſometimes rendered by the Latin conjunction *vero* uſed in tranſitions: ex. *Crioſdaighthe luchd na Catharach*, *Pàgànùighe iomorro an Luchd eile*, the Citizens were Chriſtians, & the reſt were Pagans. Cives Chriſtiani fuerunt, alii *vero* Pagani.

IOMORTHAIDH, a compariſon.

IOMPÓIGHEADH, a turning, rowling, alſo a reeling or ſtaggering.

IOMPÓIGHIM, to turn, or roul, to reel, &c.

IOMPOIGHTHE, turned, rouled.

IOMPOLL, an errour

IOMRA'DH, fame, report, alſo abundance, plenty, multitude.

IOMRA'DHADH, thinking, muſing.

IOMRA'IDHEACH & *Iomràiteach*, renowned, famous, eminent.

IOMRAÍDHEADH, to move or ſtir, to put in motion.

IOMRAÍDHIM, to publish, or divulge, to report; alſo to repeat.

IOMRA'MH & *iomràmhadh*, a rowing, or plying to oars.

IOMRA'MHAIM, to row, *ag iomràmhadh*, rowing.

IOMRA'MHAÌDHE, a Rower.

IOMROLLADH & *iomrullaim*, to go off or away, to depart; to err or ſtray.

IOMRULLADH, a going or ſetting off, a departing.

IOMRÚAGADH, an invaſion, a routing away.

IOMRÚAGAIM, to invade, to rout away, to diſperſe.

IOMRÚAGAIRE, an invader.

IOMRUINIM, to aſſign, or appoint.

IOMSGOLTADH, ſuperfluity, exceſs.

IOMTHA, or *iomthach*, envious.

IOMTHAINEADH, a digreſſion.

IOMTHAIREAG, a geting or finding.

IOMTHNÚTH, Zeal; alſo envy. *bhúr niomthnùtha ſo*, your Zeal.

IOMTHNÚTHÓIR, a Zealous lover.

IOMTHOINEADH, or *iomtoiniudh*, a digreſſion, alſo a year.

IOMTHOLTAIM; free, voluntarily.

IOMTOTHAIDH, wiſdom, prudence.

IOMTHÙS, Departure or going off. *Là a iomthùſa*, the day of his departure or Death.

IOMTHÚSA, adventures, feats.

IOMTHÙSA, in the Irish language is much the ſame with *Dàla*, & ſignifies as to, as for, with regard to, Latinè *quod attinet* ad, &c. ex. *iomthùſa an ſlùagh mùimhneach*, with regard to the Munſter troops, but as to the Munſter forces.

ION, in compound words betokens meetneſs, fitneſs, maturity, &c. as *ion-airm*, fit to bear Arms: *ion-ſgriobhtha*, worth writing. *ion-ſhir* & *ion-mhnà*, marrigeable.

IONA, whereof, in which.

IONAD, a place or room. *fear ionaid*, a Lieutenant, a vicegerent.

IONA'IRE, the privity of a man or woman. & a moſt decent word for the ſame.

IONAMHAIL, as, alike, equal, well matched.

IONANN, equal, alike, of the ſame length & breadth.

IONOR, a kind of Mantle. *Ionar Sróil*, a Sattin Mantle.

IONAR, whither.

IONARADH, & *ionaraim*, to cloath.

IONARBADH or *ionarbhadh*, banishment, exile, expulſion, a thruſting or turning out.

IONARBADH & *ionarbhaim*, to banish, to expel, to exile, thruſt forth.

IONARBTHA, banished, exiled.

IONARBIRDHEIL, a ſluce or flood gate.

IONBHAIDH or *Ionbhùdh*, the time or term of a woman's bearing. as *táinig ionbhúdh Elizabeth*; *bean a ndeire hionbhuidh*, a woman towards the end of bearing time, i. e. that will be ſoon delivered. it is pronounced *ionow*.

IONBHOLGADH, a filling; alſo a ſwelling or extenſion.

IONBHOLGAIM, to fill.

IONCAMOS, uſury, intereſt.

IONCAMÒIR, an uſurer.

IONCHOIBHCHE, ſaleable.

IONCHOLNADH, Incarnation, *Ioncholnadh ár ſlànaighthèora*, the Incarnation of our ſaviour. *do feaſúigheadh Ioncholnadh Chrioſd dúinn trè theachtaireacht an Aingil*, the Incarnation of Chriſt was manifeſted to us by an Angel.

IONCOLNAIGHTHE, incarnate.

IONCOLLNÚGHADH, the Incarnation, the becoming Incarnate.

IONCOLLNUGHADH & *ioncollnaim*, to become incarnate, to be made fleſh. *agus do hioncollnadh an frioſal, agus d'àitig ionainn*, & Verbum caro factum eſt & habitavit in nobis.

IONCHÓMHMIS, comparable.

IONCHOSG, inſtruction, doctrine.

IONCHOSGAIM, to teach.

IONCHOSGTHÒIR, a teacher.

IONCHRASAL, an excremet.

IONCHUISH, a bowel or entrail.

IONCHUIR, capable; comparable.

ION-DÚILE, deſirable.

IONDÚILEAMHAIL, the ſame.

IONEUS, ſo that: *iondus go*, or *iondus gur*, ſo that.

ION-FHOINN, deſirable.

ION-FHORRAN, a skirmish or battle.

IONGA, a Nail, a hoof. *ionga éin*, a bird's claw. *ionga Mactire*, a wolf's claw. *ionga* or *crúb èich*, a horſe's hoof.

IONGABHA'IL, circumſpection, prudence.

IONGABHA'IL, management, conduct or regulation; to manage, conduct, guide, lead, regulate; alſo managing, conducting. *mór iongabhàil anma Righ: idir dhàſacht is dimbrigh: ſe d'anacal ní fulàir: ró dhocair é d'iongabhàil*: the conducting a King is an important task: between the extremes of impetuoſity & weakneſs: his perſon muſt be always preſerved: hence it becomes moſt difficult to direct him.

IONGABHA'IL, to attack: alſo to ſubject or reduce: ex. *go mo faide a ſaòghal a Niongabhàil*, that they would live the longer for attacking them.

IONGABHRAS, without queſtion, doubtleſs.

IONGA'IRE, ridiculous.

IONGANTACH, wonderful, ſurprizing, extraordinary, ſtrange. *ní ìh iongantach*, a wonder or miracle.

IONGANTUS, a wonder, or ſurprize, a miracle.

IONGBHAIL, geſture.

IONGGLAN, unclean. from the negat. *ing* & *glan*.

IONGHUIR, matter.

IONGHUIRIM, to keep Cattle, to act the herdſman, or shepherd. alſo to feed, to browſe.

IONGNADH & *iongradh*, a wonder, an aſtonishment. *dob iongnadh leis*, he wondered.

IONGNATHA, the dead.

IONLADH, washing. *ag ionladh a éudáighe*, washing his cloaths.

IONLAIGHTHE, washed.

IONLAIGHTHEÓIR, a washer; alſo an accuſer, informer, or adverſary.

IONLAIM, to wash.

IONLAT, a washing. *a nionlataibh éagſamhla*, in diverſe washings.

IONMHALL, heavineſs, fatigue.

IONMHAGAIDH, ridiculous.

IONMHAS, treaſure.

ION-MHOLTA, commendable, praiſe-worthy.

IONMHUIN, kind, loving, courteous, debonair. *a Uàſail ionmhuin or rò-ionmhuin*, moſt loving or beloved Sir.

IONN, the head: *O Ionn go bonn*, from top to toe.

IONNACHLANN, protection, defence, ſafeguard; alſo ſatisfaction, or amends for an injury.

IONNAD, in thee, in you. i. e. *ionn tu: ionnam*, in me i. e. *ionn me: ionuinn* in us, i. e. *ionn ínn, no sinn, &c.*

IONNAIL, wash. *ionnail haghaidh*, wash thy face. *do ionnail ſé*, he washed, or *d'ionnlaidh ſé*, idem.

IONNAIREACHD, a gift, or preſent.

IONNAN, the ſame, alike, one of the ſame.

IONNARADH, a hire, or wages, a reward.

IONNAS, therefore, thereupon.

IONNCHUIREADH, grafting.

IONNDÙTHRAS, negligence.

IONNLACH, blame, or finding fault, accuſation.

IONNLAÍGHIM, to accuſe.

IONNLAIGHTHÉOIR, an adverſary.

IONNLAT, washing, cleanſing.

IONNOGBHA'IL, ſprightlineſs.

IONRAIC, or *Ionruic*, continent, chaſt, honeſt. faithful. *ógh ionraic*, virgo fidelis.

IONRACHAS, chaſtity, continency. fidelity.

IONRADH, to ruin, hurt or damage: alſo devaſtation, ſpoiling, plundering.

IONNRA'DHACH, laying waſte, plundering.

IONNROSG, a word.

IONNSA, grief, ſorrow.

IONNSACH, ſorrowful, fatal.

IONNSAÌDHE or *ionnſuidhe*, an approaching to. ex. *ionnſáighe Chuirp an Tiarna*, the approaching to the Euchariſt. alſo viſiting or Viſitation: ex. *ionnſuighe mhuire go St. Elizabeth* the Viſitation of the bleſſed Virgin to S. Elizabeth. *ionnſuídhe Phàttraicc fór chléir Ulaidh*, the Viſitation of S. Patrick to the Clergy of Ulſter. alſo an attack or aſſault, a ſurpriſe.

IONNSAIDHIM, to approach or come to; alſo to attack.

IONNSAÍGHEACH, an aggreſſor.

IONNSAMHAIL, ſuch, like.

IONNSGA'THMHACH, a looſeneſs of the skin.

IONNTA, Unawares.

IONNTLAS, long. *Cloídheamh ionntlas*, a long ſword.

IONNTÓDHAIM, to roll, to turn, to tumble or wallow, to wind. *d'ionntaigh arís*, he returned.

IONNUS, that. *ionnus go*, ſo that.

IONRACH, a tent for a wound.

IONRACHUS, fidelity, righteouſneſs, continence.

IONRAN, & *ionranadh*, an account or reckoning.

IONSAMHAIL, like, comparable.

IONSAMHALA, idem.

ION SHORCHÚGHADH, illuminating, enlightening.

IONSTRAIMENT, an inſtrument.

IONSÚIGHE & *Ionſuigheadh*, an invaſion, ſudden aſſault, or attack. *ionſuidhe maidhne tugadh air Eógan Mor re Conn ionna Leabaidh*, Conn of the 100 battles ſurpriſed Eogan Mór in his bed early in the morning & murthered him.

IONTÓGHAIM, to ſlight, ſcorn, diſdain; alſo to turn, drive, or keep away.

IORBOL, or *Ear-ball*, the tail, or rump from *earr*, the end or extremity of any thing, & *ball*, a Limb or part.

IORCHÒDACH, bad, evil, naughty. *urchòideach*, idem. qd. vid.

IORCHOIRE, poſterity.

IORDHA'LTA, certain, ſure, continual.

IORGHUIL, or *Iàrghail*, a skirmish, ſcuffle, battle, or uproar.

IORGHUIS, a prayer or interceſſion.

IORLANN, a cellar, buttery, larder.

IORNA, a haſp: or ſpindle of yarn.

IORPAIS, the Dropſy.

IÓRR-TAOISEACH, the Captain of the Rere-guard.

IORRLAOCHRA, Triarii.

'IOS, or *ſios*, down. *an íos*, up. *ſiòs agus an'ios*, up and down.

'IOSA, Jeſus, the name of our Saviour in the Irish language, as nearly as it can be adapted to the Hebrew: for our language having no *J* conſonant or *Jod* in it. which is the ſame in the Greek, cannot as fully expreſs it as the Latins who ſay Jeſus, when the Irish ſay IÓSA & the Gr. IESOUS, all from the Hebrew JEHOSUAH or JESCHUHA, i. e. SALVATOR, quod a JESCHAH Salus, quod ipſe *ſalvum* faceret populum ſuum a peccatis ipſorum, uti ait Angelus. vid. *Slanaightheoir.*

IOSADH, & *ioſam*, to eat.

IOSADH; an eating.

IOSCAD, the ham, or ham-ſtring. *do ghearr ſé ioſcada a neich*, he houghed their horſes.

IOSDA, a houſe, an habitation. *ioſda na mbocht*, the poor houſe. *ſlaith-ioſda*, a Chieftain's houſe, a palace.

IOSDA'N, a Cottage, the diminut of *Ioſda.*

IOSDAS, or *ſeiſdios*, entertainment, accomodation.

IOSDA'IL, convenient, meet.

IOSLANN, a ſtore houſe, lader, a buttery.

IOSÒIPE, Hyſſop.

IOTA, & *Iotán*, thirſt.

IOTH, corn.

IOTHCHRUINIGHIM, to purvey or forage.

IOTH-IANN, a granary, or repoſitory for corn. a barn.

IOTH LOSGADH, a blaſting of corn.

IOTH-ROS, Cockle.

IOTMHAR, thirſty, dry.

I P

IPHIN, the gooſe-berry tree; alſo the name of the Diphthong *io*, &c.

I R

I'R, anger. Lat. *Ira*, & welsh. *Iredh.* Anglicè *Ire.*

I'R, a ſatire, or Lampoon. vid. *Aoir.*

JRCILT, the ſide poſt of adoor.

IRCRA, ſcarcity, want. *ircra aràin*, ſcarcity of bread.

IRIAL, an Anſwer or reply; alſo ſalutation, greeting. *niòr chuir ſé irial orm*, he did not ſo much as ſpeak to me.

IRIONN, a field; alſo Land, ground.

IRÍRE, a curſe, or malediction; alſo blame, Anger. *irire Dé*, the curſe of God.

IRIS, braſs. *ni ſain iris agus aſoſt*, Gold & braſs are not alike. *aſoſt*, i. e. *ór.*

IRIS, a friend, a lover.

IRIS, a Law, alſo faith, Religion.

IRIS, an aſſignation, or appointment for meeting.

IRIS, a deſcription, diſcovery: alſo a record or Chronicle, as; *Iris Cloinne ùi mhaòil-Chonaire*, the Hiſtorical & Chronological Records of the *Mulconnerys.* plur. *irſith*, Records, annals

IRIS, an æra or epoch. hence, *Leabhar Iris*, a Chronology.

IRISEAS, a preſent.

IRISEACH, juſt, judicious, equitable. *fear Iriſeach eiſion do bheireadh breithre fiòra, & do ghní ſìth idir gach tùath & gach Cineal:* & *bà uà don Iriſeach Abram e ar ſiad.* i. e. he is a juſt man who paſſed true judgments, and makes peace between every tribe & kindred: alſo, he was the heir of the juſt Abram, ſay they; that is, he poſſeſſed Abram's equity & juſtice. L. B.

IRISICH, lawful.

IRIS-LEABHAR, a Diary, a day-book.

IRISNEARTÙGHADH, a confirmation.

IRR, an End or concluſion.

IRR-SITHBHE, the commander of the Rere guard. *Irrthréorúidhe*, the ſame.

IRT, Death.

I S

Is, a copulative like *agus*, and. *beò is marbh*, dead and alive.

Is, am, is; *is miſe*, I am: *is tù*, you are, *is ſé*, he is: *is iàd*, they are.

Is, under. *is néalluibh*, under clouds.

ISA, or *ioſa*, but ſometimes written *ſa*, whoſe, whereof: as *Crioſt iſa fhuil do fhuaſguil inn*, Chriſt whoſe blood redeemed us. tis never uſed in asking a queſtion: as, whoſe blood redeemed us? which is rendered, *Cia iſa fhuil dfuàſguil inn?* i. e. who is he, whoſe blood redeem'd us?

ISGEAS, doubt.

ISI, she, herſelf.

I'SIOL, or *iſeal*, low. *ós íſiol*, ſoftly, privately. *os árd agus ós iſeal*, publickly and privately.

I'SLE, lower, inferiour, loweſt.

I'SLIÙGHADH, humiliation. & *iſlighim*, to humble, to make low. *iſlidh ſibh féin*, ſubmit your ſelves. *iſleóchar tuſa*, thou ſhalt be humbled.

ISRAÉLDHA, of or belonging to the Iſraelites, *an Pobal Iſraeldha*, the Iſraelitish people.

Issa, in that. *is ſa nàit*, in that place.

I T

Ite, a feather, or wing, a fin.

Ite, in like manner. Lat. *item.* alſo, to wit, videlicet: ex. *ite na Ciòſa do lùadhmair ſhùas*, I mean, or that is to ſay, the Rents above mentioned.

Itche, a petition, favour or requeſt. ex. *gach itche is oirrcheas diarradh : a tà a hiarradhſan phaidir: abradh ì ſo go minic : gibé le ſirthear aiſge* : i. e. every petition which is fit to be called for is made in the *pater*, & therefore let all thoſe who beſeech any favour repeat it often. alſo a prayer. ex. *ron ſnadhat a Noeb itche : in flatha Nimhe ſeach Piàna.* perducant nos ſanctæ ejus preces: ad Regnum cœleſte liberatos à pœnis. Broganus in vit. S. Brigidæ.

Ith, corn. wel. *yd.* Cor. *Iʒ.* & Gr. *Sitos.*

Itheadh, & *ithim*, to eat. *d'ith ſé*, he eat.

Itheadh, eating.

Ithdias, an Ear of Corn.

Ithfen, a carr, or dray for Corn.

Ithiomra'dh, a murmuring, or grumbling, alſo ſlandering or backbiting.

Ithiomra'dhaim, to ſlander, or backbite.

Ithiomra'idhteach, ſlanderous, abuſive, backbiting. *teanga ithiomraidhteach*, a backbiting tongue.

Ithir, a Corn field; alſo the Soil of any ground.

Itropa, a head.

I U

Iúbhar-chinn *Tràigh*, Newry, a town in the County of Down in Ulſter.

Iùbhar, the yew tree.

Iúdh, day, *an iudh*, or *a niudh*, to day. Lat. hodie Gal. *huy*, Hiſp. *oi.*

Iuchair, fish ſpawn.

Iudiceacht, Judgment. *tógaidhſe libh é, & déanaidh Iudiceacht air do réir bhúr reachta féin, air Pilàit.* Pilate ſaid, take you him (Jeſus) & paſs judgment on him according to your own law. L. B.

Iudúighe, a Jew; alſo Jewish.

Iùl & *eól*, knowledge, art, judgment, ſcience.

Iúlmhur, wiſe, judicious.

Iur, the yew tree. *Iúr talaimh*, the iuniper. *iur Chreige*, or *uar chreige*, iuniper.

Iur & *ur*, *orgain*, plunder, ſlaughter.

Iúram, afterwards. *iàram*, idem.

Note. As it hath been forgotten to inſert at the proper place in this letter the names of Such Territories & Tribes as begin with the words *Ibh* or *I*; it is judged expedient to mention the moſt remarkable of them here by way of an appendix to this letter. Such as

Ibh-eachach, a territory in the weſt of the County of Cork anciently belonging to the O Mahony's.

Ibh-laoghaire, now *Iveleary*, a diſtrict in the ſame County poſſeſſed 'till the late revolutions by the *O Learys*, a branch of the old *Lugadian* race, & whoſe firſt poſſeſſions were the ancient City of

Roſs-Carbury & its liberties or environs.

IBH-CONLUA, a territory in the ſame County, anciently belonging to a branch of the O Mahonys, who were diſpoſſeſſed in late ages by the Mac-Carty's of Muſgry.

IBH-MAC-CUILLE, now a Barony of the County of Cork, poſſeſſed very anciently, & untill the 12th. century by different petty Chiefs, or Toparchs, ſuch as, *O Caoluidhe* or *O Keily*, *O Macìire*, *O Glaisín*, *O Ciarain*, & *O Bregain*; all either extinct or reduced to an obſcure ſtate.

IBH-NANAMCHA, otherwiſe called *Ibh-liatháin*, now a Barony of the County of Cork, whoſe Chief town is *Caſtlelyons*, the Seat of the Earl of *Barrymore*, anciently the Eſtate of O Liatháin, from whom *Caſtle-Liahan*, now Caſtle-Lyons, derives its name. this family is now reduced to the State of obſcurity.

IBH-CCONAIL-GABHRA, now the Baronies of Upper & lower *Connella* in the County of Limerick, anciently poſſeſſed by the O Connels, & afterwards 'till the 12th. century by the O Cinealys & the O Cuileáns. when the OConnels were diſpoſſeſſed of this large diſtrict, they ſettled in a conſiderable territory extending from *Sliabh luachra*, & the River *Feile*, to Clænglis on the borders of their former poſſeſſions.

'IBH-FA'ILGE, a large territory in Leinſter, formerly poſſeſſed by the *O Connors fàilge*, jointly with *O Broghairm*, *O Cinaoith* or *O Kenny*, *O Duin* or *O Dun*, *O Diomaſa*, English *O Dempſy*, *O Haongusa*, English *O Heneſſy*, *O Hamirgin*, & O Muracáin.

'IBH-LAOGHAIRE, or Iveleary, a territory in meath, the ancient Eſtate of *O Caoindealbháin*, or O Kendealvan, now I ſuppoſe a family of no great luſtre, if not extinct.

'IBH-BRIUIN-AI, *'Ibh-briuin-bréifne*, & *Ibh-briuin-ſeóla*, three large territories in Connaught, anciently poſſeſſed by the poſterity of *Brian* ſon of *Eocha moighmhedhóin* King of Meath in the fourth century, from which Brian the Kings of Connaught derived their origin.

IBH-MA'INE or *I-Máine*, a territory in Connaught the ancient Eſtate of the O Kellys deſcended from *Collà-dà chrioch*, brother of *Colla-uais* King of Ulſter ſoon after the beginning of the fourth century. vid. Ogyg: pag. *366.*

I-MA'ILE, or *ua-màile*, a large territory in the County of Mayo, anciently the Eſtate of the O Mailys.

I'BB-FÍACHRA-AIDHNE, a large territory in the County of Galway, the ancient Eſtate of the *O Heynes.*

IBH-CÍNSEALACH, a territory comprehending a great part of the County of Wexford, anciently poſſeſſed by the *O Kinſealaghs.*

IBH-DRÓNA, now a Barony in the County of Carlow, anciently poſſeſſed by a branch of the mac murcha's or Kavenaghs

IBH RIAGA'IN, a territory in the Queen's County, now the Barony of *Tinehinch*, anciently the Eſtate of the O Regans, but poſſeſſed in latter ages by the *O Duins* or *O Dunns.*

Ibh-néil (South) another name for the whole territory or Province of Meath, after it was poſſeſſed by the poſterity of Nial-naoighialach King of that Province in the fourth century.

Ibh-néil (north) a large territory in Ulſter poſſeſſed by the great *O Neil*, & different ſepts of that name, and divided into Tyrone, Tirconnel & other tracts.

Ibh-o-neach, a large territory in the County of Roſcommon, wherein ſtands Elphin a Biſhop's ſee, which was part of the country of *O Connor Roe*, & *O Connor Donn*.

It hath been alſo forgotten to inſert at the word *Iarſlath*, the name of an ancient family in the Barony of *Muſgry* & County of Cork, called *O Iarſhlaithe*, or *O Hiarlaithe*, English O Herlihy. they were firſt hereditary wardens of the Church of *S. Gobnait* of Bally-voorny, & were poſſeſſors for many ages of the large Pariſh of that name. there are ſtill ſeveral perſons of this family exiſting in the light of Gentlemen. they are deſcended from the Earnais of Munſter. one of this family, who was Biſhop of Roſs, is mentioned among the ſiting members of the Council of Trent.

REMARKS ON THE LETTER L.

L *Is the ninth Letter of the Irish Alphabet, & the firſt of the three conſonants* L, N, R, *which admit of no aſpirate, & are called by our Grammarians* Coinſoineadha ead-troma, *or light conſonants. It is called in Irish* Luis, *from* Luis *vulgo* Cárthan, *the quicken-tree, Lat.* ornus. *This letter being the initial of a word, which has reference to the female ſex, is pronounced double, tho' written ſingly, as,* a lámh, *her hand, is pronounced* al lámh; *as in the Spanish words* llamar, *&* lleno. L, *begening words refered to perſons or thinge of the plural number is alſo pronounced double, as,* a leabhar, *their book.*

L A L A

LA', otherwiſe *ló*, *lae*, & *laoì*, the day; pl. *laéná*, *laéthe*, *laionna*, *laétheana*, *laoithe* or *laíthe*. N. B. I was for ſome time at a loſs how to find any analogy or affinity in any other languages with theſe two words *lá*, the day, & *ciche*, or rather *uìche*, the night; & the more, as none appears either in the Latin, or in the dialects of the celtic countries Gaul, Spain & Germany. from theſe Celtic nations we have received the word *Dià* for *day*, as *Dia-ſúl*, dies ſolis; *dia-lúain*, dies lunæ; *Dia-màirt*; dies martis, &c: in which the affinity with the Gallic, ſpanish, & german languages, as well as with the Latin is plainly preſerved; & we have in like manner received from them our ancient word *nocht*, the night. which is the ſame with the ſpanish *noche*, the Gallic *nuit*, & the german *night*, as well as with the latin *noctis*, *nocte*, from *nox*, & the greek *nuctos*, *nucti*, from *nux*. but for the word *Là*, the day, & *oíche* or *ùche*, the night, corruptly written *oidhche*, of the ſame pronunciation, after long examination I found no analogy not even in the Greek, tho' chiefly compoſed of the celtic, I mean, when I only conſidered it's ſimple words for day & night, *hemera*, & *nux* (the ſame as the nox, of the latin). but in a compound word of the greek, *acronùchia*, i. e. intempeſta nox, I find a plain affinity with our Irish word *oíche*, or *úche*; & in the compound word *geneth-lion*, i. e. natalis dies, there appears a ſtrong affinity between the greek *lion*, which here muſt neceſſarily ſignify dies, the day, & the Irish *La* or *Laoi*; but more eſpecially with it's plural *laiorna*, days. theſe inſtances shew, that ſimple words, which have been diſuſed in the Greek are preſerved in the Irish; as in general, many wórds which are fallen into deſuetude in one language, are preſerved in others.

LA', or *Lià* in old Irish manuſcripts is the ſame as *le*, with, along with, as, *Léighios canóin la German*, i. e. legit canones apud Germanum. ſpeaking of S. Patrick.

LA'BAN, *láibe*, mire, dirt.

LABA'NACH, a vulgar man, a Plebeian, a Day's labourer.

LABA'NTA, of or belonging to a plebeian.

LABAONADH, diſſimulation.

LABHAIRT, a ſpeech. *ag labhuirt*, ſpeaking.

LABHAR, & *labeir*, a laver, an Ewer.

LABHARADH & *labhraim*, to talk. *do labhair béàl rè béal ris*, he ſpoke to him face to face.

LABHARTHA, ſaid, ſpoken, of or belonging to ſpeech. *righneas labhartha*, an Impediment of ſpeech. *fear labhartha*, an Interpreter.

LABHRADH, ſpeech, diſcourſe.

LABHRAIM, to ſpeak.

LABHRAS, a bay tree.

LACHA, a duck or drake, pl. *lachain.*

LACHA *ceannrùadh*, the herb celendine.

LACHADÓIR, a Diver. *Lachaire*, idem.

LACHAM, to duck or diver.

LACHAN, gen, & plur. of lacha a duck. *roſlachan*, the plant called Duck meat, lat. lens paluſtris.

LACHD, a family.

LACHD, milk. Lat. *lac*, *lactis*. genit. *Lachda*. hence *leamh-lacht*, & corruptly *leamh-nacht*, ſweet milk, or inſipid milk. from *leamh* inſipid & *lacht*, milk, *bo do ghlacadh air a lacht*, to feed an other man's cow for the profit of her milk.

LACHTNA, a ſort of grey apparel.

LACHNA, yellow.

LADH, a ſending, miſſion.

LADHAM, to ſend.

LADHAR, a fork or prong.

LADHARG, a thigh.

LADHG. ſnow.

LADHGRAITH, rashneſs in demand, or promiſe.

LADHNA, dumbneſs.

LADHRACH, forked: alſo haſty.

LA'DHUILGNE, a day's wages.

LADRONN, a thieff, a Robber, or highway man. Lat. *Latro*, *Latrone*. & wel: *Lhadron. annſin ro chrochſat da Ladran mar aon re Hioſa*, then they hung two thieves along with *Jeſus*.

LAÉTHAMHAIL, daily. *àr naràn laéthamhail tabhàir duinn a niugh*, give us this day our daily bread,

LAG, weak, feeble, faint. *Lagbheatha*, low fare or diet. *lag-chroidheach* faint-hearted: *lag-lamhach*, weak handed. *lag bhrìgheach*, diſcouraged, weak.

LAGA, praiſe, fame, honour.

LAGA'IGHIM, to weaken, leſſen, or diminish. *nà lagùigheadh bhur ccroidhthe*, let not your hearts faint.

LAGHAIRT, a Lizzard.

LAGHAR, & *Lagharóg*, a prong.

LAGHDÙGHADH, to leſſen or diminish, to cut short. alſo a leſſening, abatement.

LAGHDUIGHTHE, leſſened, abated.

LAGSAINE, a diminishing.

LAGSAINE, freedom, liberty, as of a ſlave, a relaxation or remiſſion. Lat. *Laxatio*. *mogſaine* is the word oppoſite to it, which ſignifies ſervitude or ſlavery,

LAGTHA'ISDE, an abatement in a bargain, a diminishing. *rò rhug ſé lagthàiſde mór dhamh*, he abated me very much.

LAIBHIN, Leaven.

LAIBHREACH, a coat of mail. vid *Lùithreach*. Lat. *Lorica*.

LA'IDHEACHA'N, or *lùidheachàn*, a ſnare, or ambush, an ambuſcade, or lying in wait.

LA'IDHIM, pro *lùidhim*, to lie down.

LA'IDIR, ſtrong, ſtout.

LA'IDIREACHD & *Làidireas*, ſtrength.

LAÍDRE, ſtronger, ſtrongeſt.

LA'IDRIGHIM, to ſtrengthen, alſo to grow ſtrong.

LAIGE, weakneſs, infirmity. alſo more weak.

LAIGHE, a ſpade, shovel &c.

LAÍGHEAN, a ſpear or Javelin, a halbard. plur. *Laighne*. *gabhas laighean mor iona laimh, go ro goin crioſt iona shlis dí, & ſgoilts a chroidhe ar a dhó*, i. e. he took a great ſpear in his hand & wounded Chriſt in his right ſide, & ſevered his heart in two L. B.

LAIGHEAN & *laighion*, the Province of Leinſter, ſo called from the ſpears uſed by the Gauls in aſſiſting *Labhra Loinſeach* againſt his opponent *cobhthach coillbreágha*, according to Keating.

LA'IMH, from *Lámh* the hand. *laimh re, & laimh ris*, near at hand, cloſe to, hard by. *laimh riu ſan*, next to them. *tair laimh liom*, come near me. *a laìmh* in cuſtody. *do rugadar a laimh leo iad*, they took them into cuſtody.

LA'IMHBHASBAM, to fence.

LAÌMH-CHEARD, handycraft, any mechanic trade; alſo a mechanic.

LAÍMH-DEACHUS, captivity.

LAÌMH-DÍA, a tutelar God of the Pagans. *do ghoid Rachel Laímhdhia a hathar.* Rachel ſtole the Idol of her father. L. B.

LAÍMHEADH or *Laimhighim*, to handle; aſo to take into cuſtody. alſo to dare or preſume.

LAÌMHFHOILÉAD, a handkerchief: *allaſan* is another name of it.

LAÍMH-SGÍATH, a buckler. Lat. *clypeus.*

LAIMHSÌGHIM, to handle, or put into care. *do laimhſígheadh* an *Ladronn*, the Robber was put into cuſtody.

LAÍMTHIONACH, deſirous, eager. alſo given to Chiromancy.

LAÍN, fullneſs· *Lain mara*, the tide, high water. in compound words, fully, as *Làin-thiri*m, fully dry.

LAÌN-BHLÌAGHANACH, perennial.

LAÍN-CHEATHARN, a guard.

LAÍN-CHEÌMNIGHIM, to wander or ramble.

LAÍN-CHRÍOCHNAÍGHIM, to perfect, or compleat.

LAÍN-DÉANTA, compleat, finished.

LAINEACH, or *luineach*, glad, joyful, merry.

LAINEACH, armed with a ſpear.

LAINNE, the genit of *Lann*, a blade of a knife, ſword &c. *do chuaidh an dornchur a ſteach an-diaigh na Lainne*, the haft alſo went in after the blade.

LAINNE, or *Laidhne*, Latin: ſan teangadh Laidhne, in the Latin tongue. the genitive of *Laittion*, or *Laidion.*

LA'INNE, filling, ſwelling: *an mhuir ag lainne*, the ſea ſwelling.

LAINNE, cheerfulneſs, merriment, joy.

LAINNÉOIR, or *Laidhnéoir*, a Latiniſt. *laidhneointighe*; or *Lainnéointighe*, the ſame.

LAÍN-MHÉIRLEACH, a ſacrilegious ſon.

LA'INREÍDHIM, to compleat.

LA'INSIOBHLAIM, to traverſe.

LA'IR, a mare. *Lair-aſail*, a she-aſs.

LAIRGE, a leg, a thigh. *aſſain phrais ar a luirgnibh*, greaves of braſs upon his legs. it is alſo *lurga.*

LAIRGE, rather than.

PORT-LAÌRGE, the town of waterford in Munſtet.

LAIS, the ſame as *leis*, with him. *lais féin* with himſelf, uſed in old parchments.

LAIS, a hand.

LAISEADH, to throw or caſt. *anſin ró laiſſet ſeillidhe ſor a ghnùis*, then they caſt ſpittles in his face. alſo to throw down, to deſtroy. *ar an da Gù ſurgoile, ro mhàoidh an ſearſo* (Ióſa) *ro laiſeadh tar ceann teampul De*, & *do dhéanad a athchumadh iàr tredeinus.* this man, ſay the two falſe witneſſes, boaſted thus: overturn the temple of God, & I will build it up again in three days. Leabhar breac.

LAITH, a multitude.

LAITH, milk. Gall: *Lait.* cor: *Leath.*

LAITHE, ſcales. *Laithe óir no airgid*, ſilver or gold ſcales.

LAÍTHEAMHAIL. daily.

LAITHGHÉIR, verjuice, &c. acetum.

LAITHÍGH, from *lathach*, dirt mire puddle.

LAITHRE, a cow.

LAÌTHREACH, the Ruins of an old houſe. p'ur. *Làithreacha.*

LA'ITHRÍGHIM, to appear, be preſent, &c.

LAITÍS, a lattice.

LAMAIS, a Poet.

LAMA'NTA, ex. *mnà lamànta.* mulieres menſtruatæ. *is aire do rinn Rachel ſin, óir ni ba beas acuſon* *lamhachtain mnà lamànta.* ideo hoc fecerat Rachel, quoniam apud eos mos invaluit mulieres menſtruatas non tangere. L. B.

LA'MH, a hand. *Làmh-arm*, a hand-weapon. *làimh ar làimh*, hand by hand.

LA'MHACH, of or belonging to the hand. *Luchd Làmhaigh*, bowmen, ſlingers.

LA'MHACH, a caſting with the hand; now the word for ſhooting.

LAMHAGA'N, a groaping.

LAMHAN, & *Lamhann*, a glove.

LA'MHCHARA, to handle, to take in hand.

LA'MHCHÒMHART, a clapping of the hands.

LA'MH DEANAS, a reſtraint.

LA'MH MUILEAN, a hand-mill.

LA'MH-RÓD, a bye-way, a foot-path.

LA'MHUIGH; from *Làmhach*, ſhooting. *do Làmhuigh ſe Dómhnald*, he ſhot Daniel. more commonly ſpelled *Ládhach.*

LA'MHAM, to dare, to preſume, &c.

LAMNA, a ſpace of time. *O lamna aón uidhche go lamna da bhliaghan.* from the term of one night to the ſpace of two years.

LAMPRÓG, a Gloworm.

LAMPÚIDHE, lamps.

LAN, *no lann*, a ſcale. pl. *lanna. do bheàrſaidh mé ar iáſg haimhnibh ſeaſamh air do Lannuibh*, I will cauſe the ſiſh of thy Rivers to ſtick unto thy ſcales.

LAN, a church. vid. *Lann.*

LA'N, full. wel. *Lhann.* Lat. *plenum.* Hiſp. *lleno.*

LAN, before, or in compariſon of.

LA'NA, a lane, or levelled walk. Lat. *planum*, hence Anglo-Sax, a *Lawn*, or open place in a wood.

LA'NAMHAIN, a couple, a married couple.

LA'NAMHNAS, carnal copulation.

LA'N BHÚIDHEAN, a garriſon.

LA'N-CHOIRE, a great or large chaldron.

LA'N-CHÓMHLAIM, to perform, finiſh, or accompliſh.

LA'N-DAINGNEACHD, perſeverance.

LANG, falſhood, treachery.

LANGA'N, the breaſt.

LANGA'N-BRA'GHAD, the weſand.

LANGFETHIR, fetters, or chains.

LA'NGHUIN, a period.

LANN, land. a germano-celtic word.

LANN, a houſe, a repoſitory or treaſury. alſo a church.

LANN, a veil. alſo a vizard.

LANN, a ſword or knife; alſo a ſword-blade or knife-blade. Lat. *lancea.* Gr. *lonche.*

LANN, a Gridiron, i. e. *greideal, no Roiſdin.*

LANNOIR, a cow.

LANNTAOIR, a partition.

LANPHÚNC, a period, or punctum.

LANSA'IDHE, a pikeman.

LA'NTHURBHA, a guard.

LA'N TOLLADH, perforation; a boring or piercing through.

LAOBH, partial, prejudiced.

LAOBHDHA, bending, or inclining.

LAOCH, an active youth, a ſoldier, a champion. pl. *Loochra*, a militia, ſoldiers.

LAODH & *Laogh*, a calf. *Laogh àluin* a fawn. wel *Lho.* Ir. *Lo*, as *Loligheach.*

LAODHAN, marrow, pith.

LAOGH, ſnow.

LAOI, hire, wages, &c.

LAOI, the day, from *là. deire an Laoi*, the evening.

LAOI, & *Laoidh*, a verſe, a Poem. *an Laoi do rinne ſein.* the poem he compoſed.

LAOI, the River Lee, which takes it's riſe in the Barony of *Aoibh Laòghaire* in the Weſt of Muſgry in the County of Corke, & divides it's ſtreams to embrace the city of Corke.

LAOIDHEADH, an exhortation.

LAOIDHIM, to exhort or adviſe.

LAOI LEABHAR, a diary.

LAOI-MHLÒDHAN, noon tide, mid-day.

LAOI-REALT, the Morning ſtar, or the ſtar of the day.

LAOISEACH, now the Queen's County, the ancient Eſtate of the *O Moras.*

LAOM, a blaze of fire.

LAOMDHA, bent, bowed, crookened.

LAOMHDHACHT, curvature, crookedneſs.

LAOMSGUIRE, great, prodigious.

LAPADH, a paw or fiſt.

LAPADA'N, a kind of Sea fish.

LA'R, the ground or floor, alſo the middle, the center. *do ronn ſe iona làr iàd*, he divided them in the midſt. *a lár na Daraigh*, in the midſt of the Oak. wel. *Lhaur.* Cantabr. *Lurra.*

LARUM, an alarm.

LASADH, a burning, lighting or kindling. alſo luſt, concupiſcence.

LASADH, & *laſaim*, to burn, light, or kindle. *do laſadh an teine*, the fire was lighted. *do las a ſhearg*, his anger was kindled.

LASA'N, anger, paſſion.

LASA'NTA, ſubject to anger, paſſionate.

LASA'NTACHT, the habitude of anger, the aptitude of being angry.

LASARACH, flames of light.

LASD, Ballaſt, Lading.

LASAIR, & *laſrach*, a flame, or flash. *Laſair tinntíghe*, a flash of LIGHTENING.

LAT, a foot.

LATH, a youth, a companion.

LATHACH, dirt, mire, puddle. genit. *Lathaidh*, *Lathaigh* & *Lathúighe.*

LA'THAIR, preſence. *dom laithir*, in my preſence. alſo near.

LATHAIRCE, or *lairge*, a thigh.

LA'THAR, an aſſembly: alſo a place appointed. *Làthair an chatha*, the field of Battle.

LA'THAR, any private ſtory or account.

LATHAR, ſtrength, vigour.

LAUBA, an eye brow.

L E

LE, with, through. *tainig lé muiris*, he came with Maurice, *le heagla*, thro' fear.

LEAB, & *leabóg*, a piece or fragment.

LEABA, a bed. *Leaba clùimh*, a feather bed. *leaba ſhlocais*, a bed of flocks. in the obliques, it make *leaptha*, *leabaigh*, & pl. *leapthacha.*

LEABA, is alſo the name of ſeveral places in Ireland, which are by the common people called *Leabthacha na bhféinne*, the monuments of the Fenii or old Irish champions; but they properly were the Druidish Altars, on which they offered ſacrifices to their Idol Gods; & are yet to be ſeen in different parts of the Kingdom. as. *Leaba Chailligh*, a very remarkable monument in Roche's country in the County of Corke. *Leaba Dhiàrmada is gràinne.* near Bandrous in Sligo. alſo another of the ſame name at *Poll tigh Liàbàin*, in the County of Gallway.

LEABHAR, ſmooth, Lat. *liber.* alſo free, alſo broad.

LEABHAR, a Book. *Leabhar breac*, the ſpeckled book of Mac Egan. *Leabhar na cceart*, the book of Chief Rents &c. by S. Benignus. *Leabhar na Gabhàla*, the book of conqueſts. *Leabhar Lecan*, the book of Lecan a famous Iriſh monument, to be found at the College of Lombards in Paris. vid. *Cairt*, ſupra.

LEABHAR, & *Libhearn*, a ship.

LEABHARA'N, a little book.

LEABHAR-LANN, a Library.

LEAC, a great ſtone, a flat ſtone. *ar Leacaibh loma*, on bare ſtones. *Leac oidhre*, a flake of Ice. genit. *Lic.* wel. *Lhech.* Lat. *lapis.*

LEACAIN, the cheek.

LEACHT, a grave, i. e. the bed of a dead man, Lat. *lectum*; alſo a pile of ſtones in memory of the Dead. *leachd*, idem. *taimh-leacht muintire Pàrtholain*, the monuments of the people of Parthalàn, whence *Tamlachtan* Abbey near Dublin.

LEACHT, with thee, *leachtſa*, thine, belonging to thee.

LEACHT, a leſſon.

LEACHTA, flattened, alſo molten.

LEACHTAM, to ſpread.

LEACHTA'N, the diminutive of *Leacht*, a leſſon, a lecture, or inſtruction, document. *gona cuimhninghadh an ghniomha ſin rò ſgribh Matha an Leachtan naomhtha ſo*; ſo that in commemoration of that action Matthew wrote this holy document.

LEAD; *do lead ſé*, he ſaid.

LEADAN, teazle, Lat. Dipſacum. *Leadan lioſta*, the herb Clotes, or Burr-dock. Lat. *Perſolana.*

LEADH, *ar Leadh*, or *Leath*, alternate.

LEA'DHM, & *Leàdhman*, a moth.

LEADRAM, to tear, rend, mangle, maim, chiefly ſaid of the body *Leadram Lùithreach, raobam ſgiath*, Let us cut down corſlets, & ſmash shields. *cuirp leadartha*, mangled bodies.

LEAGADH, & *Leagaim*, to throw down, alſo to fall.

LEAGADH, a fall. *roimhe an leagadh*, before the fall. alſo a throwing down, a ſpilling.

LEACHAD, a band; or bandage.

LEAGHAM, or *leighim*, to melt; to thaw or diſſolve. *do leagh an talamh*, the Earth melted: *do leigheadh é*, it was diſſolved.

LÉAGHAM, to read, potius. *Leighim*, *do leigh ſe*, he read.

LÉAGHTHÓIR, a reader, a lecturer.

LEAGLAIDH, a Rush or Rushes.

LEAGAIM, to lick. alſo to clip or shear.

LEAM, with me or mine, i. e. *le me*, *no mo*: *leam fein*, with myſelf. *leam chapal*, with my horſe, it is as commonly *liom.*

LEAMH, foolish, ſimple, alſo inſipid, without taſte. *ogain leamh* a ſimple inſipid youth. *blas leamh*, an inſipid taſte. *leam-lacht*, &c. vid. *lacht. go leamh*, indiſcreetly. in the compar. & ſuperlat. it is written *Leamha.*

LEAMH, a Rower, or Oarer.

LEAMHA'N, the inſide rind or skin of a tree between the bark & the timber. alſo the Elm tree.

LEAMHAIN, the River Lein, which ſprings out of Lough Leune, near Killarny, & diſcharges itſelf into the Ocean near Caſtlemain harbour.

LEAMHAN, a Moth, or any ſort of Night butterfly.

LEAMH-DHA'NACHT, fool-hardineſs.

LEAMH-NACHT, pro *leamh-lachd*, ſweet milk.

LÉAN, or *léun*, ſorrow, ruin, deſtruction.

LEANA, a Meadow.

LEANAM, to follow, to adhere, to purſue. *do lean iàd*, *no orrtha*, he purſued them.

LEANAMHAIN, to follow or purſue; a following or purſuing. *geàr-leanamhain*, perſecution. *luch leanamhna*, followers or clients. Gr. 1. pers: pl. *Elaunomen* ab *elauno*, ſequor.

LEANAMHAIN, Goods, ſubſtance, or wealth, *ni diogaibh a leanamhain*, Lat. non diminuit ſubſtantiam ejus.

LEANA'N, a pet or favourite. *Leanán sìghe* a favorite ſpirit. alſo a concubine.

LEANA'NTACHD, whoredom, fornication.

LEANARTUCH, the plant called tormentil. Lat tormentilla.

LEANBH, a Child, whether boy or girl. plur. *Leinibh* or *Leinbh*.

LEANBA'N, a little child. a young child.

LEANBAIDHE, & *leanbach*, childliſh, innocent.

LEANBAIDHEACHT, Childiſhneſs.

LEANMHAIN, emulation.

LEANN, ale, Beer: alſo any liquor. wel. *Lhyn*.

LÉANN, rather *léan* & *lèine*, a coarſe caſſock worn outſide the doublet; alſo a coat of mail. Lat. *Laena*.

LEANN: plur. *Leannta*, the humours of the Body. *Leanna dubha*, melancholic humours.

LEAPTHA, of, or belonging to a bed.

LEA'R, with our: i. e. *le àr*; *leàr bhfearaibh*, with our men.

LÉAR & *léir*, clear, évident, manifeſt. *as léar damh*, it is plain to me, I ſee. vid. *léir*.

LÉAR, much, a great deal. *an ſaóghal go léar*, the whole world.

LEAR, the ſéa; *tar lear*, over ſeas, to a foreign County.

LEAR-DHROMAIN, the ridge of a hill.

LEARG, a plain. genit, *Leìrg*, alſo a road or beaten way.

LEAR-MHADADH, a Dog-fiſh.

LEAR-THAOD, a ſpring tide.

LÉARTHÓID, a ball. *camàn is léàrthoid*, a ball and hurley.

LEAR UINIÙN, a ſea-onion.

LEAS & *lios*, a court. genit. *leaſa*. *Lios-mòr*, Lyſmore in the county of waterford.

• LEAS, a glimpſe. *Léas rádhairc*, a glimpse of Light. *ní ſhaicim Léas dé* I have not ſo much as a glimpſe of it.

LÉAS, a ſore, a blotch, a bile: *Léas don bholgaidh*, a mark or ſpeckle of the ſmall pox.

LEAS, profit, good. *dorìn a leas*, he did well.

LEAS, a reaſon or motive; alſo a cauſe,

LEAS, the thigh. genit. *leiſe*, qd vid.

LEASRA, & leaſracha, the thighs.

LEASAIGHIM & *leaſúghadh*, to cure, or amend; alſo to manure, or cultivate.

LEASAINM, a nick-name.

LEAS-ATHAIR, a ſtep-father. *Leas-mhàthair* a ſtep-mother. *Leas-mhac*, a ſtep-ſon. *Leas-ing'hion*, a ſtep-daughter. *leaſchlann*, ſtep-children, *leas-dearbhrathair*, a ſtep-brother. & *leas-deirbhshiur*, a ſtep-ſiſter.

LEASG, idle, ſtothful.

LEASGAMHAIL, given to ſloth, or idleneſs.

LEASLUA'N, a ſtep-ſon. *leaſgoth*. idem.

LEASLÚIDHIM, to lean upon.

LEASMHAC, a ſtepſon.

LEASRACH, & *Leaſrach*, the thigh, or groin. *ar a Leaſtrach*, upon his groin.

LEASTAR, a cup; alſo ſtale butter.

LEASTAR, or *Leaſdar*, a ſmall boat.

LEASTAR, the veſſels & furniture of a houſe. *rò lion tola uiſge iſin teach gur bàthadh an tine, is gur bhatar na Leaſtaír ag ſnàmh: óir bidh na Leaſtair togtha agamſa.* a flood of water filled the houſe ſo that the fire was quenched, & the furniture floated on the Waters: for you muſt know I have choice furniture L. B.

LEASUGHADH, healing; alſo amends, reparation.

LEASÚGHADH, to heal or cure. *do leaſuigh ſé*, he amended. *do leaſúigheadar a chréachta*, his wounds were healed.

LEATADACH, wide, large.

LEATH, half: in compound words it ſometimes anſwers to the English word *Ward*, as *Leath theas*, ſouthward, *Leath shiár*, weſtward &c.

LEATHA, gain, profit.

LEATHACH, divided, half.

LEATHADAIGHIM, to encreaſe, enlarge, augment.

LEATHAN, broad, ſpacious. Lat. *Latum*: & Gr. *Platun*.

LEATHA'NACH, a Page of a book.

LEATHÁR, Leather. *fear leaſúighe Leathair*, a Tanner.

LEATH-CHRUINNE, a Hæmiſphere, alſo a ſemi-circle.

LEATH CHUID, a half share.

LEATH GHRABAL, a farthing or rather a half penny.

LEATH-LAGSA, ſomewhat weak or feeble.

LEATH-MHA'S, a buttock.

LEATHNÚGHADH & *leatnaighim*, to ſpread abroad or ſcatter; to enlarge.

LEATHÓG, the fish called plaice. Galli *plie*. *Leathóg bàn*, ſole. *leathòg mhuire* a large kind of Turbot called talbort. a flounder is *leathóg dearg*, & *leathóg fior-uisge* is a fluke.

LEATHPHONT, the weight of eight ounces.

LEATHRAN, half.

LEATHRANNACH, partial.

LEATHRE, towards.

LEATH-RIGH, a copartner in government.

LEATH-RÓID & *Líathrbid*, a ball to play with.

LEATH RÙADH, ſomewhat red

LEATHSHUIL EACH, having but one eye.

LEATHSGAILTHEANN, a board, a plank.

LEATH-THOMALTA, half-eaten.

LEATH-TROMACH, oppreſſive, alſo partial.

LEGA'ID, a Legate or Ambaſſadour. *Légaid an Phàpa*, the Pope's Legate.

LEGA'IDE, a Legacy.

LEIBEANN, a long ſtretch, or ſtride.

LÉIBHEANN, the deck of a ship; alſo a ſcaffold or gallery for People to ſtand on.

LEICC, neglect. *duinne leicce*, a ſlothful perſon.

LEICC, a precious ſtone. In ſcotland it is the name of a large chryſtal moſt commonly of a figure ſomewhat oval, wich is put into water for diſeaſed cattle to drink over it.

LEICEAD, neat, elegant.

LEICEANTA, preciſe, exact.

LÉIDMEACH, ſtrong, robuſt.

LEIDMHÍGHE, an appetite.

LÉIGIÙN, a legion.

LÉIGEADH, & *Léigim*, to permit, let alone, or deſiſt from doing a thing. *nár léigidh Dià*, may not God permit, or God forbid. *do leigeadar orrtha*, they pretended. Gr. *Lego*, deſino.

LÉIGHEADH, permiſſion.

LÉIGHEADH, & *Léighiomh*, a reading.

LÉIGHEADH, & *Léighim*, to read. Lat. *Lego*, Gr: *lego*, dico.

LÉIGHEAN, inſtruction, erudition, Learning.

LEIGHEAS & *leighios*, Medicine, cure, remedy; alſo aid or help. genit *Leighis*, *fear Leighis*, a Phyſician.

LEIGHEASAIM, & *Leighiſiom*, to heal, *do leighis ſé mo cnéadha*, he healed my wounds.

LEIGHEASTA, cured, healed.

LEIGHEÒIR, a founder, a Refiner.

LÉIGHION, genit *léighin*, learning, *mac Léighin*, a ſcholar, a ſtudent.

LEIGHTHEÓIR, a reader.

LÉIGHTHEÒIREACHD, Reading.

LEIGTEAL, any thing melted.

LÉIM, a leap.

LÉIM *Chùchulluinn*, now Loop's head in the county of clare, where the shannon diſcharges itſelf into the ocean.

LEIMHE, from *leamh*, folly, ſimplicity.

LÉIMIM, & *léimnìghim*, to leap, or jump.

LÉIMNEACH, leaping, deſultory.

LÉIM-SGIAN, a Razour.

LÉIN, *Loch-Lein*, a celebrated Lake of Kerry in the weſt of Ireland, near which was the ancient Eſtate of the *o Donoghues of Roſs*.

LEINBH-BHREITH, childbirth.

LEINBH LUASGA, a cradle.

LÉINE, a shirt, or ſmock.

LEÍR, ſight, perception.

LEÌR: *go léir*, together. *iad go leìr*, all together.

LEÍR, wiſe, prudent; alſo managing, cloſe.

LEIRG, a plain; alſo a road.

LEIRG, a reaſon, a motive.

LEIRGIM. to counterfeit, to pretend.

LEIRIST, a mall or hammar & *leriſtin*, the ſame.

LÉIRSMUÍNE, or *leirſmuaine*, conſideration, reflexion.

LEIRTE, Earneſtneſs.

LEIS, wherewith; alſo with him. *do chùaidh leis don chathraigh*, he attended him to the city. *leig-*

thear an talamh tirim leis, let the dry land appear.

Leise, a thigh, gen. of leas: plur. *Leaſrach. abhal mo leiſe*, the knockle of my thigh bone or hip. *Leiſbheirt* a pair of trouſes.

Leisbheart, a pair of rrouſes; or Breeches.

Leisdhear, a ſtep-daughter.

Leise, happineſs.

Leisg, & *leiſge*, ſloth, ſluggishneſs.

Leisgeamhail, ſlothful.

Leisgeúl, an excuſe, or apology.

Leisinghean, a ſtep-daughter.

Leite, gruel.

Leithiach, a kneading trough.

Leith, & *leath*, half: *leith shecel*, half a shekle; alſo a ſide, a turn: *a leith*, diſtinct, apart, aſide. *o ſhoin a leith*, ſince. *gabh a leith*, draw nigh. *ar leith*, by turns. *ar gach leith*, on every ſide.

Leithbhe, partiality.

Leithdrechdim, to excuſe.

Léithe, gray, the genit. alſo grayneſs.

Léithe, mouldineſs.

Leithe, the shoulder blade.

Leitheach & *leitheóg*, a plaice or flounder.

Leitheach, i. e. *loſad*, a kneading trough.

Leithead, breadth.

Leithéid, the like, a peer, a paragon. *a leithéid nàch faca mé riamh*, ſuch as I never ſaw.

Leitheólach, a novice, a ſmatt terer.

Léithghlin, *Laughlin*, a Cathedral in Leinſter.

Leithghlin, i. e. *Lochlin*, Denmark & Norway.

Leithimeal, the coaſt or border of a Country.

Leithimealach, bordering, ſuperficial, external. *àr nduine leithimealach*, our outward man.

Leith-inse, a peninſula.

Leithit, or *leithéid*, alike, or ſuch.

Léithleach, partial, factious.

Leithneacht, breadth.

Leithreachus, ſeparation.

Leithreadh, of a ſide, together.

Leithreachas, unjuſt in dealing,

Leithrìdheach, partial.

Leithríghim, to appear, or be in ſight.

Leith sgéal, or *Leith-sgéul*, an apology or excuſe. *ní gheabha miſi leith-ſgeul*, I will not juſtify, or excuſe.

Leith-sgéalaim, to excuſe, to apologize for.

Leithse, *ar an leithſe*, on this ſide.

Lem, i. e. *le mo*, with my; *lem bhata*, with my ſtaff.

Lemhne, fatneſs.

Lenne, faces, or complexions.

Leó, a Lyon. Lat. *Leo.* vid *León*,

Leó, with them. *do tógbhadar leó é*, they took him with them. *leò fein*, by themſelves.

Leòd, a cuting, or mangling.

Leògam, to flatter or ſooth.

Leòghan, a moth.

Leóghantachd, inconſtancy.

León, a Lion. this word is improperly written by ſeveral Irish Copiſts ſometimes *Leómhan*, & at other times *Leoghan*: *g* & *m* having no original title in this word. it is naturally *León*, agreeing exactly with the Gr. *leon* & the Lat. *leo*, & in it's inflexions *leonis* & *leone.* the reaſon of this miſtake proceeds from their often making out two ſyllables to anſwer the Iriſh verſe, which would not be ſo eaſy, if it had been written *león.*

LEÓNADH, a ſprain, or violent ſtretching of the muſcles.

LEÔNAIM, to disjoint, or hurt. *do leónadh mo chos*, my leg was ſprained.

LEÓNTA, ſprained, disjointed.

LEÒNTA, Lyon like, heroic.

LEÓNTACHT, brave actions; alſo keenneſs of morals.

LEÓR-GHNÍOMH, ſatisfaction, the third neceſſary diſpoſition in Pennance, & *Leor-dhoilgeas* is contrition. ex. *neartaidh mé a Thiarna chum mo cheanna d'faoiſidin maille ria leór-dhoilgeas*, ſtrengthen me O Lord, to confeſs my crimes with contrition.

LEÓS, reproof.

LEÓS, light.

LEÓSAM, to give light.

LEÓSCHNUIMH, a glow-worm.

LEÓS-GHA, a Ray of Light.

LÉR, i. e. *le ar. ler leis tu*, whoſe thou art.

LERE, Religion.

LÉS, light; alſo illumination.

LÉS, a bladder. *Les laſgtha*, a Clyſter.

LESIMOB, the Ureter.

LÉTHE & *letheachd*, hoarineſs.

LETHTROM, affliction.

LÉURGUS, ſight.

LÉUS, a ſpot, or ſpeckle.

L I

LÍ, and *ligh*, plur. *lithe*, colour. *ar li na ſùgh*, of the colour of the ſoot: alſo the complexion or air of the face. *diompaigheadar a lighthe ann.* the colours of his countenance were changed.

LÌ, the ſea.

LIA, the ſame anciently with our *le* or *re*. Lat. *cum. ſeanas lia bachull*, benedixit cum baculo.

LIA, more. *ba lià a lón nà a Shaóghal, & ba lià a chaitheamh nà a fhàghail*, his acquiſition laſted longer than his life. he ſpent more than he acquired.

LIA, a hog, or pig.

LIA, hunger. *nis gebhed tart nà lia*, he was neither dry nor hungry.

LIA, a ſtream or floud. *nî dheachaidh an Lia as an amhain.* the ſtream did not forſake the river.

LIA, any great ſtone. *Lià fáil*, the fatal ſtone otherwiſe called *Cloch na Cineamhna*, on which the ſcottiſh Kings were crowned.

LIABHRA'N, & *liabhrín*, a little book.

LIACHAC, hog's dung.

LIACH, a ſpoon.

LIACH, bad news.

LIACHD, a great many; a multitude.

LIACHLA'N, a ſpoonful.

LIACHRÓ, a hog's-ſty.

LÌADHBHÓG, a flounder.

LÌAG, a great ſtone. *liog*, idem.

LIAG-DHEALG, a bodkin, or rather a claſp or buckle, adorned with chryſtal, or other ſtones of value.

LIAGH, a Phyſician.

LIAPHUTÓG, a hog's pudding; alſo a ſauſage.

LIAS, a hut for calves or lambs. *Liàſa*, idem.

LIATH, grey, grey-haired. alſo mouldy. *aràn liath*, mouldy bread.

LIATHGHA, a violent dart.

LIATH-LUACHAID, a hoar-froſt.

LIATH LUS, the herb Mugwort.

LIATHRAM, to ſlide, to roll.

LIATHREÓ, a hoar-froſt.

LIATHRÒD & *liàthroid*, a ball; alſo a Roller.

LIBH, with you, i. e. *lé ibh, no ſibh.*

LIBHÉADHAN, a doury.

LIRHEARN, the ſame,

LIBHFARN, a ship.

LIBHEARN, plur. *Libhearna*, a houſe, or habitation; vid. Friſm-beart ſuprâ.

LÍ-DEALBHTHA, painted.

LÍ-DEALBHTHÒIR, a Painter, or Lhymner.

LIGHIM, to lick. *do ligh ſé*, he licked. *lighſid ſúas*, they ſhall lick up. hence, *Laogh-ligheach* vulgó *Lo-ligheach*, a New calved cow, from licking it's calf. *bò bhleacht*, a milch cow.

LIGIM, to permit, ſuffer or allow. *ligim orm*, I pretend.

LIL, a following or purſuing.

LILE, a lilly. plur. *Lilighe.*

LILIM, to follow.

LILTHEACH, flexible, pliant.

LÌN, flax or linnen. Gr *linon* & Lat. *linum.* alſo a net. pl. *liònta*, nets or webs.

LINGEADH, a skipping or flying off: alſo a flinging or darting. *gadh-lingeadh*, a flinging of darts. *Gadh-lingeach* a great archer or Shooter. Note. hence the name of a Prince of the Iberian race, called CORMAC GADH-LINGEACH, ſon of *Taig*, ſon of *Cian*, ſon of *Oliol-olum* King of the ſouth moity of Ireland ſoon after the beginning of thethird century. this Cormac is the immediate ſtock of the O Hara's & O Gara's. from his ſurname *Gadh-lingeach*, the two territories called *Galinga-leg* in meath, & *Galinga-mòr* in Connaught, derive their names. this latter *Galinga* together with the territory called *Luighne*, or *Lugnia*, & the reſt of the large Tract known by the name of *Coranna*, was the ancient Eſtate of the *O Hara's.* Cormac *Gadh-liongach's* father, *Tadhg* or *Taig* ſon of *Cian* ſon of *Oliol-olum*, was the perſon who, with the aſſiſtance of *Luig-lága* his grand uncle, reſtored Cormac ſon of Art to his Throne of the Provinces of Meath & Ulſter, by killing *Fergus* the uſurper of his crown at the famous battle of *Criona* in the year 254.

LINGIM, to skip or go away; alſo to fling or dart. *do ling chum ratha*, he betook him to his heels. *lingſid cách ar a lorg.* the reſt will purſue him. *do ling ar bhórd na loinge an ſgiàn ſgoìthghéar*, he flung the sharp knife.

LÍNIGHIM, to delineate.

LÍNIGHTHÉOIR, one that delineates or deſigns.

LÍNN, time. *re linn an Righ*, in the time of the King, i. e. Cotemporary with him.

LÍNN, a pond, any ſtanding or lodged water, hence, *Dubh-linn*, Dublin, i. e. black water. Gr. *Limne*, lacus.

LÍNN, & *Linne*, with us, unto us, ours. i. e. *le ínn, no sinn. as línn an t'uiſge*, the water is ours.

LÌNN-ÉADACH, linnen. cloth. *línéadaigh*, of or belonging to linnen cloath.

LIOBAR, a lip. alſo a ſlovenly perſon.

LIOBARNACH, ſlovenly, aukward.

Liobha'n, a ſile.

Liobhan, or *liobhàn*, an Elm tree. vid. *Leamhàn.* wel: *Lhuyven.*

Líobóideach, ſlow, or lingering.

Liobrach, thick-lipped.

Lioca, a cheek. *leaca* potius.

Liocada'n, a chin-cloth.

Liocórais, liquoriſh.

Liocord, a Leopard.

Lioda'in, the litanies. *liodàn an ùcaire*, the herb teaſel. Lat. *dipſacus.*

Lìog, a ſtone. *liog mór cloiche*, a great ſtone *fà liog*, buried.

Líogadh & *liogaim*, to edge, to whet, to ſharpen. *ag líogadh a lann*, wheting their ſwords.

Líogar, & *Liogra*, a tongue.

Líogdha, ſtrong, able, ſtout.

Lioghais, power, ability.

Líoghdha, fair, fine, ſoft.

Líomham, to file, polish, or grind.

Líomhtha, polished, burniſhed. *Lann leadartha lìomhtha*, a keen-edged polished ſword. alſo compleat, perfect.

Liomsa, belonging to me. vid. *leam.*

Líon, & *lìn*, a net, a ſnare. plur. *líónta.*

Líon, a parcel, a number, or multitude. *lion céad fear*, the number of an hundred men.

Líonadh, a filling, a ſwelling.

Líonadh & *lionaim*, to fill. *lìonadh ſiad*, let them fill. *noch lìonas do bhainne agus do mhil*, which flows with milk & honey.

Líonchar, that which delights or pleaſes.

Líonmhar, plentiful,abundannt.

Lìonmhaire, abundance, plenty. *lionmhaireacht*, idem.

Lionn, ale. alſo any liquor. *lionn rùadh*, choler. vid. *Leann.*

Lionobair, net work.

Líon-obraidhe, a net maker.

Líonradh, a web. *lionra Dubhàin alluidh*, ſpider's web.

Lios, a houſe or habitation; alſo a court or Palace. alſo a fortified place. genit. *lis* & *leaſa.* but now its common acceptation is, what the vulgar call Danish forts to be ſeen throughout all Ireland.

Liosda, & *lioſta*, ſlow, lingering, alſo tedious. *cuppóg-an liodain liosda*, the herb burdock, Lat. *bardana.*

Liosdacht, tedіouſneſs, ſlowneſs.

Líothadh, to be diſmayed. Jer. 8. 9. vid. *li.*

Líothra, hair.

Líothradharc, pomp.

Lis, miſchief, evil.

Lisim & *liſeadh*, to mean, or think of,to imagine.*do theampal Jeruſalem ró liſetſum fór Ióſa do ràd, & ní dhé ró bhàoi bríathra Ióſa, acht do theampuill a chuirp fein.* they imagined he ſpoke of the temple of Jeruſalem, but his words were concerning the temple of his own body. I. B.

Lit, activity, celerity.

Lith, happineſs, proſperity.

Lith, of old, formerly.

Lìth, ſolemn, feſtival. *Litheamhail*, the ſame.

Lìtheas, ſolemnity, pomp.

Lithíughadh, aſtoniſhment, ſurprize.

Litir, a letter or Epiſtle; alſo a letter, as of the Alphabet. plur. *litreacha.* Lat. *littera.*

LITREACHA, plur. of *Litir*, a letter.

LIU, to follow, or purſue.

LIÚGH, or *Liùmh*, a cry, a noiſe, &c.

LIÚGHAIM, to cry out, to bawl or roar. written alſo *Liùmhaim.*

LIÙN, ſlothful, ſluggish.

LIÙNAÍDHEAS, ſluggishneſs, idleneſs.

LIÚNN, a humour, plur. *liunta.* ex *liunta an Chuirp,* the humours of the body. *liunn dubh*, melancholy.

LIUNN, beer or ale.

LIURAM, to beat, or ſtrike.

L O

LÓ, or *là*, the day. *do lò*, by day. *i ló*, in the day. *ló gon-oíche* a day and a night *is'ló ſas t'oiche*, both by day & by night. this is a corrupt contraction of the words, *in ſa ló agus in ſo n'oiche. do lò acus d'oiche*, is of the ſame ſignification.

LÓ, a lock of wool.

LÓ, water. *ſo línn'bh lò*, in ſtreams of water. gall. *l'eau.*

LOBAIRCIN, a dwarf.

LOBAIS, craft, ingenuity.

LOBHADH, rottenneſs, corruption.

LOBHAIM, to rot, to putrify, *do lobh ſé*, it rotted.

LOBHAR, a Leper, one afflicted with the Leproſy. *lubhar*, idem.

LOBH GACH, a cow with calf.

LOBHRADH, or *Ladhair*, the Leproſy.

LOBHTHA, rotten, putrified.

LOBHTHACHT, rottenneſs, putrefaction.

LOC, a ſtop or hindrance.

LOCAIM, to refuſe; alſo to balk. or hinder.

LOC, a place. *loc na ccaorach*, the place of milking sheep. Latinè *Locus.*

LOCC, a filthy mire.

LOCH, a Lough or lake: alſo the ſea. *ar loch*, by ſea. Lat. *Lacus.* wal. *Lhych.* arm. *Lagen.*

LOCH, black, dark.

LOCH, every, all. *loch dubh*, all black.

LOCHAIN, ſea wrack or ſea graſs. *ulva.* Lat.

LÓCHA'N, chaff. *lòchàn noch ſgaipeas an ghàoth*, the Chaff which the wind ſcattereth.

LOCHA'N, a pool or pond of water, *uiſge Lochàin*, pool water. coſmhuil ré lochànuibh éiſg. like fiſhponds. Cant. 7. 4..

LOCHARMA'N, & *lucharmàn*, a Pygmy.

LOCHASAIR, a shower of rain,

LOCHD, a fault.

LOCHDACH, faulty; alſo criminal.

LOCHDA'IGHIM, to blame, to reprove.

LOCHDAIGHTHE, blamed, cenſured.

LOCHDÚGHADH, a blaming, or cenſuring.

LOCHLONNACH, a Dane, ſo called from their Piracy at ſea. from *Loch* the ſea & *Lonnùghadh*, to dwell or abide; or as others ſay from *Loch*, & *lonn*, which ſignifies ſtrong or powerful. *Dubh-lochlonnach*, a Dane, & *Fionn-lochlonnach*, a Norwegian. the word was originally *loch-lannach* from *loch* a lake, & *lan* or *lann*, Land, a germano celtic word; ſo that *loch lannach* litterally ſignifies a *Lak-Lander*, or one from the land of Lakes. all the countries about the borders of the Baltick are full of Lakes. hence *George Fournier*, in his Geographical deſcription of the world, ſays that *Dania* litterally ſignifies *terra aquatilis*, which is the ſame thing as *a land of lakes.* it was doubtleſs from the Danes themſelves the Irish did learn this circumſtance of the nature of their country, which made them give them the Irish name of *Loch-lannaicc.*

LÓCHRAN, a lighted lamp or candle it ſeems to be derived from *ló* the day, or light, lat *lux*, & *crann*; a ſtaff or ſtick, ſuch as a candleſtick.

LOCHTHOMHAIDHAN, otherwiſe *maidhm ſlaibhe*, a ſudden breaking or ſpringing forth of water out of a mountain.

LÓCUIST, & *lócuiſte*, a locuſt. *Locuiſte ceannan*, the bald Locuſt.

LODAIM, to arrive at, to contrive; alſo to ſeduce. *lodar uile le ciſeal*, they were all ſeduced by the Devil.

LODAIN, the flank or privy members.

LOG, a pit or dike of Water,

LOGA'N, a ſmall pit or hole; the hollow of the hand; alſo the ſide of a country. *Logàn fuar*, a cold place.

LÓGHA, an indulgence, or remiſſion of ſins, a Jubilee.

LOGHADH, a rotting or putrefaction.

LOGHAIM . to rot, to putrify.

LOGHAIDHE, a fool.

LOGHAIMHLEACHT, foolery.

LOGHDA, allowance: *gan loghdha*. without any allowance, or exemption &c.

LOGHDHA, an indulgence, i. e. an allowance or exemption from the rigorous obſervance of the ancient Penitential canons.

LOGHMHAR, excellent, famous, bright. *go raibh iona shagart loghmhar*, that he became an excellent Prieſt.

LÓGHTHA, rotten.

LOGHTHACD, rottenneſs, putrefaction.

LÓICIAMHLACHD, or *Loigheamhlachd*, dotage, foolery.

LOICH, a place.

LOICHEAD, a candle, lamp, &c; alſo any light.

LÓICHEADAIRE, a chandler,

LOIGE, weakneſs, infirmity.

LOIGEIC, Logic.

LOILGHEACH, or *ló-ligheach*, a new-calved cow, a new-milch cow. vid. *Laogh* & vid. *Lighim.* ſupra,

LOIM-DÌOGHBHA'IL, poverty, want.

LOIME, idem, alſo the compaparat, of lom, bare, poor.

LOIMIC, a plaiſtre for taking off hair.

LÓIN, the genit. of *lón*, proviſion. *Capail Loin* the ammunition horſes in an army.

LOINEAR, light; alſo a gleam or flash of light, a reflected brightneſs.

LOINEARDHA, bright, shining, *cloidheamh loinneardha*, a brilliant ſword.

LOINEARDHACHT, brightneſs

LOINGEAS, & *Loingios*, the plur. of *long*, a fleet, or navy.

LOING-BHRÌSEADH, a shipwreck.

LOING-SHAOR, a shipcarpenter or shipwright.

LOINGSEOIR, a Mariner, a Pilot.

Loingsíghim, to ſail, or ſet to ſail.

Loinn, joy, gladneſs.

Loinneach, glad, joyful merry.

Loinneir, a flashing or lightning.

Loinreach, bright.

Loinreadh, brightneſs. rather *lonra*, or *lùnra*.

Loinreadh, to shine, or be bright, to illuminate. *chum go loinréochadh ſé*, that it may gliſter. Ezech. 21. 20.

Loirgaireachd, enquiry.

Loirgaim, to look for, to enquire.

Loirg-bheirt, leg-harneſs. alſo ſtóckings.

Lóirghnìomhaim, to requite or make amends for.

Loise, a flame.

Loisceanta, fierce, fiery, blaſting.

Loiscion, a Locuſt, *Loiſcion lùaithe lionmhara do liónàdh na nàite agus na nionad.* the places were all filled with ſwift locuſts.

Loisge, burnt, potius *loisgthe*.

Loisgim, to burn, to ſinge &c. *lois-ſighear ìad*, they shall be burnt.

Loisgneas, burning.

Loisi, a flame.

Loisi, a fox.

Loisgrea'n, burned corn. *aràn loisghréan*, bread made of oat-meal, the oats of which had been ſinged, as is uſual.

Loisteamhail, ſtothful.

Lóistín, a lodging; alſo a booth, or tent.

Loit, or *lot.* a wound, an ulcer, or bruiſe, alſo a Plague.. *annſin feúchuidh an ſagart an Loit*, then the Prieſt shall ſee the Plague. *mà bhion an Loit ar fhear no ar mhnaói ionna ccean*, if a man or woman hath the plague upon the head. Levit 13.

Loiteóg, nettles.

Loitshealgaire, a Rioter or Debauched fellow.

Loitim, to hurt or wound. *mà loitean Damh fear no bean*, if an ox gore a man or Woman. *an té loitear*, he that is wounded.

Lom, bare; alſo lean.

Lomadh, baldneſs: alſo shearing or shaving.

Lomadh, & *Lomaim*, to shear, to shave, or make bare. *lomadh caórach*, to shear sheep. alſo, to plunder or pillage: *Lomſuidh ſé an tír*, he shall plunder the country, *iar lomadh an Longphoirt.* having plundered the Palace.

Lomadóir, a shearer; alſo a Plunderer.

Lomain, a shield.

Loma'n, an Enſign, or banner.

Lomaisteach, bare, bald, shorn.

Loma'nach, a bald man.

Lomar, a fleece of wool. *lomara*, idem.

Lomargain, a devaſtation, or ravaging.

Lomart, a peeling, a shearing. vid. *lomadh*.

Lomartha, shorn, shaved, alſo peeled.

Lom-chosach, barefoot.

Lommaim & *lomlaim*, to rub, chaſe, or fret.

Lomna, a cord, or rope.

Lomnochd, naked, ſtark-naked.

Lom-nochduighe, nakedneſs.

Lomnóir, a harper.

Lomoi, a shorn sheep.

Lomradh, a fleece of wool.

Lomtha, peeled, or ſtripped.

Lomthóir, a barber, a shearer.

Lón, & *Lonn*, food, proviſion. alſo a viaticum. *Lón-Chapaill*, baggage horſes.

Lon, or *Lun dubh*, an Ouzle, or blackbird.

Lon lairge, hip, & thigh.

Lonaidh, he grew red, or coloured up.

Lonaigh, a ſcoff or jeſt.

Lonarga'n (*O Lonargáin*) the name of a family, which derives its deſcent from *Donchuan*, younger brother of *Brien Bóirbhe* King of Ireland in the beginning of the eleventh century. this family were the ancient proprietary Lords of the towns of *Caher*, *Rehil*, & the adjoining Lands; till the fourteenth century, when they were diſpoſſeſſed by high hand by the Butlers Anceſtors of the Lords of Caher.

Loncha, a larder, a buttery.

Long, the fiſh called ling.

Long, a ship.

Long, a cup.

Long, a bed.

Long, the breaſt.

Long, a houſe, or reſidence. hence *long-phort*, vid. fos.

Longadh, a caſting, or throwing.

Longain, or *longair*, a ship's crew.

Longaim, to devour, or deſtroy.

Longas, banishment.

Longbhraine, the prow of a ship.

Long-phort, a Palace, or Royal Seat. alſo a fort or garriſon; alſo a camp, or ſojourning place. *d'airg ſé a long-phoirt*, he plundered the King's Seats. K.

Lonloingean, the gullet or throat; alſo any pipe.

Lonn, ſtrong, able, powerful.

Lonn, anger, choler. *ba lonn re Júdáighibh an nidh adúbhairt Nicodemus*, the jews were angry at the words of Nicodemus. L. B.

Lonnaim, or *lonnaighim*, to be ſtrong or powerful; alſo to reſide, to dwell or ſojourn.

Lonnógain, a paſſionate youth.

Lonnrach, bright, shining, *claídheamh lonnrach*, a glittering ſword. alſo brave, illuſtrious.

Lonnraighim, to shine, to be bright. *ná lonnruigheadh an ſolus air*, let not the light shine upon it.

Lonnúghadh, an abiding or continuance; alſo a dwelling or ſojourning.

Lór, or *Leór*, ſufficiency, enough. *as lór ſin*, that is enough. Gr. *lauros*, copioſus.

Lorc, murder; alſo fierce, cruel.

Lor-daothain, ſufficiency.

Lorg, Progeny or offſpring. *Séan agus lorg ort, a Mhacáin*, may you be bleſſed, good youth, with Proſperity & Progeny.

Lorg, a footſtep or track. *ar lorg na ſean*, after, or in imitation of the ancients.

Lorg, blind.

Lorg, a troop or band.

Lorga, a leg, the shin; alſo a ſtalk of a plant. *lorga crainn*, the body of a tree. *le loirgnibh Lín*, with ſtalks of flax. *Lorga ceáchta*, a ploughtail.

Lorgadh, a ſearching, or enquiring.

Lorgaim, to ſeek or ſearch.

Lorgaireachd, a ſeeking, or purſuing.

Lorga'nach, a ſluggard.

Lorg-bheirt, a leg-harneſs.

Lorgim, to wound.

Los, the point or end of any thing. *los a bhachaile*, the tip of his ſtaff.

Los, a tail. *gon a los*, with it's tail. wel: *Lhoſt*.

Los, ſake, *ar bhùr los*, for your ſake. *a los* by virtue of, *a los a chlòidhimh*, by virtue of his ſword. *a los a neirt*, by his ſtrength.

Losad, a kneading trough.

Loscain, a frog. plur. *Luiſgionn. Loſgan*, idem.

Losg, lame, alſo blind.

Losgadh, a burning, a ſcalding, or ſearing. *le loſgadh gabithe*, with the ſcorching of a blaſt.

Losgadh, & *loſgaim*, to burn, to ſinge, &c.

Losgan, childhood.

Lot & *Loit*, a wound, a hurt, or bruiſe.

Lot, a whore, or proſtitute.

Lotadh & *lotaim*, to hurt, to wound. alſo to commit fornication.

Lotar, a ruining; alſo a cutting or mangling.

Lòtar, or *lòdar*, they went.

Lothal, rather *lochal*, the plant called brooklime, lat. *Anagallis*.

Lothar, a Congregation, or Aſſembly.

Lothar, a chaldron.

Lothar, cloath, raiment.

Lott, a drinking party, or comporation.

LU

Lú, or *Lùgha*, little, ſmall, alſo leſs, ſmaller.

Lua, a foot: alſo a kick.

Lua, an oath. wel. *Lhu*.

Lua, water.

Luach, price, wages, hire.

Luachair, a rush; or rushes.

Luachaim, to hire. *do luachuigheadh é*, he was hired.

Luacharma'n, a Pigmy.

Luacharn, a light, or lamp.

Luachmhór, precious, excellent.

Luachra, of rushes. *ſliábh lúachra*, a mountain at the borders of the County of Limerick & Kerry.

Luada, the little finger.

Luadh, motion.

Luadhaim, to ſpeak or hint. *ní luadhſighear iàd*, they shall not be hinted. alſo to be in motion.

Luadhra'idhim, to report.

Luagha, & *lùghaide*, leſs.

Luaghair, a reward.

Luaghlais, fetters.

Luaghúta, the gout.

Luaidhe, coition, copulation.

Luaidheacht, & *Luaigheacht*, a reward.

Luaidicin, the little finger.

Luaigh, pleaſant, chearful.

Luaighe, lead. *plumma luaíghe*, a Plummet.

Luaighthe, & *luaighthe*, as ſoon as.

Luailleach, full of geſtures, a mimick.

Luaimaireacht, volubility, ſpecially applied to the faculty of ſpeaking. *on ló tug Dia luaimaireacht a tteangain doibh, feadait maith & olc do labhradh*, from the day whereon God gave them a volubility of ſpeech, they can ſpeak both good & evil. L. B.

Luaimh, an abbot. vid. *Luam*.

Luaimhnighthe, a wave offering.

Luaimneach, leaping, jumping; active. *màthghamhain luaimneach*, a ranging bear. *croidhe lùaimneach*, a panting heart.

LUAITH, Duſt, or aſhes.

LUAITHRE, & *luaithreàn*, aſhes.

LUAITREACH, *Luaithreamhail*, & *Luaithreánta*, duſty, covered with duſt or aſhes.

LUAITHREADH, duſt, aſhes.

LUAITHREA'N, the ſame.

LUAMAIN, a veil.

LUAMAIN, a ſtirring, alſo a being in motion.

LUAMH, an abbot, or Prior, *Luamh Lis moir*, the abbot of Liſmore.

LUAMH, or *Luamhaire*, a Pilot.

LUAMHNACC, or *Luaimneach*, volatile. *an téun Luamnach*, a flying bird.

LUA'MNACHD, an Abbotship.

LUAN, a Loin, alſo a kidney.

LUAN, a lad, a warriour or champion, alſo a ſon.

LUAN, a grey hound.

LUAN, the moon, *Dià Luàn*, Monday. Dies Lunæ.

LUANAISG, fetters or chains.

LUANASGBHA, fettered, chained.

LUARACH, fetters.

LUARDHA, vulgar, common.

LUAS, ſwiftneſs. *le luas a chos*, by his ſwiftneſs. *do theith ſé dà luàs*, he ſtole away as ſwiftly as he could.

LUASCACH, moving, Rocking.

LUASGADH, & *luàſgaim*, to ſwing, move or jolt, to rock a cradle.

LUASGA'NACH, uſed to ſwing or jolt.

LUASGA'NACHD, the act of Rocking a cradle or ſwinging.

LUASGA'N, a cradle, or any other inſtrument for jolting.

LUASGA'NAIDHE, a Rocker or ſwinger.

LUATH, the foot.

LUATH, ſwift, nimble.

LUATH, activity, agility. *tré iomad luàth a chùirp*, by his great activity of body.

LUATHA, of or belonging to aſhes.

LUATHADH, a haſting, or making haſte.

LUA'THAIM, to haſten, to make haſte. *luathuighidh*, haſten ye, or diſpatch ye.

LUATH-GHA'IRE, & *luàth-ghàire*, joy, gladneſs &c.

LUATH-GHA'IREADH, a rejoicing.

LUATH-GHA'IRIM, to rejoyce, or be glad.

LUATHMHAR, ſwift or active.

LUATHMHARC, a race horſe.

LUA'TH-MHARCACH, a riding meſſenger in poſt.

LÙB, & *lùba*, a thong, a loop. hence it means a ſnare, or any deceit in general.

LÚB, a pleat or fold; alſo craft, deceit, ſubtilty.

LÙBACH, ſly, cunning, ſubtil.

LÚBAIRE, a crafty or ingenious fellow.

LÚBAM, to bend or incline, to turn or twiſt, to warp. *do lùb ſé a bhógha*, he bent his bow.

LÛBA'N, a hoop, a bow.

LÙBHA, the body. hinc *lùbhnacha*, or *Lùibhneacha*, the parts or members of the body.

LÙBHAR, or *lobhar*, a Leper.

LDBHGHORT, a garden.

LUBHRA, the Leproſy. alſo any weakneſs, or infirmity.

LUBHRA, work.

LUBHRACH, Leprous.

LUCH, a mouſe. *luch ſhranncach*, a Rat. pl. *luchaigh*. corn. *Logaz*. it's Dim is *Luchòg*, a young mouſe.

Luchſhéir, a shrew or field mouſe.

Luch, a captive, or priſoner.

Luchair, a glittering colour, brightneſs.

Lucharman, a Pigmy,

Luch bhrù, a white head of hair.

Luchd, folk. it anſwers the French Gens very nearly. *luchd feaſuigheachta*, ſpies, or ſcouts. *luchd braith*, idem. *luchd fiongoile*, parricides.

Luchd, a pot, kettle or *chaldron*. ex. *a lucht no luchd ſàilte iar ſùidle feaſcair*, she was fed out of a ſalted, or larded pot after veſpers, or ſun-ſet, Brogan in vit. Brigittæ.

Luchd; or *lucht*, a quantity of any thing, as, *luchd mo ghlaice*, my handfull. alſo the loading of a ship or boat; or any load.

Luch lann. a priſon.

Luchmhaire, abundance.

Luchthaire, a gulf, a whirl pool.

Lúdh, appearance, *oir ní duine Antichrioſt, acht Diàbhal fó lúdh Duine*, for Antichriſt is no man, but a Devil in man's appearance: L. B.

Lùghdaighim, to leſſen, or diminish.

Lúgha, leſs, leaſt.

Lùgha, & *lùighe*, an oath.

Lùgha, thirſt, alſo want.

Lùghnas, the month of auguſt. *lá lùghnaſa*, the firſt of auguſt.

Lui, a bough, or branch.

Luibh, & *luibhean*, an herb. plur: *lùibheanna. le luibheannaibh ſearbha*, with bitter herbs. *Maothàn òg luibhe*, a bud of an herb.

Luibheanchosach, having toes or fingers & legs, from *luibhne* fingers, & *cos* a foot.

Luibhne, a dart or ſpear.

Lùibhne, the fingers, or toes.

Luibhne, a shield.

Luibh-phiast, a cater pillar.

Luibhrigim, to arm with a coat

Lúibin, a crafty fellow: alſo a handſome woman, i. e. one who has fine hair.

Luibíneachd, craftineſs, cunning.

Luidh, he went, alſo he died. *do luidh Brighid*, Bridget died, or Briget being dead. from an old verb *Luídhim*, which hath no other tenſes.

Luidh, *iaram Joſeph & a bhen rompa go Beitil Juda deirneadh an chioſa & diaradh tighe leaptha*. Joſeph & his wife went afterwards to Bethlehem of Juda to pay the tribute & called for a lodging. L. B.

Lùidhe, a lying; a ſituation or poſition; alſo a going: alſo Death. *iàr lùidhe Mhuirchiortaicc*, after the death of Mortogh. *iar luidhe ron ſnaidhe ſluagha*, poſt obitum patrocinatur multitudini. Brogan. rectius *Luighe*. Gothicé *ligan*, or *lican*, jacere; Alem. *ligen*, Belg: *liggen*; Dan. *ligge*; Gr. *legomai* cubo; hence *lectus*, a bed.

Luidhid *m'intinn*, Iam content or pleaſed. placet mihi.

Lúidhim, to lie. *do luigh ſé*, he lied.

Lúidhim, or *lùighim*, to ſwear ſolemnly.

Lúidín, the little finger. wel. *Lhudun* is the young of any animal.

Luig, the genit. of *Loch*: *an luig*, of the lake.

Luighe, a proof. plur. *luighthe*.

Luighe, a chaldron, or Kettle.

LÙIGHE, a lying. Gothicé *liga*; lectus, cubile. this word is ill ſpelled *lùidhe*. qd. vid.

LÚIGHEACHA'N, an ambuſcade, or ambush.

LÚIGHIM, to tear or rend. *annſin rod lúigheaſtar oircionnach na ſagart a éudach*, then the High Prieſt rent his garment. L. B.

LÚIGHIOCH, lying.

LUIM, & *Leim*, milk.

LUIMAIN, a target, or shield. Pl.

LUIMLÌNN, a ſtream of Milk.

LUIMNEACH, the town of Limerick.

LUIMNEACHDHA, an enſign or shield Bearer.

LUIN, a ſword or ſpear.

LUINGBHRISEADH, a ship-wreck.

LUING-BHRISIM, to ſuffer shipwreck.

LUINGIOS, a navy or fleet.

LUINGSÉORACHD, a voyage by ſea.

LUINIASG, a ſword-fish.

LUINNE, anger; alſo mirth.

LUINNEACH, merry, jovial.

LUINNIOG, muſic. *Luinnioc do bhodhar*, muſic to the deaf.

LÙIREACH, or *Lùithreach*, a Coat of Mail. lat. *Lorica*, genit: *Lúirigh*. Gr. *Lorikion*, & the vulgar Gr. *Lourice*. Lat. *Lorica* & wel: *Lhyrig*.

LUIS, the Quicken tree; hence it is the name of the letter L.

LUIS, a hand.

LUISIM, to drink. *gur luſat*, that they drank.

LUISIM, to dare, to adventure.

LUISIOT, bad, naughty, evil.

LUISNE, a flame, a flash; alſo a blush. *táinig luiſne ann*, he blushed.

LÚITHE, ſwiftneſs, ſpeed.

LUIGACH, a ſoldier.

LUMAIN, a veil, or coarſe cover; a ſackcloath.

LÚMHAIRE, a diver.

LUNG, a ship. vid. *long*.

LUPAIT, a ſwine.

LUPAIT, the name of that ſiſter of St. Patrick, who was brought into Ireland along with him, & ſold into captivity in the County of Lowth, then called *Magh-murtomne*.

LURG, the end.

LURGHA, the shank of the leg.

LURGA, ſee! behold!

LUS, an herb; a leek. it's diminutive is *Luiſin*. wel. *Lhýſciyn*. pl. *luſraidhe*. *luſmór*, the herb fox-glove. lat. digitalis. *garbhlus*, the herb clivers; lat: *aparina*. *gronnlus*, the herb groundſel, lat: ſenecio.

LUSACH, of or belonging to herbs.

LUSCA, a luſtre, or the ſpace of 5 years.

LUSCA, Infancy.

LUSCA, a cave, or ſubterraneous vault.

LUSCA, blind. lat. *Luſcus*. ex: *îccaid Luſca ſa truſca*, he healed the blind & the lepers. vita S. Patric.

LUSCHUACH, a Caterpillar. *Luſchruinóg*, the ſame.

LUSDRADH, a proceſſion.

LUSGAIRÉ, or *Luſgan*, a Troglodyte, or one that lives in caves.

LUSGAM, to lurk, &c.

LUSRADH, an herb. *Luſra na geire bóirnigh*, Bear wortle berries: lat. *Radix Idæa putata*, ſive *Uva Urſa*. in ſcotland they call it *Lus na Breilag*, perhaps Dr. Merret's *vaccinia rubra foliis Myrtinis criſpis*, may not be a different plant.

LUSRA NA SCOR, the plant clown's

all heal. Lat. *Panax coloni.*

Lusradh na stalóg, berry bearing-heath.

Lusrag, an herb-charm.

Luſtaire, a flatterer, a Pick-thanks.

Luſtraim, to flatter.

Lúth, longing, earning: *do bhí a chroidhe ag lùth*, his heart longed or his bowels did yearn.

Lùthach, the ſinews or veins. *ag ſúatha a Lùthach agus a ccuiſlionn*, rubbing their ſinews & veins. K.

Lúthgha'ir & *lúthghàire*, joy, gladneſs, rejoycing. *le lùthghar cróidhe*, with gladneſs of heart.

Lúthgha'ireach, glad, joyful.

Lùthmhar, quick, nimble.

Lúthmhaire, more active or nimble.

Lúthmhaireachd, nimbleneſs.

REMARKS ON THE LETTER M.

M *Is the tenth Letter of the Irish Alphabet, & is counted among the ſtrong conſonants, called* conſoineadha teanna, *but when aſpirated, among the light conſonants called* conſoineadha eádtroma, *& then has the force of* V *conſonant. as*, a mháthair *his mother*; a mhaighdion, *his Virgin, are pronounced* a Váthair, a Vaighdion; *it is called* Muin, *from* Muin *the vine, Lat.* Vitis. *as to its figure in the Iriſh & old Saxon, it reſembles the Hebrew* Mem, *ſo called from the ſound. it is often prefixed by an apoſtrophé (which cuts off the vowels annexed to it) to the beginning of nouns, whether they begin with vowels or with conſonants, & then ſignifies my or mine, as* m'anam *my ſoul i. e.* mo anam; m'eólus *my skill i. e.* mo eòlus; m'fear, *my husband i. e.* mo fhear, *&c. wherefore it may be well called a præpoſitive pronoun. it is alſo added to verbs in the preſent tenſe firſt perſon, as* léighim *I read, i. e.* léigh me; mùnaim, *I teach i. e.* mûnaidh mé; *Lat.* moneo, *&c. and in this later ſenſe it may not be improperly called a ſubjunctive pronoun. we think it well worth obſerving here, that our language bears a perfect reſemblance in the diſpoſition of it's pronouns to the manner of ordering them in the Hebrew; for the latter divide them into two claſſes, which they reſpectively called* præfixa, *&* ſuffixa, *or præpoſitive & ſubjunctive pronouns. the præpoſitive are ſet before words, & the ſubjunctive are written in the end of words; both equally determine the perſon.* m *when aſpirated, is often confounded by our Copiſts with* b *aſpirated, becauſe they both ſound like* v *conſonant, as the Iriſh of a River is written* amhan, *and more frequently but abuſively* abhan, *as alſo in the words* uámhan, *&* uábhan, *fear, horrour: in theſe & the like doubts we should always have recourſe to other languages, wherein we may find the radical Letter; thus when* *we conſider, that* amnis *in Latin is the appellative of a River, & that* Phobon *in Greek is the appellative of fear, we may ſafely conclude, that* m *is the radical Letter in the former, &* b *in the latter; & conſequently, that the one should be properly written* amhan, *& not* abhan, *& the other* uábhan *& not* uámhan. *the like doubt often ariſes in the middle of certain words, where* d *&* g *are indifferently written, as, for the Irish of a face or complexion we commonly write* aghaid, *& very rarely* adhaidh, *but by conſulting the Greek, we ſee it written* Eidos, *& thence may be convinced, that our Irish word should be properly written* adhaidh, *& not* aghaidh. m *is often ſet before* b *in the beginning of words, in which caſe* B *is not pronounced, altho' it be the radical Letter as,* a m'bliághana *this year,* a m'béaſa *their manners,* a m'briáthra, *their words, are pronounced,* a mliághana, a méaſa, a mríathra. b *is ſometimes changed into* m, *as* bean, *a woman, genit* mnáoi, *& plur.* mná, mnáibh; bó *a cow, genit.* muin, *as* don m'huin, *we find that the Æolians inſtead of* m *often wrote* B *&* P, *which, as has been obſerved in their own places, are almoſt identically the ſame Letter; as Gr.* bellein *for* mellein, *Lat.* debere, *Gr.* picculos, *for* micculos, *parvulus; hence the Italians retain* picolo, *to ſignify little; & again they write* m *inſtead of* b *&* p, *as* mathouſa *for* pathouſa, *Lat.* patiens; *& Lat.* ſomnus, *from Gr.* hupnos. *the Latins familiarly eclipſe* b *in ſome words, as for* ſubmitto *we pronounce* ſummitto. *wherefore we should be the leſs ſurpriſed, if ſuch indifferences & dubious words be found in a language ſo much neglected & uncultivated as the Irish language has been for ſome ages paſt. It is to be noted, that though* m *aſpirated is frequently ſubſtituted in the place of an aſpirated* b *& vice verſa, yet it is through want of Judgment in the writer, inaſmuch as the vowel or vowels which precede the latter, are pronounced with a ſtronger, clearer, & more open expiration than thoſe that precede the former. this difference of pronounciation is ſenſibly obſervable, for example, between* treabh, *a tribe, &* leamh, *inſipid; as well as between* Sclábhuidhe, *a Slave, &* Snámhuidhe *a Swimmer.*

MA', & *màdh*, if: *mà tà*, if ſo corn. *ma*, if.

MA', a breach.

MAC, a ſon. genit. MIC. & plur. *macra*, young men. *mac-mic*, a grandchild. it is ſometimes uſed alſo for the young of Brutes: as *Bromach mac an aſſail. Mac tíre*, a wolf. *mac-leabhair*, a copy of any book. it is prefixed to the name of ſeveral great families in Ireland.

MAC, clean, pure, &c.

MACA: *dom mhaca-Samhla*, of my equals.

Macaim, to bear, to carry: to treat as a child, to treat fondly.

Maca'mh, a youth, a lad. *Macàn*, idem. ex. *macàn ſé mbliadhan déag*; a youth of ſixteen years.

Maca'nta, mild, honeſt, *fear macánta*, an honeſt man: a man without guile. litterally child-like, innocent.

Maca'ntas or *macántachd*, honeſty.

Macaomh, a youth or lad. Lat. *Juvenis*. alſo a young girl. *macáomh mnà*, a young Lady. *macaomh búillígh*, a civil Boy.

Mac Choinne, a Daughter in Law.

Macha, a plain for an army to fight in. *Machaire*, idem. Gr. *mache*, pugna. now commonly called a milking place.

Macha, a Royſton crow. *mol macha*, a flock or flight of crows.

Machair, a plain, alſo a battle.

Machaire, a fine level field or plain, commonly ſaid of a field of battle. vid. *macha*.

Machdúal, a ſponge. *ro rith aon dona Mileadhaibh & do rad ſion ſearbh a machdual for rín ſlaite, go ttarud do Ioſa dà ól* i. e. one of the ſoldiers ran, & preſented vinegar from a reed out of a ſponge unto Jeſus for his drink. L. B.

Machlóg & *Machlag*, the womb. or Matrix.

Macht, a wave, or ſurge.

Machtnadh, & *machtnaim*, to deliberate on, to conſider of, *mar do bheith móran ag machtnadh ort* ſo as that many were aſtoniſhed at thee.

Machtnamh, wondring: alſo deliberating.

Ma'chuil, a ſpot, defect, ſtain, or blemiſh. Lat. *Macula*.

Mac-leabhair, a copy.

Mac-muirígheach, the fiſh called Eſcallop, or the Scollop fiſh, a ſhell fiſh.

Macnas, licentiouſneſs, wantonneſs, alſo kindneſs, fondneſs.

Macnasach or *macnaiſeach*, Wanton; alſo tender. *go macnaiſeach*, fondly, tenderly.

Macoimh, a ſtranger.

Macra, young men, or a band of young Men. alſo male children, *do mùghadh an macra le Jorùaidh*, the male children were killed by Herod. *Maeraidhe Éirinn*, Infantes mares Hiberniæ.

Macraidh, a Diſeaſe or diſtemper.

Mácrasach, peeviſh, ſaucy.

Macréil, the fiſh called makrel. *marcréil*, idem.

Macsamail, the like or the ſame, ſuch as, &c.

Mactadh, a ſlaughtering, ſlaughter; alſo to ſlaughter or butcher. Lat. *macto*.

Mactadh, a wondering, or ſurprize.

Mac-thoghadh, adoption.

Mac-tìre, a wolf. litterally the ſon of the plain, or country.

Mad, a hand.

Madadh, *no madradh*, a dog. *madadh rùàdh*, a fox. *madadh alla*, a wolf.

Ma'dh, if.

Madh, an extaſy, or trance.

Ma'dh, for *mágh*, a plain, or field.

Madh, be it. *dà madh*, if it were. *go madh*, I would it were.

Madha, unlawful, unjuſt.

Madham seicne, a rupture. Hernia.

Madham, or *madhm*, a breach,

a battle, alſo a Derout. genit. *madhma*, & plur. *madhmann* & *madhmana*. *imtheacht na madhma*, a retreat from battle. alſo a fight. *madhm* or *maidhm ſleibhe*, a ſudden eruption of waters out of a mountain.

MADH-BEAG, few, little, a ſmall share, ex. *ró chrionſat uile acht madh-beag agus Bain-shliocht ceinmotha mathghamhuin*, their Poſterity dwindled away to a few, & ſome deſcendants of their Daughters, except Mahon, & his poſterity. vid. the Mulconnerys in their Genealogy of the O Briens of Carrigoginneall. the word *ná madh* or *náma*, is often ſet in the end of a phraſe or ſentence, & ſignifies only, alone. *ni rith tora for ſleiſg diobh acht fór ſleiſg Aron nama.* no fruit appeared on any other rod except on Aron's rod alone L. breac.

MADHMADH, an eruption, or Sally.

MADHMANN, a skirmish.

MA'DRA, the herb Madder.

MADRADH, a dog, or Maſtiff, *madradh alla*, a wolf.

MADRAMHAIL, of or belonging to a Dog. *an Réalt madramhail*, the Dog ſtar.

MA'GACH, *cóige màgach*, the Province of connaught.

MAGADH, mocking, jeering. *fear magaidh*, a ſcoffer.

MAGAMHAIL, joking, ſcoffing.

MA'GH, a Plain, a Level Country. this celtic word is latinized *magus* by the Romans Writters in the names of places, as Rothomagus, Novio-magus &c. wel:*maes*. our modern writers have corrupted it into *moy* & *muigh*.

MA'GH-ADHAIR, a plain or field of adoration or worſhip, where an open temple conſiſting of a circle of tall, ſtrait ſtone pillars, with a very large flat ſtone called *cromleac*, ſerving for an altar, was conſtructed by the Druids for Religious worship. theſe Druidish temples whereof many are ſtill exiſting in Ireland, were built in the ſame manner with that which was built by moſes, as it is deſcribed Exod. 24. 4. conſiſting of twelve ſtone pillars & an altar; but the object of the Druidish worship, at leaſt in ages much later than the primitive times, was not, without doubt the true God. ſeveral plains of this name *magh adhair* were known in Ireland; particularly one in the country now called the County of Clare, where the Kings of the *O Brien*-race were inaugurated. another about four miles northward of Cork, now called *béal atha magh-adhoir*, from which the valley called *Gleánn-magh-adhair* derives it's name.

MAGH BRÉAGHA, now called Fingall, between Dublin & Droghedy, which anciently belonged to Meath.

MA'GH-DRÚCHTAIN, a diſtrict of the Queen's County, the ancient eſtate of a tribe of the *O Kellys*.

MA'GH-GAIBHLE, a Diſtrict of *aóibh Failge* in the County of Kildare anciently poſſeſſed by the *O Keilys*.

MA'GH-I'THE, a diſtrict of the County of Derry, poſſeſſed by the *Mulbreaſals* & the *O Buyles*.

MA'GH LEAMHNA, a territory of the County of Antrim, the ancient eſtate of the *Mac Leans*.

Ma'gh Life, a part of the County of Dublin, the ancient property of the *O Brachanes*, & other tribes.

Ma'gh luirg, a famous place in the County of Roſcommon, the ancient Patrimony of the *Mac Dermods.*

Ma'gh muirthemne, now the County of louth, or the greater part of it.

Maghar, fish-fry.

Maghar, a word or expreſſion.

Maghuisge, a winter-lake.

Maglothuin: *do ghlac ſé maglothuin*, he cherished.

Maicne, Kindred, relations, hence *Clannmaicne*, a progeny or off-ſpring; alſo a tribe or clan.

Maide, a ſtick; wood, timber: *maide ſniomha* a ſpindle.

Maideóg, the shell called concha veneris.

Maidhéog, a midwife.

Maidhdean, or *Maighdean*, a Virgin, a maid.

Maidhdeanas, Virginity: alſo maidenhead.

Maidhin, a battle, or skirmish.

Maidhm, a breach, eruption or ſally alſo flight. *màidhm le gaóidhil air ghallaibh*, the defeat of the English by the Irish.

Maidhm, to tear or burſt.

Maidhim, or *maighim*, to be broke in battle, to be routed. *agus do maigheadh orrtha*, & they were routed.

Maighean, a place.

Maighim, to defeat, to break an army. *do màigheadh ar gallaibh*, the foreigners were defeated.

Ma'ighistir, a maſter. Lat. *magiſter.*

Ma'ighistrea's, a miſtreſs. Lat. *magiſtra.*

Ma'ighistrìocht, maſtery, alſo magiſtracy. Lat *Magiſtratus.*

Maighne, great.

Maighneas, a field.

Maighre, a Salmon.

Maighreleún, a Salmon-trout.

Mailìs, malice. lat. malitia.

Mailíseach, malicious.

Maill, delay. *gan maill.* without delay. *Maille*, idem.

Maille, together with. *màille ria* with her. *maille ribh*, along with you.

Maill-tríallach, ſlow, tedious.

Main, the morning or day. Lat. *mane.* hence *ſeacht-mhain*, a week or ſeven days.

Main, the hand corruptly *màim.* ex. *lán dó mhàime*, inſtead of *làn do mhàine.* this word is ſtill preſerved in compounds as, *mainobair*, handy-craft. *maineóg* a glove. *mainchîn* a maim handed perſon.

Main bhitheach, crafty.

Mainchille, a ſleeve, from *Main*, the hand, & *cile*, or *caille* or *cal*, a keeping or laying,

Mainéachna, negligence, inattention

Mainéachtnach, indevout. negligent in ſpiritual affairs.

Mainéog, a glove. wel. *Maneg.*

Ma'inigh, foolishneſs; madneſs. Gr. *Mania*, furor, inſania.

Mainìs, a Lance, a ſpear

Mainneamhail, early.

Mainreach, or *maindreach*, a booth, a hut, a fold. *O mainrigh na ccáorach*, from the sheep folds. Gr. *Mandra*, caula, ſtabulum.

Mainse, maintenance.

Mainséar, a manger.

Mairbhghreim, the Morphew, a Diſeaſe.

MAIREASAIL, life.

MAIREUN, a ſmall Salmon.

MAIRG, woe. *a mhairg dhuitſe*, woe unto thee.

MAIRGEACH & *mairgneach*, woeful, ſorrowful.

MAIRIGNÍGHIM, to groan, to bewail.

MAIRIM, to live. *do mhair ſé*, he lived. *go mairidh an rígh*, God ſave the King.

MAIRLIM, to bruiſe, to crumble.

MAIRN, to betray.

MA'IRNÉALACH, a Pilot or mariner.

MAIRTÍORACH, amartyr.

MAIS, a lump or heap.

MAIS, or *Meas*, an acorn.

MAISCAOIR, a Lump.

MAISE, an ornament, bloom, beauty.

MAISE, food, victuals. *maiſe Dàoine nís coimleadh. S.* Fiechus in in vit. S. Patricii. he did not eat of immolated food, or the Food of Gentils.

MAISEACH, fair, handſome. *maiſeamhaíl*, idem.

MAISEACHD, & *maiſeamhlachd*, elegance, handſomeneſs.

MAISEADH, then, therefore.

MAISÍGHIM, to adorn, to deck out.

MAÌSLEADH, reviling, diſparaging. *ni maiſleócha tú*, thou ſhalt not revile.

MAISTEÓG, the maſtick tree.

MAISTRE, a churn.

MAISTRIUGHAIM, to churn.

MAITH, good, excellent: *go maith* well. wel: *mad*; & arm. *Mat.*

MAITHE, chieftains: *do maithibh múmhain*, to the Chieftains of Munſter. *maithe Cloinn Iſrael*, the Chiefs of the Children of Iſrael.

MAITHEACHAS, forgiveneſs, pardon.

MAITHEAMH, an abatement or ſlackening. Ex. *eirneſe cean nimh, cean maithimh*, S. Brogan. in vit. S. Brigidæ. she gave alms without bitterneſs & without ſlackening, i. e. continually & without intermiſſion.

MAITHEAMHNAS. forgiveneſs, pardon, *maitheamnas na b'peacàidhe*, the remiſſion of ſins.

MAITHEAS, goodneſs.

MAITHEAS, ſorcery.

MAITHMHEACHAS, pardon, forgiveneſs.

MAITHIM, to forgive.

MA'ITHRÊAN, an aunt.

MAL, or *mall*, ſlow, dilatory.

MAL, a King, or Prince.

MAL, a Poet.

MAL, a Soldier or Champion.

MAL, a tribute, tax, or ſubſidy.

MA'LA, a bag or budget, a mail. *màla aódhaire*, a shepherd's bag.

MALA, an Eye-brow. *le malaibh a ſhùl*, with his Eye-brows. alſo a brow. as *mala an chnoic*, the brow of the hill.

MALAIRT, change, exchange, alteration.

MALARTACH, mutual, reciprocal.

MALARTAÍGHIM, to change, or take exchange. *do mhalartaidis*, they traded, *do mhalartaighdear*, they exchanged.

MALARTÚGHADH, an alteration, or exchanging.

MALCAIR, a porter or bearer of burdens.

MALCAIREACHDA, of or belonging to the market.

MALCAIREAS, ſale.

MALCAM, to bear, or carry.

MALCHODACH, one that ſups, or dines late.

MALCTHAIRE, a porter.

MALL, ſlow, dilatory. Lat. *malus*. *mall chum ſeirge*, ſlow to anger.

MALSACHD, a curſe.

MALLUÍGHIM, to curſe.

MALLUIGHE, or *malluighthe*, curſed, accurſed.

MALÓID, a flail; alſo a ſcourge, alſo a thong.

MALRAIDHIM, or *malartaím*, to exchange or barter wares

MALRATÓIR *airgid*, an exchanger of money, a Banker.

MA'M, the hand or fiſt. lat. *manus*. làn màime, a handful.

MA'M, vile, baſe.

MAM, a mother. *mo mham*, my mother. wel. *mam*. Hebr. *am*, mater. Angl. *mama*.

MAM, might, power.

MAM, a hill or mountain: alſo a gap or paſs through mountains.

MAMA, a breaſt, or tet, Lat: *mamma*.

MAMA, alone.

MAMAS, might, ſtrength, power

MANA, the hand. Lat. manus.

MANA, a cauſe or occaſion.

MANACH, a Monk or friar, Gr. *Monachos* & Lat. *Monachus*. genit. *Manaigh*. Armor: *Manach*, & wel. *Mynach*.

MANAIDHIS or *Manaois*, a ſpear or Javelin.

MA'NAMA & *Lámhagàn*, a glove.

MANCHACH, of, or belonging to Monks.

MANCHNUIMH, a cheeſe mite.

MANDRACACH, a Mandrake.

MANG, moroſeneſs, ſourneſs.

MANG, a bag or budget.

MANN, wheat; alſo food, bread: like the word *Manna*.

MANN, a wedge, *ſeacht manna d'ór*, ſeven wedges of gold; alſo an ounce.

MANN, a ſin, alſo bad, naught.

MANNTACH, tongue-tied; one that muffles, or ſtutters, or one that has loſt the foreteeth.

MANRACH, a sheepfold.

MANRADH, deſtruction.

MANRAS, Motion, &c.

MA'NTA, baſhful, modeſt.

MA'NTACHT, baſhfulneſs.

MANTAIRE, a liſping perſon.

MAOIDHM, a hard word.

MAOITHMHEACH, vain glorious.

MAOÍDHEADH, & *maoidheamh*, proclaiming, boaſting: *noch mhaoidh*, who boaſts. proverb. 20-6. *nà maóidh thú féin*, boaſt not thyſelf. Ibid. 27. 3. alſo upbraiding. ſam. 15.

MAOILE, & *maoileachd*, baldneſs; *maoîle* is more bald.

MAOILINN, the ſummet or the brow of any ridge or hillock. as *maòilinn a chnoic*.

MAOIL-ÉADANACH, bald-pated.

MAOIN, love, Eſteem.

MAOIN, worldly ſubſtance.

MAOIRSEACHT, ſtewardſhip.

MAOIS, a pack or bag.

MAOISEÓG, the ſame, diminut. of *Maois*.

MAOÌTHFEACH, vainglorious, boaſting.

MAOÌTHFEACUS or *maoithmheachas*, boaſting.

MAOITHMHEACH, an objection.

MAOL, bald. alſo blunt, wel. *moel*.

MAOL, a ſervant, rather a ſhaved perſon devoted to ſome Saint or religious order. it was anciently out of reverence to Saints prefixt to the name of men in Chriſtening: as *Maól-cholumchille* which properly means S. Columba's ſervant or devotee. *Maol-Seachluinn*, S. Seachluin's &c. in the ſame manner as, *Giolla*, ex. *Giolla-Choluim*, *Gilla-Pàttraice*, *Giolla-Brighide*, properly ſiginfying the ſervant of S. Patrick, of S. Brigit &c.

MAOL-AIGEANTACH, dull-witted, ſtupid.

MAOLAIGHIM, or *Maoluim* to become dull or ſtupid; alſo to allay.

MAOLDORN, a ſword. *maoldorn ſhionn-airgid*, a Silver-hilted ſword.

MAON, mute, dumb.

MAONAS, a proper name.

MAONMAIGHE, a large territory of the County of Galway, anciently the eſtate of the O Mulallys, English O Lally, & of the O Neachtans, two very ancient & noble families. this territory is now called Glanricard, from Richard Burke Lord of that Country.

MAOR, a ſteward, alſo a ſergeant. *maór* among the ſcots was anciently the ſame with Baron afterwards, & *maór-mór*, with Earl; hence the Royal family of *Stuarts* Dukes of *Lenox* took their name.

MAOTH, tender, ſoft. *feóil maoth*, tender fleſh, *maoth-ghràdh*, compáſſion.

MAOTHA'N, a twig, oſier, or bud: alſo any thing that is ſoft or tender. alſo a cartilage or Griſſel; alſo the Ear. alſo the Xiphoides or cartilage terminating the lower end of the ſternum.

MAOTHLA *matha*, acorns & fruit.

MAOTHMHÚADH, nice, or delicate.

MAOTH-SHÚILEACHD, watrineſs of the Eyes.

MAOTHÙGHADH, a moiſtening, or ſoftening, *a taid à chnàmha ar màothùghadh O Smior*, his bones are moiſtened with marrow.

MAR, as, even as, *marſin*, ſo, thus: *màr an cceadhnà*, likewiſe, alſo where, *mar a raibh ſé*, where he was. *mar aon* together with, along with, as well as. *màr aon riomſà*, along with me.

MA'RACH, or *a màrach*, to morrow. *air na mhàrach*, the day after, or the following day, *iar bhùgh à màrach* the day after to morrow.

MARAS, ten thouſand. Gr. & Lat. *Myrias*.

MARBH, dead; alſo heavy.

MARBHADH, ſlaughter, maſſacre.

MARBHADH, & *marbhaim*, to kill or ſlay, *do mharbh ſé iad*, he killed them.

MARBHA'N, a corpſe, or dead body. alſo the Margin of a book, *marbhàn Leabhair*.

MARBH-DHRUÍDHEACHT, Necromancy, the art of conſulting the manes of the Dead.

MARBHNACH, & *Mairbhne*, an Elegy.

MARBHTHACH, mortal, cruel.

MARBHTHÓIR, a Murtherer, a ſlaughterer.

MARBRAID, a fort.

MARC, & *marcán*, a horſe, Wel. *march*, it appears that this word is both a Gaulish & a German celtic. for in the firſt place as to the Gauls, we learn from Pauſanias, in his account of the invaſion of Greece by the Gauliſh army conſiſting of 152000 foot & 20400 horſe, under the command of *Brennus* & Achichorius near 300 years before Chriſt, that the Gauls called a horſe by the appellative of *marcàn.* vid. Paus. Phoc. pag. 335. this remark he makes on occaſion of the remarkable circumſtance, that every horſe-man had two ſervants conſtantly attending him, & deſtined to ſucceed in his poſt one after the other, in caſe their maſter happened to be killed; by which contrivance the 20400. horſe were equivalent to 61200. the old Iriſh had the ſame cuſtom, & called thoſe ſervants that attended the cavaliers by the name of *Giollaidhe ein-eich.* and as to the Germans, the national name of the *Marco-manni,* ſo called for their being famed for good cavalry, ſhews, that they called a horſe by the name of *Marc.*

MARCACH, a horſeman, or rider. *marcach ain-chliſde*, an ignorant or awkward Rider. *Marcach Dàin*, a Rehearſer or Reciter of a Poem, who attended the *fear dàna*, or Poet. pl. *marcaigh.*

MARCA'IDHEACHD, riding.

MARC-CHOIMLING, a horſe-race.

MARCLACH, any proviſion of victuals, a large proviſion of food; *foidis in t'ùaſal Jàcob a mhac Jòſeph gona bhachal iona laìmh, agus marclach bigh ar dà bràithribh.* the noble Jacob ſent his ſon Joſeph with his ſtaff in his hand, & a good ſtore of proviſion to his brethren L.B.

MARC-LANN, a ſtable.

MARCRÉIL, makrel. *macrèil chapuil*, herring hog.

MARC-SHLÙAGH, cavalry or an army of horſe.

MARGADH, a market. Lat. *mercatus*, wel. *Marchuad*; alſo a bargain. *margadh murcha*, a proverbial expreſſion to imply a great bargain; otherwiſe called, *bó air ghad.*

MARGHAN, a margin.

MA'RLA, rich clay, or ſoil. wel. *marle* & Germ. *marga.*

MARMUR, marble. *clàr marmuir*, a marble table.

MARRÓS, Roſemary.

MART, a beef. *mart óg*, or *óg-mhart*, a heifer.

MA'RT, March, alſo *Mars*, *mís màrta*, the month of March *dià màirt*, Dies martis.

MARTA', for *mar atà*, ſuch as.

MARTARAIM, to maim, to make decrepid.

MARTARTHA, maimed.

MARTHAIN, life.

MARTHANACH, durable, eternal.

MARTHANACH, hopeful, bleſſed. *mac marthanach*, a hopeful, happy ſon.

MARTHANACHD, eternity.

MARTHUIN, to live: *ionnus go bhfeudadh ſé marthuin ad fhochair*, that he may live with thee.

MARTÌNEACH, a cripple.

MARTRAÍGHIM, to maim.

MA'S, if, i e *mà as*, *más féidir leachd a nàireamh*, if thou canſt number them. *màs dóigh le neach*, if any man think, alſo whether; *màs a ndlùth no an inneach bhias*, if it be in the warp or woof.

MA'S, a buttock, a flank or thigh. *gona maſ.ubh lomnochd*, with their buttoks naked.

MA'S, excellent, handſome.

MASA'N, delay.

MASA'N, check or reproof.

MASA'NACH, ſlow, tedious.

MASEADH, then, therefore.

MASLA, reproach, ſcandal.

MASLADHACH *na ccloidheamh*, the clashing of ſwords.

MASLAÍGHIM, & *maſlúghadh*, to defame, to revile, or blaſpheme. *do mhaſluigh ſe ainm an Tiárna*, he blaſphemed the name of the Lord.

MASLUIGHEACH, & *maſlaigh-theach*, ignominious.

MA'TA' & *máta gur*, although; how be it; nevertheleſs.

MATA, great; alſo dark, gloomy.

MATA, a mattreſs.

MATH, good.

MATH', fruit.

MATH, a hand.

MATHA, Mathew, a proper name.

MATHADH, a pardon.

MATHAIM, to forgive or pardon. *maith dúinn àr bhfiacha*, dimitte nobis debita noſtra.

MA'THAIR, a mother. Lat: *mater*, & Gr. *meter*. which the Greeks derive from their verb. *mao*, deſidero, becauſe she deſires good things for her children. but if it were a derivative, it's Radix would be more naturally to be found in the Irish language, in the word *math* good, without bringing it in by an ellipſis & in a ſtrained manner, as in the Greek.

MATHAIR, gore, matter.

MATHAIR-A'IL, the primary cauſe or principal cauſe of a thing.

MATHARDHA, of or belonging to a mother. *àr tteanga màthardha*, our mother tongue.

MA'THARDACHT, the right of a perſons mother.

MA'THARORN, matricidium, or the murder of a mother.

MATHFADH, doubt. *gan mathfadh*, without doubt.

MATH-GHABHAIN, or *Màgh-ghabhuin*, a Bear i. e. a calf of the plain, or a wild calf. becauſe it is a kind of a wild Calf. *mágh-ghamhuin*, is the true writing of this word, which is corrupted into *math ghamhuin* & *mathamhain* by ſome of our modern writers of the Irish language. from this word *màgh-ghamhuin*, is derived the name of the ancient & Princely family of *O Magh-ghamhna*, otherwiſe written *O Math-amhna*, English *O Mahony*, deſcended from *Cas* brother of *Nadfroich* the father of Ængus firſt Chriſtian King of Cashel, who was baptized by S. Patrick. the O Mahony's were for many ages Sovereign Princes of the countries or diſtricts called *Kineàl-Ædh*, *Kineàl-Mbeice*, *Ibh-Conlua*. & all that part of Muſgry which lyes ſouthward of the River Lee, & in later ages of the large diſtrict called *Scull* together with that of *Ive-eachach*. the ancient luſtre of this Princely family hath been revived in our days by the great warriour Count O Mahony, whoſe diſtinguished merit & qualities have ſurvived in the Counts his ſons, & moſt Eminently in Count O Mahony the younger, now Lieutenant General of his Catholic Majeſty's forces, & his Ambaſſador Plenipotentiary at the Court of *Vienna*: one of the moſt noble-hearted Irishmen now living, according to all accounts. the ancient eſtate of this noble & illuſtrious branch of the O Mahony's was the territory called *Tiobrad* in the County of Cork.

M E

MÉ, I, me. Lat. accuſat: *me.* Gr. *eme.*

MEABHAL, shame: alſo fraud, deceit.

MEABHALACH, or *meabhlack*, deceitful, fraudulent.

MEABHAIR, the memory.

MEABHARACH, mindful.

MEABHRA, a fiction, a lye.

MEACAN, a parſnip.

MEACAN *uillion*, alicampane. Lat. enula campana.

MEACAN *bhuidhe*, a carrot.

MEACAN-RAIDIGH, a radish. Lat. raphanus hortenſis.

MEACH, hoſpitality.

MEACTROIGH, the ox next the plow.

MÉAD, encreaſe, bigneſs. gen. *méid.*

MÉADAIGHIM, to encreaſe; to augment or improve, &c. *méidebtha mé iàd*, I will multiply them.

MÉADAIGHTHE, encreaſed, multiplied.

MEADAR, a churn.

MEADH, & **MEDH**, a ballance or ſcale; *óir-mheadh*, a ſcale to weigh gold. *arg-mheadh* a ſcale to weigh ſilver. plur. *mheadha* & *meadhaibh.* *i meadhaibh eàgſamhla*, in unequal ballances. Note. This word has been ill explained in the letter A at the word *armheadh.*

MEADH, Metheglin, or Meath. Gr. *Methu*, vinum.

MEADHACH, a ſtallion.

MEADHACH, fuddled with meath, or abounding therewith.

MEA'DHAIGHIM, to weigh or balance; alſo to conſider.

MÉADAIL, a belly, a paunch.

MEADHAIR, talk or ſpeech, a diſcourſe. alſo merriment, mirth.

MEADHAIR, a fore-warning of future events.

MEADHARACH or *meadhardha*, chearful, lively.

MEADHÒN, the midſt; the middle or center.

MEADHRACH, glad, joyful.

MEADHG, or *meidhg*, whey.

MEAG, the earth.

MEAL, & *meall*, a ball, any lump or knob. *meall ime*, a round cake of butter. *meal na ſul*, the Apple of the Eye.

MEALL, a hill, hillock, or any riſing ground of a ſpherical shape. hence the name of ſeveral Lands in the weſt of Ireland; as *meallabreac*, *meall na hórnan*, &c.

MEALA, vid. *mil*, *beagàn meala*, a little honey. Lat. *mel.* & Gr. *meli.*

MÉALA, a reproach.

MÉALA, grief, ſorrow. *mór an méala a bhàs*, his death is a cauſe of great grief. hence *ath-mheala*, repentance, recanting.

MEALBH, & diminut. *Mealbhóg*, a ſatchel, or budget, a knap-ſack. gen. *meilbh*, & *mealbhóige.*

MEALL, & *meallach*, good, pleaſant.

MEALLADH, & *meallaim*, to deceive, or defraud. *chréd fár mheall tù mé*, why haſt thou deceived me?

MEALTA, deceived, defrauded.

MEALTÒIR or *Mealltóir*, a deceiver.

MEALLTÓIREACHT,

MEALLTÓIREACHT, playing the cheat.

MEAM, a kiſs.

MEAMAIM, to kiſs.

MEAMBRA, a shrine or Repoſitory of holy Relicks.

MEAMBRUM, parchment. Lat. *membrana.*

MEAMHAIR, the memory, Lat. *memoria.* written more uſually, but abuſively, *meabhair.*

MEAMHARAIM, to remember: alſo to conſider of. *do mheamharaig dibghbhàil doibh*, he ſtudied their harm.

MEAMHARAIGHTHE, ſtudied, conſidered of.

MEAMNARCAIM, to think.

MEANADH, an awl.

MEANADH, gaping or yawning.

MEANUIR, he thought of. *ba mòr do mhaith ro meanuir*, multa bona excogitavit.

MEANAN, plain, clear.

MÉANFACH, yawning.

MÉANFAGADH, yawning, & *méanfuigheal* the ſame.

MEANG, craft, deceit.

MEANGACH, crafty, deceitful.

MEANG-RA'IDHTE, Sophiſtry.

MEANMA, & *meanman*, courage, vigour, *a meanma chroidhe*, their ſtoutneſs: alſo the will or deſire, the mind or memory. *tugaidh aris ann bhúr meanmuin é*, bring it again to mind; alſo gladneſs, high ſpirits.

MEANMACH & *meanamnach*, chearful, in high ſpirits. corrupted from *Mear-anamnach.*

MEANMARADH, thought.

MEANM-LAIGE, dulneſs, lazineſs: weakneſs of ſpirits.

MEANMNAÍGHIM, to regale, to gladden.

MEANMÚGHADH, an exhortation.

MEANMUIN, joy, gladneſs: *rachtaoí amach maille re meanmuin*, ye will go out with joy.

MEANN, manifeſt.

MEANN, famous, or illuſtrious; celebrated. hence *Lùig Meann*, a Dal-Caſſian Prince, who recovered the entire County of Clare from the people of Connaught, & added it to Munſter. *ba meann iona imtheachtaibh*, he was celebrated for his expeditions & actions.

MEANN, dumb.

MEANNAD, a place, or room.

MEANNA'N, a kid. *meannàn aéir*, otherwiſe *gabhrin rótha*, a ſnipe; ſo called, as in froſty weather when it flies it makes a noiſe reſembling that of a kid.

MEANTAIL, deceit.

MEANTUS, ſpearment, lat. menta ſpicata.

MEAR, quick, ſudden: *go mear*, ſoon.

MÉAR, a finger or toe. *Leithead méir*, an Inch.

MEARAIGHIM, to err, or miſtake.

MEARAIGHE, a fool.

MEARAITHNE, a ſlight or doubtful knowledge of a perſon.

MEARARDHACHD, ſobriety.

MEARÚGHADH, a miſtaking, or Erring.

MEARBHA, a lie, or fiction.

MEARBHAL, a miſtake, alſo random. as *urchur mearbhuil*, a Random shot.

MEARBHALLACHD, erring.

MEAR-DHA'NA, fool-hardy.

MEARDHA'NACHT, Raſhneſs.

MEAR-GHRA'DH, fondneſs.

MEARRGA'NTA, brisk: alſo obſtinate.

MEARRNIGHTHE, idem. alſo perverſe.

MÉARUIDHE, a diſtrict in the County of Galway, the Eſtate of the *O Neachtans*, & the *O Mullallys*, English, *O Lally*. vid. *Maonmhuighe*.

MEAS, fruit: but particularly acorns: wel. *Meſen*. & arm. *Meſan*.

MEAS, meaſure; alſo a rod uſed for meaſuring a grave.

MEAS, a weapon; alſo an Edge or sharp point.

MEAS, a pair of Shears.

MEAS, a foſter-child.

MEAS, a Salmon.

MEAS, an advice, or opinion. alſo conceit.

MEASA, worſe, or worſt.

MEASA'N, a lap-dog.

MEASAIRE, juſt weight, or due meaſure.

MEASAM, to eſteem; alſo to think, or ſuppoſe.

MEASARDHA, temperate, frugal *Meaſartha*, idem.

MISEASARDHACHT, temperance.

MEASARTHACHD, idem.

MEASCHAOR, a ſounding line, or plummer.

MEAS-CHRAOBH, a fruit tree.

MEAS-CHRUINNÌGHIM, to gather acorns.

MEAS-CHÚ, a lap-dog.

MEASG, among, or amongſt. *bhùr meaſg*, amongſt you. arm: *meask*, & wel. *Myſk*.

MEASGADH, a mixture.

MEASGADH, & *meaſgaim*, to ſtir about, or move a thing; to mix, or mingle, *nàr mheaſg a làmha an Uiſge*, who hath not rinſed his hands in water.

MEAS-GHORT, an Orchard.

MEASÓG, an acorn.

MEASUIM, to preſume or ſuppoſe, conſider, obſerve, MEAS, diſcern thou; *meas é*, conſider it; *mar mheaſtaoiſi*, as ye ſuppoſe. *an uáir do mheas ſé an Chathair*, when he had obſerved the city.

MEATA, cowardly, fearful. *fear meata*, a coward.

MEATACHD, cowardice.

MEATH, decay.

MEATHA DHA'LA, or *do mheathdáil*, at leaſt.

MEATHACH, perishable: alſo a degenerate perſon.

MÉATHACH, fat.

MÉATHAIGHIM, to grow fat. *do mheathuigh tù*, thou art grown fat.

MEATHAIM, to fail; alſo to pine away. *arbhair meathais*, corn that fails.

MÉATHAS, the fat, fatneſs.

MÉATHUSRADH, fatlings.

MÉID, bigneſs, magnitude; the ſuppoſed number or quantity. *an mheid do mhair*, that which ſurvived. *an mheid do bhí ſan ccathraigh*, as many as were in the town.

MEIDHE, a ſtump, or ſtock; a trunk.

MEIDHG, whey. wel. *maidh*.

MEIDHGAMHAIL, like whey, ſerous.

MEIDHISE, the middle or midſt.

MÉIDHLEACH, & *meileach*, bleating as a sheep.

MÉIDHLEADH, & *méilim*, to bleat. Gr. *melos*, cantus.

MEIGIOLLACH, the bleating of a goat.

MEIGIOLLAIM, to bleat like a Goat.

MEILE, a hand-mill.

Méileadh, bleating: *méileadh na ttréud*, the bleating of the flocks.

Meilg, Death.

Meilg, milk.

Meilim, to grind; alſo to pound or bruiſe. Gr. *mulein*, Lat. *molare*. *do mheil ſé*, he ground. *do mheiledìs*, they did pound.

Meill, a cheek. diminut. *meillín.*

Meillioch, the globe.

Meilt, grinding: *ag meilt an arbhair*, grinding the corn.

Meilt, caſting, or hurling.

Meimeadh, a poem.

Méin, the mind, lat. mens. *méin mhath*, or *maithmheineach*, well minded.

Méin, *no mén*, oar of any metal, gen of *miàn.*

Meinn, quality; alſo a mien.

Méinnéamhail, affable, well diſpoſed.

Méir, the genit: of *méar*, fingers or toes.

Meirbh, ſlow, tedious.

Meirbhe, weakneſs, dullneſs.

Meirbhe, a lye.

Méirceann, a finger.

Méirdreach, a whore, an harlot: latin meretrix.

Méirdreachas, fornication.

Meire, & *mire*, madneſs.

Meirg, ruſt.

Meirge, an enſign, a ſtandard, or banner. ex: *do tógbhadh meirge murchà; as tràth aighthe air allmhùrchuibh*; the banner of the great Morrogh (ſon of Brien Boirbhe) was diſplaid, & ſtruck a terror into his foreign foes.

Meirgeach, ruſty, full of ruſt.

Meirgeall, roughneſs, ruggedneſs.

Meirín na ma'gh, the herb agrimony. lat. agrimonia.

Meirleach, a thief, a rogue, a rebel: *a mhéirleacha*: o ye Rebels.

Meirtneach, feeble, fatigued. written alſo *meirthnidhe.*

Méis, a dish or plate; gen. *méiſe.* dim: *méisín.*

Meis, bad, wicked.

Meiseamhnaighim, to judge.

Meisge, drunkenneſs. *ar meiſge*, drunk.

Meisi, a Judge.

Meisi, fairies; commonly called *Síobhraidh.*

Méisìn, a little dish.

Meisneach, courage, *cuir meiſneach orm*, encourage me. *Meiſnéadh*, & *Meiſnùighad*, idem; alſo exhortation.

Meisneamhail, courageous; *miſnitheamhail*, idem.

Meisníghim, to encourage, to nourish or cherish; to refresh or enliven; to exhort. *meiſnighid iad féin*, they encourage themſelves: *do mheiſnigh mé*, I have comforted.

Meisriobhar, a Bushel.

Meissi, Ghoſts, apparitions.

Méith, fat, corpulent.

Méitheallach, a fatling.

Méithrios, fatneſs.

Mele, a woman's coif.

Mele, a ſluggard; alſo a cowardly ſoldier.

Melg, Death.

Melghi, the point of death; death-bed.

Mélíghim, to bleat as a sheep.

Mén, or *mianach*, oar.

Men, a mouth. *wel. min*, a lip.

Men mara, a whale. i. e. *bleidmhiol*, or *bláth-mhiol.*

Méodhan, a means; alſo the middle or centre, Lat. *medium.*

Méodhanach, ſmall, alſo the midlemoſt.

Meòr, or *Méur*, a finger.

Meóra'n & *Meóracàn*, a thimble.

Mertníghim, to weaken.

Mether. a veil, or covering.

Methle, & *methil*, a reaping.

Methineas, a conſumption.

Méud, greatneſs. vid: *méid.*

Méudal, the maw. a ventricle, or tripe.

Méur, & *Méar*, plur. *méir*, a finger, or toe.

Méuthus, & *méathas*, fatneſs.

M I

Mi, & *mios*, a month.

Miach, a bag or budget.

Miadh, honour, reſpect: alſo noble, honourable..

Miaduigh, a hog or ſwine.

Mian, & *mion*, the will or deſire, willingneſs, *as mian leam*, I purpoſe, *an nidh as mian leis do dhéunamh*, the thing he intends to do.

Mìanach, oar: alſo a mine. *Cuithe no poll mianach*, a mineral or mine. *a ſé Tiàghatmas mac Fallamhuin, mac Irial ſuair mianach óir ar ttùs an Eirinn, agus a bhſoithrithh oithir liſé do bhíodh aga bhearbhadh*, Tighermas the ſon of Fallavan mac Eirial, firſt diſcovered Gold oar in Ireland, which was refined at Fothart, on the banks of the Liffe. K. ad annum mundi 3011 vid. Flah. Ogig. pag. 195.

Míandúiltadh, abnegation.

Mianghas, & *mianghus*, deſire; appetite.

Mia'nghasach, longing, deſirous of.

Mías, & genit. *méis*. a charger, or dish: *mías chluàſach*, a porringer.

Mías, an altar.

Mic, the genit: of *mac*: a ſon. *mac a mhic*, his Grandſon.

Mícha'dhas, ingratitude.

Mícha'dhas, an affront.

Micelmhe, an evil omen, or an ominous preſage.

Mìchéadfa, indignation. Jer. 10. 10. diſpleaſure.

Míchéadfach, diſpleaſed with, vexed at, diſcontented.

Michéill, & *míchíall*, madneſs. folly. *atà tù ar michéill*, thou art mad.

Míchéillíghe, foolish, mad, ſenſeleſs.

Míchéillìghim, to rave, to dote.

Míchnfasta, inhumane, uncivil.

Míchreidiomh, unbelief.

Midh, the ſight, or aſpect.

Mìdhe, the County of Meath..

Mídheamhaltach, frugal.

Mìdheamhuin, meditation.

Mìdheang, ſlender-waſted.

Mídhiomhalta, doubtful.

Mídhion, ill coloured.

Mì-éifeachdach, vain, of no effect..

Mí-ghnìómh, iniquity, lewdneſs.

Mìghreann, diſdain or loathing.

Mil, & in the genit *meala*, honey. *mil ſhuain*, wild honey. *beagàn meala*, a little honey. Gr. *meli*, & Lat. *mel.*

Mìl, or *mileadh*, a Soldier, or champion. Lat. *Miles*, & wel. *Milùr* Heb. *Melech*, Rex.

Milbhir, mead or metheglin, from *mil*, honey & *bir*, water; as that liquor is made of honey & water.

Milceò, mildew.

Mìle, a thouſand. plur. *millte*.

milte do mhilliùnuibh, thouſands of Millions. alſo a mile, *tri mhile*, three miles. wel. *mil*, Lat. *mille*, & *milliare*, a mile.

MINEACH, a thorn or bodkin.

MÌLIDH, a ſoldier or champion.

MÌLÍGHE, the point or article of Death.

MÍLÌGHTHEACH, wan, pale, compoſed of the negative *mi*, & *líghe*, the complexion, features.

MILIS, ſweet or ſavoury, well taſted: from *mil*, honey. wel. *melys*.

MÌLFHEAR, a ſoldier.

MILL, the plur. of *meall*, balls, knobs.

MILLEADH, a ruining or ſpoiling.

MILLEADH, & *millim*, to marr or ſpoil, *millſidh an gorta an talamh*, the famine will deſtroy the Earth.

MILLIUDH, a bad ſight; or a faſcinating look.

MÍLLSEACHD, ſweetneſs.

MÌLLSEA'N, any ſweet thing, a ſweetmeat. alſo cheeſe-curds.

MÌLLSEA'N MARA, a ſort of ſea-weed.

MÍLLTE, ruined, ſpoiled.

MILLTEÒIR, an oppreſſour.

MILLTNE, *miltneacht*, or *miliotach*, bravery, gallantry.

MILMHEACAN, a mallow.

MILSE, ſweetneſs; alſo more ſweet

MÍLTE, plur. of *mile*, thouſands.

MÍMHEASAIM, to undervalue, to deſpiſe.

MÌMHEASTA, vile, mean.

MÍMHEISNÍGHIM, to diſcourage, to terrify. *cred ſa mi-mheiſnighthî*, why do ye diſcourage. num. 32. 7. *nà mìmheiſnigh*, be not afraid. Jer. 30. 10.

MÍN, fine, tender, delicate. *an féur min*, the tender graſs. *go min*, gently, ſoftly.

MÍN, a plain, a fine field.

MIN, meal, flower. *do mhin órna*, of barley meal.

MÌN-BHRISIM, to bruiſe, to crumble.

MINDREACH, a little image.

MÍNE, ſmoother; alſo ſmoothneſs.

MÍNE, puſillanimity.

MINEITE, a feather.

MINEACH, mealy.

MÍNEACHD, ſoftneſs, gentleneſs.

MÍNEAGHADH, politeneſs.

MINADÚRTHA, unnatural; or ill natured.

MINEALLACH, ſmall cattle, ſheep.

MINFHÉUR, graſs.

MINIC, frequent: *go minic*, often, continually. wel: *mynyk*.

MÌNIÚGHADH, ſmoothneſs, alſo taming.

MINÍGHIM, to ſmooth or poliſh; alſo to explain.

MINNEACH, a lye.

MINNEARGHNA'S, ignorance.

MINÚACH, the herb milmountain, or purging flax.

MIÓA'DHMHUR, untowardly, awkward.

MIÓBHAL, unthriftineſs.

MIOCHAINE, a preſent.

MÌOCHAIR, loving, affable.

MIOCHAIRTHE, a monſter.

MÍOCHA'S, ingratitude; alſo diſeſteem.

MÍOCHADHASACH, ungrateful.

MÍOCHLÚ, diſpraiſe, reproach.

MÌOCHLÚITEACH, infamous.

MÍOCHOINGIOLL, deceit, treachery.

MÌOCHOINGIOLLACH, treacherous; *go mìochoingìollach*, perfidiouſly.

Míochomhthrom, unjuſt, unequal.

Míochuineas, a donation, or préſent.

Miodhbhaidh, protection.

Miodhchúairt, a whirl-pool.

Míodh-dhúileadh, a loathing.

Miodh-dhúilìghim, to deteſt, or abhor.

Míódh-dhúthracht, negligence.

Miodóg, a knife.

Mío-fhoighid, impatience.

Mío-fhoíghideach, impatient.

Mio-ghna'mhach, lewd, miſchievous.

Míol, a louſe.

Míol, any beaſt. *miol bhùidhe*, a hare. *miol mór*, a whale. *miol crion*, a moth. *míol guile*, a belly-worm.

Míolabharthach, froward, ſullen.

Míolach, brutish; alſo louſy.

Mìolainneach, thoughtful, melancholy.

Mìolcaireachd, a ſoothing or flattering.

Miolcam, to flatter or ſooth.

Mìolchomhan, a park.

Míolchú, & genit. *míolchuin*, or *miolchon*, a grey-hound.

Míolscoiteachd, eloquence.

Mìolscoithi, eloquent, affable, debonnair.

Mìoltòg, a fly. *Mioltóg leathair*, a bat.

Miomasc, a lance, or ſpear.

Mìomhaca'nta, dishoneſt.

Mìomhaca'ntacht, dishoneſty.

Miomhadh, ſcandal, reproach from *mi*, & *modh*, & therefore to be written *mio-mhodh*, uncivility.

Míomham, to reproach, or revile; alſo to prophane. potius *mio-mhodham. do mhio-mhodar m'dinm naomhtha*, they prophaned my holy name.

Mìomhuiníghin, diffidence, miſtruſt.

Míon, appetite, an earneſt deſire.

Mion, a Letter.

Mion, ſmall, little. *mion-àirneís*, ſmall cattle. viz. sheep, goats, &c. wel. *man*. Gr. *minuos*, atticè, pro *micros*, parvus. & Lat. *minus* comparat. gradûs.

Mionach, bowels, entrails.

Míonach, metal.

Mìona'ire, impudence, aſſurance.

Mio-na'ireach, shameleſs, impudent.

Miona'n, a kid. vid. *meannàn*. wel. *myn*.

Mionbhrúdhmhann, a haggeſs, or minced meat.

Mionca, oftner. *bhus mionca*, ofteneſt. comparat. of *minic*.

Mionbhrúighim, to mince or crumble. *mionbhrúighſir iàd a ccoduibh*, they shall be dashed in pieces.

Miongraim, to gnaw.

Mionn, a bell.

Mionn, the head, the ſcull, or the crown of the head. ex. *dar mionnaibh na Naómh*, by the heads of the Saints; hence the word *mionn* is adopted to ſignify a holy Relick; & hence it ſignifies an Oath, or ſolemn proteſtation made before God & man, becauſe immediately after the eſtablishment of Chriſtianity in Ireland, they uſually ſwore ſolemnly by the Relicks of the Saints. ex. *tug ſé na mionna*, he took his oath, or literally, he ſwore by the Relicks.

droich-mhionna, perjury. *Mionn Riogdha*, a Diadem, or a regal crown.

MIONNA'IGHIM, to ſwear. *noch do mhionnaigh ſé*, which he ſwore.

MIONNA'N, a kid.

MIONN-RANN, a short verſe.

MIONNÚGADH, vowing, or ſwearing.

MIONNLACHD, gentleneſs, mildneſs.

MIONÓSACH, mbroſe.

MIONURACH, a ſmall pitcher,

MIONRÍOGH, a Petty King or Prince.

MION SHÚILEACH, pink-eyed.

MIONTA'N, a ſmall bird; a titmouſe.

MIONTAS, mint.

MÍO-PHA'IRT, ingratitude.

MIORBHADH, to kill or deſtroy.

MÍORBHAILLE, & *miorbhùile*, a miracle, or wonder, a prodigy. it is like the Latin *mirabile*. as, *miorbùiliſdh Dé*, Lat. mirabilia Dei.

MÍORBHÚILEACH, miraculous.

MÌORÚN, a private grudge.

MÍOS, or *mis*, a month. wel: *mis*, & cor: *miz*. we find that the Latins formerly wrote *meſis*, & not *menſis*: ex. *meſibus X. Florus vixit. & Silvana cum Niciati marito vixit, annis tribus & meſibus duobus.* vid. Fabreit, pag. 106. 110. & the Spaniards call it *meſe*. It: *mes.*

MÍOSACH, the plant called purging-flax. Lat. *Linum Catharticum.*

MÌCSA'STA, diſpleaſed.

MIOSCAIS, ſpite, hatred.

MIOSCAISEACH, ſpiteful.

MIOSCAITH, a curſe.

MIOSGUS, grudge, or ſpight.

MÌOSHA'MH, rough, rugged, hard.

MÌO-SHUAIMHNEACH, reſtleſs troubleſome.

MIOSÚR & *mioſùireachd*, meaſure, menſuration.

MIOTAL, metal.

MÍOTHAINÌM, to diſpleaſe.

MÍOTHAITHNIOMHACH, diſagreeable, unpleaſant.

MÌOTHARBHACH, unprofitable.

MÍOTHURASA, a bad omen.

MIOTÓG, a woolen glove.

MÌR, a part, or share. *na cheithre miribh*, in four parts.

MÍR, the top, or ſummet of a thing. *mír bhurra*, ſuperiority.

MIRE, levity, madneſs: *ar mire*, diſtracted.

MÌREANN, a portion or share.

MÌRÉASÙNTA, unreaſonable.

MÍRIAGHALTA, untractable; unruly.

MÍ-RIA'GHUIL, tranſgreſſion; alſo rebellion.

MIRIE, a ball to play with.

MIRRA, & *Miorr*, Myrrh, a ſort of gum uſed in embalming dead bodies.

MIRTAIL, a Myrtle tree.

MÍS, a month. vid. *mios.*

MÍSEAMHNACH, agreable, adequate.

MÌSGÉAL, a calumnious ſtory.

MISI, I my ſelf. *a tàimſi*, pro *atà miſi*, I am.

MISIMI'N-DEARG, bog-mint; mentha aquatica.

MISIMIRT, foul play.

MISNEACH, courage. *as mò miſneach agus macnais*, the moſt courageous & fond.

MISNEAMHAIL, courageous.

MISTE: *an miſte me*, am I the worſe for it.

MITHFIR, weak.

MITHID: *is mithid*, it is time.

MITHIS, time.

Mligh, the point of Death.

Mna', the plur. of *Bean.* women or wives. *dà mhnaoi*, to his wife.

Mna'mhlachd, baſhfulneſs, effeminacy.

Mnigh, an epitaph.

M O

Mó, a man, abuſively written *mogh* & *modh*, nearly of the ſame pronunciation with *mó.* this word *mó* muſt have been originally in the Latin tongue, or lingua priſca of the Aborigines of Italy, as appears by the Roman words *homo* & *nemo*; the former ſignifying *a man*, or *man*, & the latter *no man*: in which words the prefixes *ho* & *ne* are added to the ſubſtantive *mo* a man, as ſigns of the poſitive & negative. this word *mò* is preſerved even in compounds of the Iriſh language, as in the compound word *làn-mhó*, abuſively written & pronounced *làn-mhù*, a married couple, *làn* ſignifying *entire*, & *mó*, a man; becauſe a married couple may be deemed only one entire *man*, or one fleſh, according to the ſcripturial expreſſion, *erunt duo in carne unâ.*

Mo, my, mine: *mo chapal*, my horſe, &c.

Mò, greater: *ní bhus mò na*, more than.

Moch, early, ſoon: *go moch ar maidin*, early in the morning. Lat. *mox.*

Moch-abaidh, ripe before its time.

Mochd, promotion.

Mocht, great.

Mochthra'th, the dawning of the day.

Modh, a manner or faſhion: *ar an modh ſo*, after this manner. *tar modh*, beyond meaſure. *ar modh gur*, in ſo much that. Lat. *modus.*

Modh, work.

Modh or *mogh*, a man; alſo a ſervant or ſlave. Lat. *homo.*

Modhaidheas, huſbandry.

Modhamhuil or *mómhuil*, mannerly, well behaved.

Modhamhlacht, mildneſs, gentle behaviour.

Modhan, *re modhnuibh*, in travel. ſaid of a woman in child-birth.

Modh-dhamh, a plough-ox.

Modh-margadh, a ſlave-market.

Modhsaine, ſlavery, bondage. written alſo *Moghſaine.*

Mogal, & *Mogul*, the huſk of any ſeed or fruit: *go mogluibh mo shul*, to my Eye-lids. alſo the Apple of the Eye. alſo a cluſter or branch.

Mogallach, full of huſks; alſo plenteous.

Mogh, written for *modh*, a manner. vid. *modh.*

Moghaídhe, a huſband-man, a churl, a labourer, or ſlave.

Moghdhorn, a remarkable mountain & river in Ulſter.

Moghna, a Salmon.

Moghsaine & *moghſuinne*, ſlavery; alſo fealty, homage.

Moguidh, mocking: *fear moguidh*, a ſcoffer. vid. *magaidh.*

Môid, plur. *móide*, a vow, an oath. *mòid gheanmnúidheachta*, a vow of Chaſtity.

Móid, pro *méid*; as; *mòid meanman*, the height of courage.

Móide, greater: *achd is móide d'éighmheadarſan*, but they cried out the more.

Móide: ex. *móide mé*, I am the better.

Móideach, a votary.

Mòidheamh, boaſting, bragging.

Moidh; *a moigh*, abroad.

Móidghealladh, a vow.

Móidim, to vow or ſwear, alſo to aſcertain. as, *mar mhóidid Bàird*, as the Bards make out. *mar ar mhóidigh tù móid damhſa*, where thou vowedſt a vow unto me.

Móidthe, devoted.

Móigh: *le moigh*, at moſt.

Moigheanéar, happy is he. *moigheanéar ſear do chonairc an lá ſo*, happy is the man that ſaw this day. *moigheanear an té*, happy is he. it is pronounced *munér*.

Moil, a kind of black worm.

Moil, a heap caſt up. Lat. *moles*.

Moill & *Moille*, delay or ſtay.

Moiltìn, dim. of *molt*, a hogrel.

Moimeint, a moment.

Móin, a mountain. Lat. *mons*, *moin-mòr*, the long mountain which runs through the countries of Barret & Mulgry. *móin an mhullaigh*, a high mountain in the County of Tipperary.

Móin, turf; alſo a bog, where it is cut, genit. *mòna*. wel. *maun*, turf, fuel. *poll mòna*, a turbery, or turf pit.

Mòin fheúr, a meadow i.e. mountain-graſs. *as mòinſhearaibh*, out of meadows. it is abuſively written *moineàr*. N. B. This word ſhews, that the Iriſh formerly uſed no other hay, but what grew on coarſe or boggy grounds.

Mòinse, a peat pit, or turbery.

Moirb, an ant, or piſmire.

Mòireasadh, the falling ſickneſs.

Mòir-cheart, juſtice, clemency.

Móiréis, haughtineſs.

Mòir-fhearthannach, rainy.

Móir-ghnídhtheachd, magnificence.

Mòir-mheanamnach, magnanimous.

Móir-mheasaim, to magnify.

Mòirnéis, great ſtreams of water.

Móir-sheisear, ſeven.

Moirteadh, dregs. *ar a mhoirtibh*, on it's lees.

Moirtéal, a cripple or lame man or woman.

Moirtéal, & *Moirtéul*, mortar, or plaiſter.

Moirteùr, a pounding morter.

Moirtís, a mortiſe; alſo a tennon, *dá mhoirtîs*, two tennons. Exod. 36. 24.

Moisleabhar, an Ethic book.

Mol, a Congregation, a flock, or number.

Mol, loud, clamorous.

Mol muillin, the beam that turns round in a mill, & ſets the whole in motion by the means of wheels that are affixed to it.

Moladh, praiſe.

Molaim, to praiſe. *do Mholadar a ghné*, they commended his complexion.

Molaim Dia, I praiſe God. Lat. *immolo Deo*, I praiſe or offer ſacrifice to God.

Mola'n, rather *malàn*, a ſmall hill, or brow.

Molbhthach, or *moltach*, praiſe worthy.

Molc, fire.

MOLFA, great.

MOLT, a weather. from this celtic Irish word comes the French *Moulton*, which is now written *Mouton.* Anglicè *Mutton.* wel. *Molht.*

MOLUACH, a marsh.

MOLTA, praiſed, extolled.

MÓMHUR, & *momharach*, ſtately, noble.

MON, or *Muna*, if not.

MON, a trick, a wile.

MONADH, money.

MÒNADH, the genit. of *Mòin.* a mountain. *a mònaibh*, in the mountains.

MONAISTIR, a Monaſtery.

MONAR, work.

MONARCHA, a shop, or workhouſe.

MONG, the main or creſt of a horſe, or other beaſt. *mong-ſteàdach*, a fine-creſted horſe.

MONGAR, roaring.

MONMHAR, & *munbar*, murmuring; detraction.

MONUAR, alas!

MÒR, great in quality or bulk. when ſpoken of animate things, it is put after the ſubſtantive. ex. *fear mòr*, a great man, or a luſty man. *Capal mór*, a big horſe. &c. but when ſpoken of inanimate things, it is put before the ſubſtantive, as in theſe compound words. ex. *mór-dhàlacht*, arrogance. *mor-ghràin*, abomination. wel. *Maur.*

MÒR, with a ſubſtantive plural ſignifies many. ex. *mòr-laìthe*, many aday &c.

MORACTHACHD, rottenneſs, corruption.

MÒRAÍGHIM, to magnify.

MÓRA'LTA, moral.

MÓRALTACHD, morality.

MÒRA'N, a great number, a multitude. *mòràn mòr*, a great many, a great quantity. Gr. *murias*, ten thouſand, & *murion*, infinitum.

MÒRAONACH, i. e. *mòr éantheacht*, a great convention, or aſſembly.

MORC, a hog, or ſwine.

MORC, great, huge.

MORCHOIND, or *murchoind*, a fleet.

MÓR-CHROIDHEACH, magnanimous.

MÓR-CHROIDHEACHD, magnanimity.

MÓRCROID, a high-way.

MORC-SHAOTH, the falling ſickneſs.

MORCTHAS, corruption.

MÓR-CHUA'IRT, a grand tour, or viſitation of a King to his ſubjects, which was anciently practiſed in Ireland; or of a Biſhop to the Clergy of his Dioceſs, to inſpect into the ſtate of their Eccleſiaſtic affairs.

MÓRCHUIDHTHEACH, corrupt. *a tàid mo chréachta morchuidhthe*, my wounds are corrupt.

MÒRDHA, great, magnificent.

MÓRDHACHT, greatneſs, majeſty.

MÓRDHA'IL, boaſting, alſo pride.

MÓRDHA'IL, an aſſembly or convention, a Diet or Parliament. *Mórdhàil Droma ceit*, the Parliament of Dromceit in the County of Derry, at which were preſent *Aodhgàn* King of the ſcots, & *Colum Cille* Abbot of I.

MÒRDHA'LACH, proud, vain-glorious.

MÓR-FHAIRGE, the main Ocean.

MORGADH, corruption.

MÓRGHRA'IN, abomination.

MÓR-LUA'IGH, precious, valuable.

MÓRMA'OR, a Lord Mayor, alſo a high ſteward.

MÓR MÓR, *go mórmór*, eſpecially, moreover.

MORMÓNTA, wormwood.

MORTLA, devaſtations by fire.

MÓRTHORRACH, very big with child, alſo very fruitful, plentiful.

MÓRÚIGHIM, to extol: *morùighear Dià*, let God be magnified.

MÒRÚGHADH, magnificence.

MORÚADH & *morùach*, a mermaid, a ſea monſter. cor. & arm. *Morhuch.*

MOS, a manner or faſhion, Lat. *Mos.*

MÓSACH, of, or belonging to manner or faſhion.

MÓTA, a moat, or mount.

MOTH, the male of any creature.

MOTHACH, i. e. *torthach*, fertil, fruitful, pregnant.

MOTHAIGHIM, to feel; alſo to perceive, to know. *nior mhothaigh me aón phìan*, I felt no pain. *nior mhothùigheadar an chùis*, they perceived not the matter.

MOTHAIGHTHEACH, ſenſible.

MOTHAR, a park, *mothar crann*, a tuft or cluſter of trees.

MOTHÙGHADH, the ſenſe of feeling.

MOTHCHAT, a he-cat.

M U.

MUADH, & *muaidh*, a cloud.

MUADH, an Image.

MUADH, the middle or midſt.

MUADH, noble, good. wel: *mad.*

MUADH, ſoft, tender. wel. *medhal.*

MUADHAIM, to form or ſhape.

MUADHBHLOSG, very loud, or noiſy.

MUADH GHRAIBH, a platform.

MÚAL, the top of a hill.

MUC, a ſwine, hog, or pig. diminut. *muicín.* wel. *Mochyn. Muc ramhar*, a fat pig. *Muc ainidhe*, a ſow with young pigs. *muc-alla*, an eccho; i. e. the pig of the cliff or rock.

MUC, an inſtrument of war, whereby Beſiegers were ſecured in their approaching a wall. like the Pluteus or penthouſe of the Romans covered over with twigs, haircloth, & rawhides, & moving with three wheels.

MUC-GHAINE, a ſhelf, or quick ſands.

MUC-MHARA, a porpoiſe, quaſi, a ſea-hog.

MÙCH, ſmoke.

MUCHA, an owl.

MÙCHAIM, to extinguish, ſmother. *do mùchadh an teine*, the fire was quenched. *noch mhùchas daoine a ſgrios agus a milleadh*, which drowns men in deſtruction & perdition.

MÚCHA'N, a chimney.

MÚCHNA, dark, gloomy. *là mùchna*, a day of gloomineſs.

MUCNACH, hoggish, moroſe.

MUCNACHD, grimneſs, moroſeneſs.

MUCRAIGH, a gammon of bacon.

MUCUSG, ſwine's greaſe.

MÛDHA, & *mùdhùghadh*, a dying, or perishing.

MÚDHARN, an ankle. *do neart-*

uigheadh múdharnaigh & bonnàidhe a chos, his feet & ankle bones received ſtrength. *do bhadar na huiſgeadha go nuige mo mbùgharlan*, the waters were up to my Ankles.

MUDLA, to kill.

MÙGHA, & *mùghadh*, deſtruction. *noch do chùaidh a mùgha*, which was loſt. *téid ſé a múgha*, he periſhed.

MÚGHAIM, to kill; to deſtroy; alſo to periſh, to be put to death. *do mùghadh an macra*, the male children were put to death. *do mhùghaidear iàd le faobhar an chlòidhimh*, they deſtroyed them with the edge of the ſword. *ni mhùghòchaidh an dlíghe*, the Law ſhall not periſh.

MUGA'RD, the herb MUGWORTH. Lat. Artemiſia.

MUGART, ex. *mugart muc meith dì do bhreat*, Porcum pinguem ipſi dedit. a hog.

MUGHRAIDHE, ſlaves. *rò mòradh mùghraidhe*, the number of ſlaves was encreaſed.

MUICEADHA (*Corca-muiceadha*) the ancient name of a large territory, poſſeſſed ſince the tenth century by the *Maceneirys* of Caſtletown mac-Eneiry, extending from the River *màig* to the hill of *mullach-a-nois*, & new Caſtle in the weſt of the County of Limerick. it comprehended all the Lands now called *Claenglais*, together with the large Pariſh & diſtrict of Caſtletown mac-Eneiry. this family are the deſcendants of the eldeſt ſon of MAHON King of MUNSTER in the 10th century, & elder Brother of the great Brien Borove.

MUICFHEÓIL, bacon, pork.

MUICH, ſadneſs, dullneſs.

MUICHE, Day-break: *a muiche Laòi*, at the dawning of the day.

MUICÍDHE, a ſwine-herd. *muicídhe Milco*, S. Patrick when a boy, was the ſwineherd of MILCON King of Dalarraidhe, or the Eaſt part of Ulſter, i. e. of the County of Antrim.

MÙICÍNEACH, a low-lived perſon, a plebeian.

MUIFLÉD, a muffler.

MÚIGHIM, to fail or faulter, to fall, to be defeated. ex. *do mhùigheadar a choſa faoi*, his feet failed under him. *do mùigheadh an cath air Chonachtaibh*, the Conacians were defeated. *do mhùighidh a ghean gàire air*, he fell a laughing.

MUIL or *muill*, delay: *muill éiſdeachta*, ſlowneſs of attention, or defect of hearing.

MUILAIDEACHD, an ill ſcent.

MUILEANN, & *Muilenn* a mill. *a muiltibh*, in the mills. wel. *Melin*. Gr. *mulein* to grind.

MÙILLE, a mule. *noch ſuáir na mùillidhe ſan bhfàſach*, who found mules in the wilderneſs. Gen. 36. 24.

MUILLEADH, to prepare.

MUILLEAN, a little bell. *gona Muilleannaibh óir*, with golden bells.

MUIME, a nurſe.

MUIN, the back. *ar muin*, upon. *ar do mhuin*, upon thy back. wel. *munugh*.

MUIN, & *muine*, the thorn tree. alſo the name of the Letter *M*. alſo a buſh or bramble.

MUINCE & *Muinceadh*, a collar, a torquis, an ornament worn about the neck or arm. *Muince óir fá bhràghadaibh na nùaſal*, golden collars about the necks of the nobility. Lat. *Manica.*

MUINE, a bush: alſo a mountain. N. B. ſeveral particular mountains in Munſter are call'd by this generic name of a mountain, as are ſeveral others by that of *moin*, another generic name thereof, Lat. *mons.*

MUINEACH, thorny.

MÚINEADH, a teaching or inſtructing.

MUINEA'L & *muineùl*, the neck. *dot mhuineàl*, from off thy neck. *muineàl na laimhe*, the wriſt. Lat. *monile.* an ornament worn on the neck.

MÚINIM, to teach or inſtruct. *múinſe mé dhuit*, I will teach you. *ſan dùthaigh do mhùinſeas miſe dhuit*, in the Land that I will shew thee. Lat. *moneo.*

MUINÌGHNEACH, ſtout, confident.

MUINÍN, & *muinighin*, hope, confidence.

MUINIÚGHADH, poſſeſſion.

MUINMHEAR, hemlock.

MUINNTEAR, & *múintir*, men', people; a clan, or tribe. *an mhùintir do bhí na fharradh*, the men that were with him.—*muintear an Riogh*, the King's people.

MUINSHÉAD, a neck-lace, a collar.

· MÚINTE, taught, alſo teaching. as, *luchd mùinte*, teachers. *duine deagh-mhùinte*, a well bred man.

MUÌNTEAR, family, people.

MUÌNTEARDHA, kind, friendly, *ſpiorad muînteardha*, a familiar ſpirit.

MÙINTEARDHAS, kindneſs.

MÚINTEÒIR, a teacher.

MUIR, & *moir*, the ſea. genit. *mara.* Lat. *mare.* wel. *mor.*

MUIRBHLEA'GHADH, amazement.

MUIRBHRÙCHD, a high tide.

MUIRCHEARTACH, or *muircheàrdach*, the proper name of a man very common among the old families of Ireland, & literally ſignifying expert at ſea, or an able navigator.

MUIRCHOBHLACH, a fleet, or ſquadron at ſea.

MUIRCHREACH, a wave.

MUIRCHÚ, corrupted into murcha, the proper name of a man, among the old Irish, & literally ſignifying a *ſea hound.*

MUIREACH, a ſailor or mariner.

MUIREADHACH, the proper name of a man, ſignifying a mariner.

MUIRÉADHACH, a ſovereign, or Lord.

MUIREAN, a woman.

MUIREANN, a dart or ſpear: alſo a woman's name.

MUIRFEACHT, a fleet. ex. *muirfeacht ſeacht fichid long re Geintibh*, a fleet of 140 ſail belonging to the Gentils, i. e. the Danes, commonly ſo called by the Irish. vid. Chron. Scot. ad an 849.

MUIRFIDH: *muirſidh ſé mé*, he will kill me.

MUIRGÉAG, a frith or narrow ſea.

MUIRGHEILT, a mermaid, i. e. *geilt mara.*

MUIRGINEACH, dull, ſtupid.

MUIRGINEAS, ſtupidneſs.

MUIRÍGHIN, a great noiſe.

MUIRÍGHIN, a burden, or charge.

MUIRÍGHINEACH, burdenſome; alſo poor, *fear muirighneach*, having a great family to ſupport.

MUIRN, a troop or company.

MUIRN, natural affection.

MÙIRNEACH, fond, affectionate.

MUIRNEAMH, an overſeer.

MUÍRNÍGHIM & *muirnim*, to burden, or load.

MÙIRNÌN, a dearly beloved.

MUIRT, riches.

MÚISCRÌTH-MIOTA'INE, was the ancient name of the territory which in latter ages bore the name of *muſcrith I Fhlainn*, extending from the River *Dribſeach* to Bally-vorny, now in the County of Cork. its Chief Lord was *O Flainn*, whoſe Dynaſt or *Ténaiſte* was *O Maolfabhuil.*

MUISCRÍTH NA TTRÍ-MA'GH, was the old name of the diſtrict, which was afterwards called *muiſcrìth I Dhonagàin*, now the half Barony of Orrery. its proprietary Lords were *O Donnegàin, & O Cuilenàin*, both of the Eugenian ſtock.

MUISCRÌTH-LÚACHRA, the old name of the tract of Land which lyes between Kilmallock, Kilfinan, & Ard-patrick in the County of Limerick, the ancient eſtate of the O Heas.

MUISCRÍTH IARTHAR-FEÌMION, was the old name of the country about the towns of Emly & Tipperary. its ancient proprietor was *O Carthaidh*, of whoſe ſtock I am not informed.

MÙISCRITH TÌRE, was the ancient name of the territory now called Lower Ormond. in the time of *Donogh O Brien*, Monarch of Ireland after his Father the great *Brien Boirbhe*, *O Donegàin* (not the above mentioned) was Chief Lord or Petty-king of this *mùiſcríth tire*, according to the annals of Inisfallen, but in later ages *O Dongaile* & *O Fuirg* are mentioned as proprietors of this territory; & the continuator of Tighernach mentions *O Donegàin*, deſcendant of the laſt mentioned of that name, as Lord of Ara now *Dùharra*, afterwards poſſeſſed by a branch of the O Briens of Thomond. It is referred to the judicious Reader if it be a likely ſtory, that one *Cairbre muſc*, ſuppoſed ſon of a King of Meath in the beginning of the third century, & of whoſe progeny no account has ever been given, should have given the name of *Muſcry* to every one of thoſe territories, ſo widely diſtant from each other in the Province of Munſter. vid. *mùs* infr.

MÙISEA'N: *luſra na mùiſeàn*, the plant primroſe. Lat. *primula veris.*

MUITE, mute, dumb.

MUITH, or *muigh*, without; on the out ſide.

MUL, an axle-tree.

MUL, a Congregation, or multitude.

MULABHÚRD, or *malabhùr*, dwarf-elder, Lat. ebulus.

MÚLACH, puddle water.

MULACH, a ſea-calf.

MULBHA, a ſea-calf.

MULCA'N, an owl. & *mulcha*, an owl.

MULCHA'N, cheeſe-curds preſſed, but not in a mould or cheeſe fat, & uſed for food in the *Bualies* or *Dairies.*

MULLA, & *mullóg*, the patena of a chalice. ex. *do bronn ſe mulla úmha gon ór*, he beſtowed a patena of braſs chaſed with gold. vid. Chron. Scot. ad an. 1115. & Tigher: ibid.

MULLACH, the top, height, or ſummit. *mullach an tighe*, the roof of an houſe. *mullúighe na ſléibhthe*, the tops of the mountains, *Mullán*, idem.

MULURT, Dwarf-Elder.

MÚMHAIN, the Province of Munſter, in the moſt ſouthern part of Ireland: it is ſometimes called *Leath-mogh*, but then it is underſtood, as comprehending the Province of Leinſter, as well as Munſter.

MÚN, urine.

MUN, for, for the ſake of. Lat. propter. *mun ſcàth*, for the shade.

MUNA, unleſs, if not.

MÙNADH, inſtruction. Lat. monitum.

MÚNAM, to make urine.

MUNAR, a fact, or deed.

MUNATA, a champion.

MUNBAR, a back-biting, a grudging; *munabur*, idem.

MUNG, a mane, alſo hair. wel. *mung. Mungſhiónn*, a white head of hair.

MÚNLOCH, puddle, dirty water.

MUNTORC, a neck-chain or torques.

MÙR, a wall, or ſtrong bulwark. Lat. *murus. fà mhùraibh mo thighe*, within the walls of my houſe. French. *mur.*

MUR, many, much. Gr. *murion*, infinitum.

MURAC, the murex, or purple fish.

MÚRAIM, to wall in, to immure.

MÙRCACH, ſad, mournful.

MÙRCAS, ſadneſs.

MURDHUCHA'N, ſea-Nymphs.

MURGABHAL, i. e. *Gabhal-mara* an arm, or channel of the ſea.

MURRTHA, ſucceſsful.

MURRUSG, i. e. *riàſg na mara*, a ſea-shore, or ſea-marsh.

MURSANACH, a ſubject.

MURSANTACHD, ſubjection.

MÙRTHA Í MHANACHA'IN, otherwiſe *muintir mhanachàin*, the ancient name of a territory in Connaught, which was the eſtate & Lordship of the *O Beirns*, deſcended from *Ionrachtach* ſon of *Muireadhach*, one of the anceſtors of the *O Connors* of Connaught, who was in the 12th degree of deſcent from *Eocha-Moimhedheòin* King of Meath in the 4th. century (the O Fallons of Cloinn-uadach are deſcendants of the ſame *Ionrachtach*) the late Colonel *O Beirn* in the Spanish ſervice, couſin german of her grace the Dutcheſs of Wharton, became Chief of that noble & ancient family after her Grace's father.

MURTHUILE, rectiùs, *marthuile*, a ſea flood or tide.

MURTHAÌDHE, or *maraídhe*, ſea-men, mariners.

MURTHORADH, the product of the ſea.

MÚS, or *màs*, pleaſant, agreable or handſome. hence perhaps *Mùſgraidhe*, i. e. MUS, pleaſant & *críoch* a country, the name of ſeveral diſtricts in Ireland. hence *muiſe* or *maiſe*, beauty, bloom, alſo proſperity.

MÚSGALTACHD, watchfulneſs.

MUSGAM, to be mouldy, or muſty.

MUSGAN, & *muſganachd*, muſtineſs.

MÚSGLAIM, to awake. *cà huair mhúiſceólas mé*, when shall I awake. *mùiſcail as do chodhladh*, awake out of thy ſleep.

MUSLA, a muſcle.

MÚT, any short thing.

MUTAÍDHE, mouldineſs.

Note. Having not had time to inſert at the word *mac* in this letter, ſome family-names which begin with that monoſyllable, ſuch as the *Mac-uidhir*, corruptly written *maguibhir*, English *maguire*, the *mac-màgh-gamhna* English *mac-Mahons* of Ulſter & the *mac Suibhne* or mac Swyny's of the ſame Province, families which have not been hitherto mentioned in this Dictionary, we ſhall therefore obſerve in this place, that the two former are deſcended from *Colla-uais* King of Ulſter & Meath in the year 327. & that they were proprietary Lords & poſſeſſors of that whole tract of Land, which is now called the County of *Fermanach*, excepting ſome territories, that were the properties of other noble families of the ſame ſtock. the Lord Baron of *Iniskillin* is the Chief of the Maguire family. of the macSwyny's there were three Chiefs, all deſcended from the O Neils; viz *mac-Swyny-Fànaide*, *mac Swyny-bàdhuine*, & *mac Swyny-na dtuadh*, i. e. mac Swyny of the battle Axes. the firſt mac-Swyny was the ſtock of the two others. a party of theſe laſt mac Swynys made an adventuring excurſion into Munſter in the thirteenth century, where they became auxiliary troops to the mac Carty's of Muſgry & Carbury, & acquired ſome Landed properties deriving under thoſe Lords whom they ſerved.

The *mac-Carty's* being the moſt Illuſtrious of all thoſe families, whoſe names begin with *mac*, ſhould not be forgotten in this place. They are deſcended from *Oliol-ólum* King of Munſter in the beginning of the third century, by his eldeſt ſon *Eógan-mór*. their anceſtors were for many ages Kings of Munſter, alternatively with thoſe of the O Briens, who deſcended from *Cormac-Cas* ſecond ſon of *Oliol-ólum*, whom he ſuccended immediately in the Throne of Munſter. in later ages both families reigned at the ſame time; the *O Briens* as Kings of the Province of North Munſter, whoſe Capital City was Limerick, whoſe arms are ſtill the three Lyons, the true primitive eſcutcheon of the *O Briens*; and the *mac-Carty's* as Kings of ſouth-Munſter, whoſe Capital was Cork, both Kingdoms being ſeparated by a line extending from Dungarvan & Liſmore, now in the County of waterford, to Brandon hill in the County of Kerry. the mac-Carty's derive their name, as well as their deſcent, from *Càrthach* ſon of *Saorbhreathach*, who was grand-ſon of *Ceallachàn Caiſil* King of Cashel & ſouth Munſter in the year 939. Annal. Inisfal. it is to be noted, that this *Càrthach's* ſecond ſon, called *Muireadhach*, was the anceſtor of the *mac-Carty's*, & that the *mac-Auliffs*, in Iriſh *mac Amhlaidhe*, were the only deſcendants of his firſt ſon called *Tadhg* or *Taig*, who died King of ſouth Munſter in the year 1124. vid. Annal. Inisfal. this moſt reſpectable family of the *mac-Auliffes* are for the moſt part reduced to a ſtate of miſery & obſcurity by the laſt revolutions, the laſt Chief of the family, who died Colonel of a Regiment in Spain about the year 1720, having left no Iſſue.

REMARKS

REMARKS ON THE LETTER N.

N *Is the eleventh Letter of the Irish Alphabet, is never aſpirated, & is ranked by our Grammarians among the light conſonants, called* conſoineadha éadtroma. *when it is prefixed to* G *in the beginning of a word, it is reckoned among the robuſt, called* conſoineadha teanna, *& then both letters are called* Ngeatal, *or* Niatal *from* Niatal a *reed, Lat.* Arundo. *it is called* Nuin, *from* Nuin *the ash tree, Lat.* fraxinus. *in Hebrew it is called* Nun *from the ſound: it is often doubled, & then ſounds ſtrong, as* ceann, *a head*; lann, *a ſword*; teann *ſtrong. But a double* nn *is rarely written in Irish, a little ſtroke being ſet over the letter inſtead of it, thus (-). we find this manner was familiar to the Latins in ancient times, & by the ignorance of ſome copiſts & Engravers, has made many words dubious; for they often omitted* n, *where they should always write it, as* Clemeti *for* Clementi; Cojux *for* Conjux; *the Greeks in like manner omitted* n *in ſome words, for they wrote* Horteſios *for* Hortenſius, *&* Gallia Narboneſia, Lougdoneſia, *&* Hiſpania Tarraconeſia, *for* Gallia Narbonenſis, Lugdunenſis, *&* Tarraconenſis: *and the Latins did ſometimes inſert it, where it had no right to ſtand, as in* Conjunx *for* Conjux; totiens *for* toties; *&* quotiens *for* quoties. *Becauſe theſe writers & Engravers did not underſtand the little barrs or ſtrokes ſet over ſome vowels to denote a long pronunciation, inſtead of which they wrote* n *or* m, *& again, when thoſe barrs had been intended to mean* n *or* m, *they ignorantly took them for the ſign of a long ſyllable. And indeed theſe miſtakes are not unuſual among our Irish Copiſts, nor can a Language, whoſe Hiſtories & writing depend on Manuſcripts, be free from the like errors. It is to be noted, that as this letter receives no aſpirate, ſo it is never eclipſed by prefixing any other letter to it in the beginning of words. it is likewiſe to be noted, that the Letter* n *at the beginning of words, which are referred either to objects of the feminine gender, or to perſons or things of the plural number, is pronounced double, & very nearly with the ſame ſound as* gn *in the French* Seigneur, *or ñ in the Spanish word* Señor: *& this double pronunciation in like circumſtances is common to the three conſonants* L, N, R, *as hath been already obſerved of the* L, *& shall be in like manner of the* R. *thus for example in the word* neart, *when we ſay*, a neart, *meaning* the ſtrength of a woman, *the initial letter* n *is pronounced double, as it is in the ſame word* a neart, *when it means* their ſtrength. *& ſo in all other words beginning with* n, *as a radical Letter.*

NA', nor, neither. alſo not. ex. *nà miſe, nà tuſa, nà iadſan*, neither I, nor you, nor they. *nà tabhair*, do not give.

NA', or. ex *gan ór nà airgiod*, without ſilver or gold.

NA', than. *ní bhus mó nà iad*, greater than them.

NA, in his *na aghaidh*, in his face, i. e. againſt him. i. e. *in a.*

NA, a ſign of the genitive caſe. ex. *ar aghaidh na nuiſgeadh*, upon the face of the waters.

NA, a ſign of the participle of the preſent tenſe. *na lùidhe*; lying: *na ſhùidhe*, ſitting.

NA'CH, whether or no, is not, *nàch bhfuil an Dùthaigh uille rómhad*, is not the whole Land before you. *nàch ìocthan bhùr maighiſdirſe an cios-càin*, doth not your maſter pay tribute.

NA'CH, as *beag nàch*, almoſt. *as beag nàch marbhadh mé*, I was almoſt killed.

NAD, the arſe; the buttocks.

NA'DA, nothing, Hiſpan. *nada.*

NADHMAIRDHE, & *nadhmchómhartha*, earneſt, an earneſt penny.

NADLÙGA, formerly, anciently. *gon miorbhùilídhe nàil nadluga*, with other miracles formerly wrought. L. B.

NA'DÙIR, nature, lat. natura.

NADÙRTA, natural.

NAE, *nai*, or *nui*, a man or woman; hence *nai-nán* or *nuínán* a little man i. e. a child or a dwarf. it was upon the latter part of this compound word, that the Latins formed the word *nanus* a dwarf, though in the celtic it only ſignifies ſmall or little.

NAÉ, *a naé*, yeſterday. it may ſeem ſingular, that the Iriſh ſometimes ſay *an là naé*, to mean *yeſterday*, & *an uiche nocht*, to mean this night. though either of the two words *uiche* or *nocht*, ſignifies a night, juſt as *an là*, or *an iu* ſignify the day, or this day. but the French uſe the ſame manner of expreſſion when they ſay *au jour-d'hui*, which is the ſame thing as *the day* of this day, for the word *hui* ſignifies day, as does the Spaniſh *oy*, & the Iriſh *ui* in the word *an ui* or a *n'ui*. and the French carry the tautology ſtill farther, when they ſay *le jour d'aujour-d'hui*. as to this word *naé*, I can find no affinity for it in any other language, no more than for the Iriſh word *ræir* or *a ræir*, laſt night.

NÆBH, dimin. *naebhòg*, a ſhip, lat. navis.

NAID, a Lamprey.

NAIDE, who? which?

NAIDHME, a bargain or covenant.

NAIDHM-CHEANGLAIM, to confederate.

NAIDHM *na Borùmha*, the obligation of paying the mulct, called *Bórùmha*, qd, vid.

NA'IL, another. *feachd nàil*, another time. *naile*, idem. *feachd naile dioghnás clòdh*, alia vice rara virtus.

NA'IL BHÉAL, a bridle bit.

Na'imhde, the plur. of *námhad*; foes, enemies.

Na'imhdeanas, or *nâmhdanas*, enmity, hoſtility.

Naindean, or *naoindean*, valour.

Naing, a mother. *naing mór*, a Grand-Mother.

Na'ire, ſhame, bashfulneſs. *a tà naire orm*, I am aſhamed.

Na'ire, clean, neat.

Na'ireachd, basfulneſs. al: nàirígheachd.

Na'irighe, more bashful, or ſhameful.

Na'irighim, to make aſhamed, to ſhame, *nà nàirigh mé*, do not ſhame me.

Nairne, ſure, certain.

Nall, hither. *anonn agus a nall*, here & there, to & fro.

Nall, a bridle or bit, *caógad each go nallaibh óir*, fifty horſes with golden bitted bridles.

Nallana, the time paſt, formerly, anciently.

Nallùd, *nallana*, *nadluga*, & *nallód*. formerly, Lat. olim. *a nallùd* or *a nallód*, in days of yore. N. B. the Letter N is abuſively prefixt to all theſe common writings; for the true words are *allúd* & *allód*

Nallus, or *allus*, ſweat. *a nallus hàighthe ioſas tù aran*, in the ſweat of thy brows ſhalt thou eat bread.

Na'ma, *nàmadh*, only, alone. vid. *mádh* ſupra.

Na'mha, & *nàmhad*, an enemy, or foe. plur: *naimhde*, & *naimhdibh*.

Na'mhadus, fierceneſs; enmity. *namhdanus*, idem.

Naoi, a man, or perſon. vid. *nai* & *nui*, ſup. alſo the name of Noah. *àrc Naoi*, the ark of Noah.

Naoí, nine.

Naoi, or *noi*, ship. lat. *navis*. vid *naebh* & *naebhóg*.

Naoidhe, a babe, a ſuckling. this, as well as *naoi*, is an abuſive writing of *nai*, or *nui*.

Naoidheachdha, the golden number.

Naoidheachdha, the nineteenth.

Naoideana'n, a babe, an Infant.

Naoidheantachd, infancy, childhood. *òm naoidheantachd*, from my childhood.

Naoidhideadh, *teach naoídhideadh*, an Hoſpital.

Naoidhin, or *naoí-ghin*, an Infant i. e. *gin naoí*, the offspring of a man. vid. *ñuinán*. this is another abuſive writing of *nai* or *nui*.

Naoimh, the plur. of *naomh*, the Saints. *naoimh ſlaitheamhnais*, the Saints of Heaven.

Naoimhgnnídhim, to ſanctify; or make holy.

Naoimhì, November.

Naoimh-iosdadh, a Sanctuary.

Naoineal, proweſs, chivalry.

Naoitheachdha, Chief, principal.

Naomh, a Saint or holy man; alſo ſacred.

Naomh-aithis, blaſphemy, againſt the Saints or holy things. *Dia-aithis*, is that which regards God.

Naomh-aithiseach, blaſphemous. *naomh-aithiſeóir*, a blaſphemer.

Naomh-aithiseadh, & *naomh-aithiſim*, to blaſpheme. *naomh-aithiſiúghadh*, idem.

Naomhalliúghadh, i. e. *naomh-*

mhallùghadh, a blaſpheming, blaſphemy, alſo to blaſphenie.

NAOMHMHALLUIGHTHÉOIR, a blaſphemer.

NAOMH CHOISREAGADH, conſecration.

NAOMH-GHOID, ſacrilege.

NAOMHTHA, holy, hallowed. as *duine naomhtha*, a holy man. it is ſometimes a ſign of the genitive caſe as, *na ſpioraide naomhtha*, of the holy Ghoſt.

NAOMHTHACD, holineſs.

NAOMHA'IGHIM, to ſanctify.

NAON, certain, *féachd naon*, on a certain time. *là naon*, on a certain day.

NAONA, pronounced *Næna*, whence *O Næna*, English *O Neny*, the name of an ancient & noble family of the Province of ulſter, of the ſame ſtock with the great O Neils, deſcended from the eldeſt ſon of *Nial naoighıalach*, King of Meath & ſupreme Sovereign of of Ulſter & Connaught in the beginning of the fifth century. the large territory of *Cinéal næna*, was the ancient eſtate or Lordship of the O Neny's, from whom it derived its name, as they were the proprietary Lords of it. vid. the Topographical poem of *O Dubhagáin*, often quoted in this Dictionary. M. *Màgeoghagàin*, Author of the french hiſtory of Ireland, whoſe knowledge of Irish genealogies was very shallow, as he could not read the Irish language, in which our genealogical Records are written, mentions the family of the *O Neny's*, as being deſcended from one of the three brothers called by the ſame name of Colla, the eldeſt of whom was King of ulſter & meath in the fourth century, princes of a collateral branch of the ſtock of the O Neils. he does not ſay, who of the three brothers the *O Neny's* are deſcended from (vid. hiſt. d'Irelande Tome 1. pag. 204. note marginal). nor could he have alledged any authority for ſuch an aſſertion. the patrimony of the O Neny's is ſituate in *Tyr Owen*, the *O Neil's* country, far beyond the bounds of *Orgialla*, which was the territory of the deſcendants of the three *Collàs*. the ancient luſtre of the family of the O Neny's, is revived in our days in the perſon of M. O Neny of Bruſſels, Count of the Roman Empire, Counſellor of ſtate to her Imperial Majeſty, & Chief Preſident of the privy Counſel at Bruſſels.

NAONMHAR, nine. *trí naonmhar*, twenty ſeven.

NAOSGA, or *naoſgach*, a ſnipe.

NAOSGAIR, an inconſtant man.

NAOSGAIREACHD, inconſtancy.

NA'R, that not. *nár bh'féidir léo*, that they coud not: or, could not they? i. e. *nà ar*.

NA'R, shame. *ní nàr dhuit é*, it is no shame for you.

NA'R, good, happy.

NA'RAB, & *nàrob*, may it not be, let it not be. *nàrab olc bhùr turus*, may not your journey be unlucky.

NARD, skill, or knowledge.

NARDAIM, to know, to be skilled.

NAS, a band, or tie.

NAS, Death.

NAS, an anniverſary.

NA'S, now Naas, a Borough town of the County of Kildare in Leinſter, & formerly the Metropolis of Leinſter, ſo that *Crioch nàis* was that whole Province: the ancient family of the *mac Moroughs* or *O Cavanaghs* were the hereditary Princes & poſſeſſors of it. *Nàs Laighean*, the Royal ſeat of the Kings of Leinſter. it is otherwiſe called *As laighean.*

NASADH, a fair.

NASADH, fame, or reputation.

NASADH, noble, famous.

NASARAITEACH, a nazarite.

NASC, a tie or band.

NASC, a collar, or chain. *naſc óir*, a gold chain. *madra naiſc*, a chained Dog.

NASC, a Ring.

NASGAD, an obligation.

NASGAIM, to bind or tie. hence *naſgaithe*, bound, tied down to; alſo attached or devoted to.

NASGAIRE, a ſurety.

NASCAR, a defence, or fortification.

NATH, a ſcience.

NATHAIR, a ſnake: *nathair nimh*, an addder, a viper or other poiſonous ſerpent.

NATHAN, noble, famous.

N E

NÉ; *ané*, yeſterday. vid. *naé* ſup.

ANÉ NA'R, whether, or no. *ané nàr réidhig tù liom*, didſt thou not bargain with me?

NEACH, a ſpirit, or apparition, *tàinig neach chúgham*, a ſpirit appeared to me. N. this word is a corrupt contraction of the word *neamhach*, a heavenly ſpirit, quod vide infra.

NEACH, ſome one, any one. *an té bhùailſeas neach*, he that shall ſtrike any one.

NEACHTAR, neither: ex. *neachtar diòbh*, neither of them.

NEACHTAR, outwardly, without, on the out ſide.

NEAD, & genit. *nide*, dat. *nid*, a neſt. *do eitig dà nid féin*, she fled to her own neſt. Lat *nidus.* wel. *nyth.*

NÉALL, a trance, or extaſy.

NÉALL, a cloud. wel: *niul.* Gr: *nephele.*

NÉALL, noble.

NEAMBAOGHAL, ſafety, ſecurity.

NEAMBAOGHALACH, ſecure.

NEAMH, Heaven. genit. *nimhe*, wel. *neve.*

NEAMHACH, a heavenly ſpirit.

NEAMH, in compound words, is a negative prepoſition. *neamh-ſhoſach*, unſtable, wavering. *neamh-ſhireùnta*, unrighteous. *neamh-dhiadha*, ungodly.

NEAMHAIN, a pearl.

NEAMHAISE, terrible, cruel.

NEAMH AITHEANTA, unknown

NEAMH ALACH, undefiled, i. e. *neamh-shalach.*

NEAMH ALTACH, ſmooth.

NEAMHAN, a Raven, or crow.

NEAMH-BHUNA'ITEACH, groundleſs.

NEAMH CHNAGACH, without knots.

NEAMH-CHOIGILT, unthrifty.

NEAMH-CHOIGILTEACH, profuſe, lavish, alſo open-minded.

NEAMH-CHOIMHTHEACH, free, generous.

NEAMH-CHOINGEALLACH, ill-natured.

NEAMH-CHÒMHDACH, negligent.

NEAMH-CHORRACH, unmoveable.

NÉAMH-CHORRÚIDHEACHD, immutability, ſteadineſs, conſtancy.

NEAMH-CHRÍOCHNACH, & *neamh-chriochnuighthe*, endleſs.

NEAMH-CHUBHACH, & *neamh-chubhaidh*, unbecoming, improper.

NEAMH-CHUID, poverty.

NEAMH-CHUIDEACH, poor, indigent.

NEAMH-CHÚIMHNE, forgetfulneſs.

NEAMH-CHUMAISGTHE, unmixed.

NEAMH-CHÚRAMACH, careleſs.

NEA'MHDHA, heavenly, holy,

NEAMH-DHLIGHTHEACH, unlawful.

NEAMH-DHÚTHRACHD, negligence.

NEAMH-FHALLSA, unfeigned.

NEAMH-FHAILLÌGHEACHD, care, vigilance.

NEAMH-GHARAMHAIL, incommodious.

NEAMH-GHEAN, hatred, enmity.

NEAMH-GHLAN, impure, unclean, prophane.

NEAMH-GHLAINE, impurity, pollution.

NEAMH-GHNA'THACH, unuſual,

NEAMH-GHNÓTHACH, idle.

NEAMH-IÚLMHAR, unſkillful.

NEAMH-LOCHDACH, blameleſs.

NEAMH-MARBHTHACH, immortal. *do-marbhthach*, idem.

NEAMH-MBOG, hard, impenetrable.

NEAMH-MBÙAN, tranſitory,

NEAMH-MEASARRDHACHT, exceſs.

NEAMH-MOTHÙGHADH, ſtupidity, inſenſibility.

NEAMH-NÚALL, an anthemn, or hymn.

NEAMHONN, a Diamond.

NEAMH-PHÓITEAMHAIL, Sober.

NEAMH-SHEASMHACH, inconſtant.

NEAMH-STRAICHEAMHUIL, frugal.

NEAMH-SHULMHAR, churliſh; moroſe.

NEAMH-THABHARTHACH, ſtingy.

NEAMH-THARBHACH, ineffectual.

NEAMH-THARBHUIDHE, unprofitableneſs.

NEAMH-THORTHACH, unfruitful.

NEAMH-THRÓCAIREACH, unmerciful.

NEAMH-THRUAILLEADH, incorruption.

NEAMH-THRUAILLIDH, ſincere.

NEAMH-THURUS, difficult.

NEAMH-UIREASBACH, not poor.

NEAMH-ULLAMH, unprepared.

NEAMH-URCHOÍDEACH, harmleſs.

Nean, an Inch; alſo a Span.

NEAN, a wave or billow.

NEANAIDH, a nettle.

NEANAISG, that binds. ſt. *neanaiſc* or *ro neanaiſg*, he bound or tied.

NEANT, & *neantóg*, a nettle,

NEAR, a Wild boar.

NEARNAIM, to liken or compare.

NEART, genit. *nirt*, power, ſtrength.

NEARTAÌGHIM, to ſtrengthen.

NEARTBHAR, or neartmhar, ſtrong.

NEARTÚGHADH, a ſtrengthening.

NEAS, a hill or fortified place.

NEAS, a Weezle.

NEAS, a hurt or wound,

NEAS, noble, generous.

NEASA, the next: *an míoſa ba neaſa*, the next month

NEASAN, the next place.

Neasg, an ulcer, a bile. *neaſgoíd*, idem.

Neasta, juſt, honeſt.

Neathas, man-ſlaughter.

Néid, a ſight or battle: alſo a a wound received in battle.

Neidhe, wind.

Néillín, a ſmall cloud.

Neimbrígh, of no weight or effect.

Neim, or *neimh*, brightneſs, ſplendor. whence *neimhim*, & *niàmhaim*, to ſhine or be bright. hence *neamh*, & genit *neimhe*, Heaven.

Neimh, & *neimhe*, poiſon.

Neimh, the ſame as *neamh*, a negative in compound words. ex. *neimh-chiontach*, innocent; *neimh-ſhìrinneach*, falſe.

Neimh-chealgach, ſincere.

Neimh-chéilleach, rash, foolish. *go neimh-chéillidhe*, unadviſedly.

Neimh-chion, diſreſpect.

Neimheadh, a Poem: alſo a ſcience.

Neimheadh, glebe-Land, quaſi *neamh-iath*, holy or conſecrated Land.

Neimh-dhiomaileach, frugal, ſparing.

Neimheach, glittering, shining.

Neimh-eaglach, bold, confident.

Neimhedh, filth or dirt.

Neimhídheacht, the ſame.

Neimhéilnidhe, uncorrupted, unviolated.

Neimhi, ants eggs.

Neimhim, to corrupt or ſpoil.

Neimh-ionmhuin, moroſe, froward.

Neimh-mheas, contempt.

Néimh-mheata, confident.

Neimh-mhisgeach, ſober.

Neimhneach, ſore, aking; alſo paſſionate.

Neimhní, a thing of nought, or invalid. *do chur ar neimhní*, to annihilate.

Neimhníghim, to annul, or annihilate.

Neimhsheadh, contempt.

Neimh-sheasmhach, inconſtant.

Neimh-sheasmhachd, inconſtancy.

Neimh-theith, cold, cool.

Note. the above negative prefix *neimh* hath been changed from its original form *neamh*, by our modern Grammarians, in order to make it agree in compounds with words, whoſe firſt or ſecond letter may be *e* or *i* according to the abuſive rule of *coel le coel*, &c.

Neith, a fight, battle, or engagement.

Neithe, the plural of *nidh*; things.

Neitheamhail, real.

Neamhain, madneſs.

Nemhan, a vulture, or Royſton crow.

Neó, and.

Neóch, good.

Neòid, bad, naught.

Neòil, pl. of *néul*, quod vid.

Néul, a cloud. genit. *néil*, & plur. *neóil*, or *néulta*. *néulta dubha na hoídhche*, the dark clouds of the night.

Néul, Light. a glimpſe of light, *do chonarc néul na tine*, I ſaw a glimpſe of the light of the fire. *néul gréine*, a little ſun shine. *níl néul radhairc aige*, he does not ſee a wink.

Nêul, a fit. *néul tinnis*, a fit

of ſickneſs. *néul bhuile*, a fit of madneſs. *tàimhnéul*, a trance. pl. *néulta.*

Néul, a ſtar: *néultaibh nimhe*, the ſtars of Hêaven.

Néuladòir, an Aſtrologer.

Néulfurtadh, ſlumbering.

Ngedal, a reed: alſo the name of the double letter *ng*, otherwiſe called *niatal,*

N I

Ní, not. one of the Iriſh negatives, & the moſt common of all, like the Latin *non*; it is never uſed in compounds. *ni féidir*, it can not be. *ni hé*, 'tis not he. Gothicé *ni* & *nih*, Lat. *ne* or *ni*. Gr. *ne*. or *né*. Gothicé, *niu*, neque.

Ní, or *nidh*, a thing. *gach nidh snàmhus*, every thing that creepeth. pl. *neithe*. *neithe talmhaidhe*. earthly things.

Nia, a ſiſter's ſon.

Niadh, a champion. *niadh*, or *niath naiſc*, Miles torquatus.

Níadhas & *niadhchus*, valour, bravery.

Nìal, a Soldier or champion.

Nial, a Letter.

Nìamhaim, to ſhine, to be bright.

Niamhdha, pleaſant, bright. *niamhamhuil*, idem.

Niamhdhacht, brightneſs.

Nìd, for *gnid*, they make.

Níd, manſlaughter.

Nídhe, time.

Nígh, or *ni*, a Daughter. alſo a niece. ex. *màire nígh Tomàis*, Mary the Daughter of Thomas. hence *maire nigh Bhriain*, *nì Neill*, Mary the Daughter of Brien, of Neill, i. e. Mary O Brien, or O Neill. hence *nighin*, corrupted, into *inghin*, a daughter. the welsh have *nith*, & the Corniſh *noith* for niece.

Nìghim, to waſh. *nighſid ſiad a néudàighe*, they ſhall waſh their cloaths.

Níghtin, ſoap.

Nil, is not. *nil ſé*, he is not. it's a contraction of *ni bhſuil.* vid. *ſilim*, or *ſuilim.*

Nílim, to be wanting, to be abſent. i. e. *ni ſilim.*

Nim, a drop.

Nimghlic, ſtrong, impregnable.

Ním, to do, to make. *uime ſin do nimſe órdughadh*, wherefore I make a Decree.

Nimh, bitterneſs, ſourneſs. *gan nimh gan maithimh*, whithout ſourneſs or ſlackneſs. hence *nimhneach* teſty, peeviſh.

Nimh, & *neimh*, poiſon. *athair*, or *nathair nimhe*, an adder, a viper; any poiſonous ſerpent.

Nimhe, or *neimhe*, genit. of *Neamh*, Heaven. *ríoghacht nimhe*, the kingdom of heaven.

Nímhneach, poiſonous: mortal. alſo peeviſh, paſſionate.

Nin, an image.

Ningir, ſore, ſick.

Ninsci, one who interrupts another's diſcourſe.

Níodha, real.

Níomhdha, bright, ſhining.

Niomham, to ſhine, to glitter.

Niomhas, brightneſs.

Nìomsgaoilte, ſcattered or diſperſed.

Nion, or *nuin*, the aſh tree; hence the name of the letter *n*.

Nion, a wave.

Nion, a Letter.

Nionach, catching; alſo forked.

Nionach, agreable, pleaſant.

Nionach, particoloured, ſpeckled.

Nionadh, a prey or booty.

Nionaim, to prey.

Níos. *anios*, from below, up. *do briſeadh a níos toibreacha an Aigéin*, the fountains of the Deep were broken up.

Nipsam, I would not be: *nipſam Conairchleith air chreich*, I would not be always deſtroying or plundering my ſubjects. Lat. *non ipſe eſſem.*

Nìr, or *nior*, i. e. *ni ar*, or *ni ró*, comes before verbs of the Preterperfect tenſe of the indicative mood. ex. *nír bhùail*, he ſtruck not: when it has (*bù*) after it, it has an adjective or participle coming juſt after them, & then comes the ſubſtantive if it be not underſtood. ex. *nír bu làidir mé*, I was not ſtrong. *nír bu tògtha an teach*, the houſe was not built. it ſometimes has a pronoun after it. *nír bù leó í*, ſhe was not theirs. *nír*, is ſometimes written *ní ró*. ex. *ní ró bhùail.* he ſtruck not.

Nís, is ſometimes written for *nír*, in the above different manners of uſing it.

Nise, a wound. the genit. of *Neas*, quod vid.

Níth, or *nídh*, man-ſlaughter. alſo a battle or engagement.

Niugh, i. e. *aniugh*, to day. rather. *an ui*, or *a n'ui*. qd. vid. ſup.

NO

Nò, nor, or. *nó go*; until. *no gur*, until that. *nò gur oil sì an leanabh*, until ſhe had nurſed the child. *nó go ſcriosfa ſé thù*, until he deſtroy thee.

No, this particle was anciently uſed inſtead of *Do*. ex. *no bhuàilis me*, you ſtruck me.

Nò, new; Lat. novus. *nò airm*, new arms, nova arma. *nó-mhodh*, new faſhion, Lat. novus modus.

Nobhaidh, time, ſeaſon.

Noch, which.

Nocha, & *nochad*, ninety.

Nochd, rather *nocht*, night. *a nochd*, to night. Lat. *nocte.*

Nochda'ighim, to make naked, to uncover, to ſtrip or peel. *do nochd ſé*, he peeled. *nà nochduigh bhùr cciun*, do not uncover your heads. *amhail nochdas ſean leabhair*, as the old books diſcover. *do nochd ſé mé*, he hath ſtript me. *nochduim dibh*, I explain to you.

Nochdaighe, or *nochdaighthe*, naked.

Nochta, open, diſcovered.

Nod, an abbreviation; a Difficulty. Lat. *nodus.*

Nöd: as *nöd leat*, obſerve or take notice. Lat. *nota.*

Nodaire, an Abbridger.

Nodaireacht, the method of uſing abbreviations.

Nódaim, to underſtand: alſo to make a league, or confederacy.

Nódh, noble, excellent.

Nodhlag, Chriſtmaſs. Gall. *nóel.* derived from *natalitia.*

Noere, a ſeaman, a mariner.

Noibhìghis, ordure or dung.

Nóibhíseach, & *nòibhiſte*, a Novice.

Nóin, noon, or the ninth hour of the day according to the Roman calculation of the day. *tráth nóna*, noon time.

Nóin-dorcha, an ecclipſe of the ſun.

Nóin-réalt, the evening ſtar.

Nòis, & *nós*, a manner or cuſtom. *nóis agus beachda*, carriage & behaviour. Lat. *mos*.

Nois, noble, excellent.

Noit, *anoit*, a church, or Congregation.

Noitheach, noble.

Nonn: *a nonn*, beyond, on the other ſide: *a nonn agus a nall*, to & fro, hither & thither.

Nós, a fashion, manner or cuſtom. *do nòs an chéd modha*, according to the former manner. *do nós ſin*, thus, even ſo, after that fashion. *do nós na nuile Cineadhach*, after the manner of all nations. Lat. *mos*. pl. *nòſa*, & *nóſaibh*.

Nòs, knowledge.

Nosa, now, at preſent. *a noſa*, now, at this preſent time.

Nósaighim, to enact, or approve.

Notha, diſcovered.

N U.

Nua, ſtrong. *do throid ſé re Niàdh nùa*, he encountered a ſtrong champion.

Nua, new, *nùa Eàdach*, new cloths.

Nuacholla, aſtonishing.

Nuachor or *Nédhchur*, a companion, a bride, or bridegroom. *ſéan agus ſonùachur leat*; I wish you proſperity & a happy companion. (wife or husband).

Nuacoinseach, a harlot, or proſtitute.

Nuadh, new. this word is often ſet before it's ſubſtantive, & joined to it. *nuadh-ghaill*, the new English. *nùadh-fhiàghnaiſe*, the new Teſtament. *nùadh-ola*, new Oyl. this word is ſometimes written, *nuadh*, but always pronounced *nódh*. Lat. *novum* & Gr. *neon*, new. wel. *neuydh*. & cor. *nowydh*.

Nuaictheachd, news, tydings.

Nuaidh-feinídhe, a novice.

Nuaidh-mhílidh, an untrained ſoldier.

Nuail, a roaring, or howling. *nùail an Leòin*, the roaring of the Lion.

Nuailim, to howl.

Nuair: *a nuair*, when. *ó 'nuair*, ſeeing that.

Nuall, famous, noble.

Nuall, lamentation, mourning.

Nuall, an opinion.

Nuall *gan ghaoi*, a true ſaying.

Nualladh, & *ualladh*, howling, or roaring.

Nuallfurtach, howling, roaring.

Nuallgubha, idem.

Nuallsann, noble, generous.

Nuamhanoìr, Embroidery.

Nuathaigh, Heaven.

Núidhídhfeachd, a lone journey.

Nuige: *go nuige*, until. *go nuige ſo*, hitherto; *go nuige mo bhàs*, until my death.

Nuimhir, number.

Nuimhiriúghadh, a numbering.

Nuna, hunger.

Nunn; *a nunn is a nall*, to & again. vid. *Nonn*.

REMARKS ON THE LETTER O.

O *Is the twelfth letter of the Iriſh Alphabet, & the fourth vowel of the denomination of* Leathan *or broad vowels, & is therefore uſed indifferently with* a *or* u *in old Iriſh manuſcripts, & in ſome words by the moderns as* deór, déar *or* déur, *a téar. Lat. lachryma. And we find. that the Greeks eſpecially the Dorians did change their* au *into* o, *as troma for* trauma *a wound*; olax, *for* aulax *a furrow. the Latins anciently wrote* coda *for* cauda; ploſtrum *for* plauſtrum; lotus *for* lautus; *&c. In the Latin we alſo find* a *written for* o, *as from* creo, *is formed* creavi, *&* creatum. *&* u *has been ſometimes taken for* o, *as* funtes *for* fontes; frundes *for* frondes; fretu *for* freto; Acherunte *for* Acheronte, *&c. in Lucretius. Plinius ſays that ſome ſtates of Italy, particularly the Umbrians & Thuſcans did not at all uſe* o, *but always wrote* u *inſtead of it. This letter is ſometimes short & ſometimes long, & therein correſponds with the Greek* omega *&* omicron. *It is the præpoſitive vowel of the diphthong* óir, *ſo called from* óir *the ſpindle tree, vulgo* feòrus, *Lat.* evonymus. *& we find this diphthong in the Hebrew, as Heb.* goi. *Lat. gens; as alſo among the Grecians as*, coilon, coine, *Lat.* Cœlum, cœna.

O, from. *ó chathair go cathair*, from city to city alſo whence ex. *o nabarthar*, whence is ſaid.

O, an interjection common to the Latins ſignifying *alas!* woe is me!

O, ſeeing that: *ó tàim*, ſeeing that I am. *ó chonnaire me do ghnúis*, ſince I have ſeen your countenance.

O, an Ear. Gr *ous*, auris. hence *Odhall* deaf, from *O* or *ógh*, an Ear & *Dall*, dull. it is ſometimes abuſively written *adall* & often *udhall*, ex. *m'óſa re hó na Deirbhe.* i. e. mo chlúaſa re clúas na meidre.

Obha, & *obhuin*, a River. vid. cluver: de Germania Antiqua pag. 638 & 694. hence the celtic name of the Danube, viz. *Dàn-ou*, or *Dàn-obha*, ſignifying the *bold River.*

Obadh, a Denial, a refuſal. *ni thiubhrainn obadh*, I should not refuſe.

Obaim, to refuſe or deny. *d'ob ſe cath*, he refuſed battle, or giving battle.

OBAINNE, ſwiftneſs, haſtineſs.

OBAIR, work, labour. Lat. *opùs, operis.*

OBAIRÍGHIM, & *obairiughadh*, to work or labour, Lat. *operor.*

OBAIRIGHTHE, & contractè *olraighthe*, worked up, handled with art.

OBANN, quick, ſoon, nimble. *go hobann*, quickly, ſoon, preſently: alſo haſty or rash: *nà bì obann le do bhéul*, be not rash in ſpeech.

OBÉLA, open. *do ſgolhſiad clocha, & do bhadar na haidhnaichthe obéla*; the rocks were rent aſunder, & the monuments laid open L. B.

OBHAN, or *uabhan*, & ſometimes written *omhan* fear, dread, terror Gr. *Phobon*, metus. ex. *ar ghràdh, ar obhan, na ar fhuath: nà beir, (bi ad Bhreitheàmh neamhlùath:) Breith nàr choir, a Dhoncha, dhuit: air chomhthaibh óir no airgiot.* litterally, do not pronounce Sentence for love, for fear, nor for hatred; let your judgment be deliberate i. e. not precipate; Donogh, pronounce not an unjuſt Sentence; for preſents of gold or ſilver.

OBO! an Interjection, O Strange? proh!

O C

OC, a Poet. *innilibh oc*, a band of Poets.

O'CA'ID, buſineſs, an occaſion.

OCAS, and; often written for *acus*, or *agus.*

OCAS, intereſt or an annual rent, the ſame as *iocus*, payment.

OCH, & *uch*, oh! woe! alas. wel. *och*, & Belg. *ach.*

OCHD, or *uchd*, a boſom, the breaſt. *bean hochda*, the wife of thy boſom. *lan a hochda*, her lapful; *ochd làidir*, *ochd lag*, a ſtrong breaſt, a weak breaſt.

OCHDACH, good delivery of ſpeech: *as feàrr a ochdach nà a fhoghluim*, his delivery ſurpaſſes his learning.

OCHDMHACADH, adoption.

OCHRA, shoes.

OCHT, eight. Lat: & Gr: octo.

OCHTMHADH, the eighth; lat. octavus: *an tochtmhadh caibidiol*, the eighth chapter.

OCHTMHOGHAD, eighty.

OCOTH, a shower.

OCRACH, hungry. *óir ithion an t'ocrach a fhóghmhar ſuas*, for the hungry eateth up his harveſt.

OCRAS, hunger. *Ocrus*, idem. *fear ocruis*, a hungry perſon.

OCRASA'N, a glutton.

Ocrus, hunger.

O D

O'D, from thy. *ód fhordhronnuibh*, from thy loins. i e. *ó do.*

ODH, & *oídh*; Muſick.

O'DH, the point of a ſpear; the sharp end of any thing.

ODHAR, pale, wan, written alſo *oghar.*

ODHARA'N, the plant cow-parſnip. lat: *ſphondylium.*

ODHARACH MHULLACH, Devil's bit lat: *ſucciſa.*

ODHMÓS, reſpect, homage.

ODHMÓSACH, reſpectful. dutiful.

OFFRAIDEACH, a druidish prieſt. litterally an offerer.

OFFRA'IL, an offering, or oblation.

OFFRA'LAIM, to offer. *do offráladh an iódhbirt iódhain ar a shon*, the pure oblation was offered (to God) for him.

O G

O'G, young. *an tàos óg*, the children: or youth. *óg is árſa*, young & old. *àr nàos òg*, our little ones.

O'GACHD, youth.

OGA'IN, & *ogànach*, a youth, a young man.

O'GA'NACHD, youth. *ógànlachd*; idem.

OGHBHADH, a territory in the County of Meath, which anciently belonged to the *O Heas*.

O'GH, the ear. vid. *O*.

O'GH, whole, enrire. *go hógh*, entirely.

O'GH, a Virgin. genit: *óighe*, or *hógha*. *an tògh ſo-mholta*, the Virgin moſt renowned.

O'GH, & *óghdha*, pure, ſincere.

O'GHDHACHD, Virginity.

O'GLA'CH, a ſervant, a youth, alſo a ſoldier.

O'GLA'CHAS, ſlavery, ſervitude, alſo a ſervile kind of verſe uſed in Iriſh in imitation of the pure kind of Dàns or verſes, but is not confined to their ſtrict Rules, with regard to true correſpondance or true union.

O'GLOSGAIN, a tad-pole.

O'GMHART, a heifer; a young beef.

O I

OI, *ai*, or *aoi*, a ſheep.

OIBNE, i. e. *obainne*, quickneſs, ſuddenneſs.

OIBID, obedience, ſubmiſſion.

OIBRÌGHIM, to work; to cauſe or effect; to operate.

OIBRIGHTHE, wrought.

OIBRIGHTHEÓIR, a Workman, a Labourer.

OIBRIÚGHADH, an operation.

OICHT MHÍ, Cctober.

OIDEAN, love, tenderneſs.

OIDE, a Teacher; alſo a foſter-father. *oide faoiſidin*, a Confeſſor, *oide altroma*, a foſter father.

OIDIADH, ſlaughter, alſo Death.

OIDHCHE, the night.

OIDEACHAS, inſtruction.

OIDEAS, advice; alſo inſtruction. *Béol-oideas*, oral tradition.

OIDHCH-MÉIRLEACH, a night Robber.

OIDHE, a Gueſt or traveller. *d'foſguil miſe mo dhóirſe don oidhe*, I opened my doors to the traveller. *ní bu fri oidhibh aichéar*, she was not uncivil to ſtrangers. Brog: in vit S. Brig.

OIDHEACHT, entertainment, a night's lodging.

OÌDHEADH, Death, got by any means. *Oidheadh Clainne Neil*, the Deceaſe of the Children of Nial. *ſloingſidh mé ainm is oidheadh gach Righ*, I will recount the names & Deaths of each King. this word is ſometimes written *oighidh*, & then ſeems to be of a radical Identity with *Eag*, death.

OIDHEAS, *cloch oidheas*, Free-ſtone.

OIDHIR, & genit: *oidhre*, ſnow. *leac oidhre*, Ice.

OIDHRE, an Heir, or Heireſs. *oidhre ceart na críche*, the rightful Heir of the country. plur. *oidhrìgh*. it is pronounted *oire*, the (d) being quieſcent. in old french *hoire* plur. *hoires*. lat hæres, hæredis, where the (d) comes in as in the Iriſh. *oidhre*, or *eidhre manla*, an heireſs.

OIDHREACHD, an inheritance.

OIFIGE, an office.

Oifigeach, an Officer.

Oifrion, vulgarly *aifrion*, the maſs, litterally the ſacrifice offered at maſs. Note. it will, I am confident, be allowed a ſelf-evident poſition, that no language can have words ſignificative of any ſuch things or modes of things, as the people who ſpeak it, never had any ſort of knowledge of, by being objects either of their ſenſes or their underſtanding. whence it follows, that the languages of the heathenish nations, to which the Chriſtian Religion was preached & communicated, could not have had words expreſſive of its rites, Sacraments, & Myſteries before they had learned them from the Chriſtian preachers & miſſionaries. but it is to be obſerved, that as there was ſcarce any heathenish nation, which had not at all times the practice of offering ſacrifices to their falſe deities, & adoring or worſhiping them in their own manner; ſo the people of ſuch nations muſt have had words ſignificative both of every act of their religious worſhip, & of the perſons & things that were employed in ſuch acts; wherefore they muſt neceſſarily have one word to ſignify a *Sacrifice*, another for adoration, a particular appellative for the perſon deſtined to offer the Sacrifice, another for the thing, upon which the Sacrifice was laid & offered, ſuch as we call an altar. thus, as the British celts, according to the account of Mr. Rowland in his *mona antiqua*. p. 65. called their Sacrificers by the appellative of *Offrydion* from *Offryd* a Sacrifice, & an altar by that of *Crom-leach* (a word, whoſe genuine & radical meaning, neither Mr. Rowland, who vainly ſtrives to derive it from the hebrew, nor any other welsh-man could underſtand, without the help of the Irish language) ſo the Irish celts diſtinguished their heathenish Prieſts by the appellative of *Oifrionnach* or *Oifrideach* in the ſingular, & *Oifrionnaice* or *Oifrideaice* in the plural, from *Oifrion* a Sacrifice; & an altar by that of *Crom-leac*, a word which had two ſignifications, the one as being a ſtone of an inclined poſition, from *leac* a ſtone, & *crom*, bent or inclined; & the other, as being a ſtone, at which the people kneeled or bent themſelves to adore their Deities. the Irish had another ſort of altars, which they called *Carn*, litterally meaning a coped heap of looſe ſtones with a large flat ſtone at the top, on which the ſacrifice was laid: thoſe *carns* are ſtill to be ſeen on the ſummits of almoſt all the hills & high places of Ireland. thoſe who officiated at the *Carns*, were called *Carnaice* in the plural, & *Cairneach* in the ſingular, whilſt the prieſt who ſerved on the plains, in the open temples conſiſting of a circle of tall pillars of unhewed ſtone with the altar called *crom-leac* at the eaſt ſide of them, retained the generic name of *Oifrionach* or *Oifrideach*, a Sacrificer. a third order of religious perſons among the heathen Irish, was conſtituted by thoſe they called *ſàidh* or *bàid*, Lat. *Vates*, a kind of prophets or ſoothſayers; whoſe profeſſion became the object of ſo great horrour after the eſtablishment of the Chriſtian religion in Ireland, that the

Iriſh words *do bherim do na bàid tù*, proverbially ſignify the ſame thing with *Diris devovere*, to give up a body to all the furies of hell. Strabo in his fourth book mentions three orders of people diſtinguiſhed amongſt the celts, & whoſe perſons were held in the higheſt veneration. the Vates, to whom he aſſigns the function of offering ſacrifices, & explaining natural cauſes: the Druids who beſides the ſtudy of nature, had care of all moral diſcipline & were profeſſed Judges of all private & public cauſes, & even of martial affairs, being reputed the juſteſt of men, *omnium opinione juſtiſſimi*; & the Bards who were their poets. the Iriſh celts had thoſe three different orders of people; but they made a juſt & neceſſary diſtinction between the Sacrificers & the *Bàids*; the latter being only a kind of magicians, & were not charged with the function of offering Sacrifices. now, to finiſh our remarks on the word *Oifrion*, we have only to obſerve, that the firſt preachers of the goſpel in Ireland, finding the Iriſh had at all times that proper word to mean a Sacrifice, thought it reaſonable to let them apply it to the Divine Sacrifice of the maſs; contenting themſelves with an aſſurance of their believing it conſiſted of the body & blood of Chriſt offered to God the father, for both the living & the dead. and this conceſſion of thoſe firſt preachers was the more reaſonable & juſt, as the word *Oifrion*, a Sacrifice, was much a more ſignificative name for that Divine *Liturgy* of the Chriſtian religion, than the word Miſſa, which is taken from the words *ite, miſſa eſt*, ſaid to the people at the end of maſs for a form of diſmiſſing them. the Iriſh were alſo left in poſſeſſion of the word *adhoradh* to mean the adoration of the true God, which was one of the primitive words of their language (vid. *màgh-adhoir*, ſup.) and of the word, *bòſadh*, corrupted into *poſadh*, to mean the Sacrament of Mariage. vid. *pòſadh* infra. thus alſo the words *creidiomh*, *dóchas*, & *gràdh*, i. e. faith, hope, & charity, are primitive words of the Iriſh language.

OIG, a champion.

O'IGBHEAN, a young woman.

OICE, a web fit for the loom.

O'IGE, youth. *ann a hòige*, in her youth: alſo younger.

O'IGFHEAR, a Lad, a youth.

ÓIGH, a Virgin, or maid. *mar óigh ſhiòr-ghlain*, as a pure Virgin.

OIGHE, fulneſs, entireneſs.

OIGHE, a file.

OIGHEANN, a pan, a chaldron.

OIGHEAR, genit. *Oighir*, ſnow. wel. *Eira*. *leac-Oighir*. Ice.

OIGHEARAMHAIL, Icy, or froſty.

OIGHIDH, a ſojourner or gueſt.

OIGHIDH, Death.

OIGHIM, to behold or look upon.

OIGHRÉIR, a deſpotic power: alſo perfect obedience or ſubjection.

OIGHREATA, frozen.

OIGHREÓG, froſt.

OIGHRIM, to freeze or ſnow.

Ó'IGTHIARNA, an Heir apparent to a Lordſhip.

OIL, from *oilim*, or *ailim*, to nouriſh or nurſe. *no gur oil ſi è*, until ſhe had nurſed him. *do hol-*

leadh ẹ, he was educated.

O'IL, from *ólaim* : *chum òil*, to drink.

OIL, a Rock.

OIL, infamy, ignominy, hence *oill·héim*, reproach, a diſpraiſe.

OILBHÉIM, a reproach; alſo an offence; a ſtumbling block.

OILBHÉIMIM, to ſtumble, to take offence.

OILBHRÉO, a funeral fire. Lat. *rogus.*

OILCHEAS, a doubt.

OILCHEASACH, doubtful.

OILE, *ar oille*, & *aroill*, a nother.

OILEAMHNACH, requiſite: alſo nouriſhing.

OILEAMHNAIM, to educate.

OILEAMHUÍN, nurture, food.

OILEA'N, an Iſland. *oileànaibh*, Iſlands.

OILEAR, & *Oilearach*, a pilgrim.

OILEAR'AIM, to go on pilgrimage.

OILEARCHA, a nurſery.

OILEATHAIR, a foſter-father.

OILIRTHE, pilgrimage. *Oilithre*, idem.

OIRLIRTHEACH, a pilgrimage. *Oilithreach*, idem.

OILLE, or *uille*, greater.

OILLMHEADH, ballances.

OILLTHÉAD, a cable.

OIN & *on*, a Loan or thing lent.

OINEACH, mercy: alſo liberality. *nà biodh ann do shinfeadh oineach chuige*, Let there be none to extend mercy unto him Pſ. 109. 12. alſo reſpect, deference; *tar cheann oineach na ccleireach*, thro' the deference due to the Clergy.

OINICC, liberal. *bean oinig*, a generous woman.

OINME, with. *oinme Rìgh móir*, together with the great King.

O'INMHID, a fool, or ſilly perſon.

O'INMHIDEACH, fooliſh, ſilly.

O'INMHIDEACHT, folly.

O'INSEACH, an abandoned ſilly perſon; alſo a harlot.

O'IR, for, becauſe that. gr. *gar*, & Gall: *car*.

O'IR, golden, of, or belonging to gold, vid: *ór*.

O'IR, the ſpindle tree: hence the Dipthongue *oi* is ſo called.

O'IR-BHEART, good actions, precious deeds: compounded of *òr*, gold, & *beart*, a Deed.

O'IR-BHEARTACH, great, precious.

O'IRBHIDIN, honour, veneration.

O'IRBHIDINEACH, venerable. *a óigh óirbhidineach*, Virgo veneranda.

OIRC, a Lap-wing.

OIRCEADAL, an inſtruction: alſo doctrine.

OIRCFART, a hurt, a wound.

OIRCHEAS, neceſſary, fit, proper; ex. *gach ìtche as oircheas diàrradh, a tà a hiarradh ſan Phaidir.* every petition neceſſary to be demanded, is to be found in the Lord's prayer.

OIRCEASACHD, need, neceſſity.

O'IRCHEA'RD, a Gold ſmith.

OIRCHEASACHD, a meſs.

OIRCHILL, proviſion, reſerved for the abſent.

OIRCHILL, againſt, in wait or expectation. *an oirchill an chatha*, againſt the fight. *do bheith am oirchill*, to lie in wait for me.

OIRCHILLIM, to bear, or carry.

O'IRCHÍOMHACH, Gold haired. Lat. *auri-comus.*

O'IR-CHISDE, a treaſury or bank of gold, a precious Magazine.

OIRDHEARC,

OIRDHEARC, noble, illuſtrious comparat. *oirdhearca*, more illuſtrious.

O'IRDHEARCAIM, to flouriſh, to be famous.

OIRDHEARCAS, luſtre, excellency.

OIRDHEIRC, excellent, illuſtrious.

OIREACHAS, preeminence, ſupremacy.

OIREACHDUS, an aſſembly.

OIREAD, as much, ſo much: alſo whilſt. as, *oiread bheidis na mbeathaidh*, whilſt they lived. vid. annal. Tighern. an. 144.

OIREADH, or *oirim*, to befit or become. *nir oir dho a dheànamh*, it was not fit, or convenient for him to do it.

OIREAGHA, chief, excellent.

OIREAGAIL, a waſte houſe, or habitation.

OIREAMHAIL, meet, proper.

OIREAMH, a plow-man.

OIREAMHNACH, meet, or proper.

OIREAMUHIN, an influence. *oireamhna millſe*, ſweet influences. Job. 38. 31.

OIREAMHNAIM, to adapt or make fit.

OIREAR, pleaſant. *oirear-ghlan*, fine & clear.

OIRFID, & *oirſideadh*, muſic.

OIRFIDEACH, a Muſician.

O'IRGHRÉAS, an ornament, a piece of Embroidery wrought by a needle with figures or devices in Gold. from *òr* gold, & *gréas*, an ornament.

OIRIDH, it is meet, or convenient. *oiridh ſé dham*, it is meet for me.

OIRIAD, a quantity, as much as. *ſeachd noiread*, ſeven fold. *oiread is ſéadſuid do bhreith leó*, as much as they can carry with them.

OIRIM, to ſerve. *oiridh dho*, ſerve ye him. *go noirſid*, that they may ſerve.

OIRIS, or *iris*, a Chronicle.

OIRLE, a piece, or fragment.

OIRLIM, to cut off.

OIRMHID, credit, reſpect.

O'IRNEA'LTA, neat, elegant, ornamental.

O'IR-NEIMHIM, to ſhine like gold.

OIRNÉIS, rectiùs *àirnéis*, goods, chattels, tackling, or any thing to work with.

O'IRNÉIS, a qualm of ſtomach, or nauſeouſneſs.

O'IRNIM, to ordain, to put in authority. *do òirneadh é iona Shagart ìodhan*, he was ordained a pure Prieſt. *iar na óirneadh na Rìgh air Thùadhmhùmhain*, after being proclaimed King of Thomond. it is ſometimes written *òirdnim*. Lat. *ordino*.

O'IRIP, *óirp* or *Eóraip*, Europe.

OIRTHEAR, the Eaſt, or Eaſtern parts of the world. *òn oirthir*. vid. *Deas*.

OIRTHEARACH, Eaſtern.

OIS-BHREA'G, an Hyperbole.

O'ISBHEAS, an Epi-cycle.

O'IS-CHÉIMNIÙGHADH, Eminence, or ſuperiority.

O'IS-CHREIDEAMH, ſuperſtition.

O'ISIONA'IR, a taberd; a habit formerly worn over a gown.

O'ISIRE, an Oyſter.

O'IS-SGRÍBHINN, ſuperſcription.

O'IS-SÌNIM, to lye with the face upward.

O L

Ol, ſaid. *ol ſé*, ſaid he, or ſays he, like the common expreſſion *air ſé. ol ſiad*, *ol sí*, ſay they, ſays she.

Ola, oyl. *duilleóg chrainn olá*, an olive leaf, Lat. *oleum*, *oleo.*

O'la, vid. *ólam. teach ola*, a tipling houſe. *teach an óil*, idem.

O'lach, given to drunkenneſs, or drinking to exceſs.

O'lachá'n, immoderate drinking. *fear òlacháin*, a ſot or drunkard.

O'laim, to drink. *d'óladar an iomad*, they drank to exceſs.

Olann, wool. *d'olainn*, of wool. *olann caòrach*, sheep's wool. wel. *Gulan.*

Olart, a hone.

Olartar, an ungrateful ſmell.

Olc, bad, naught: alſo harm, damage: as, *olc an gniomh*, bad is the action. *go holc doith*, their foe. alſo a ſubſtantive, as *olc coitcheann*, a common detriment.

Olcas, naughtineſs, badneſs.

Olc-labaireach, blober-liped. the laſt part of this compound shews, that *labair* is a lip, like the Lat. *Labrum.*

Olchobhar, covetuouſneſs: alſo pleaſure. alſo the name of ſome of the Irish Kings & Nobles.

Olcus, badneſs. *ar a n'olcus*, for their badneſs.

Oleach, ſoaking.

Oleasach, uſual, frequent.

Oll, great, grand. Gr. *ólos*, totus. *oll àr*, a vaſt havock, or great ſlaughter.

Olla, woolen.

Ollamh, ready, prepared.

Ollamh, a Doctor or teacher; one well experienced in any ſcience. the *A'rd-ollamh*, was the Archi-Poeta or Poet Laureat of the King. this word in it's genitive caſe, forms *Ollamhan*, in the ſame manner that *Tallamh* forms *talmhan. Ollamhuin*, is the nominat. plural.

Ollamhain, the learned. alſo inſtruction, gen. *ollamhna : lucht ollamhna*, teachers of the ſciences.

ollamhanta, learned.

Ollamnùghadh, to inſtruct or teach; alſo to ſolemnize.

Ollarbhar, a great army.

Ollathach, reſentment.

Olldà's, or *oldàs*, than, more than, rather than. ex. *ni fheacaidh Fionn don Droing daona roimpe rìamh Bean bu áille olldas an bhéan ſin*: i. e. *Fionn* (*mac-cuil*) never ſaw of the human ſpecies one more beautiful than that Lady.

Olldrag, a funeral pile.

Olleadh, an affront, or indignity.

Ollmhathas, great riches. ex. *oll-mhathas an t'ſaoghail*, the goods of the world.

Oll-mhucach, having great herds of ſwine.

Oll-tùadh, a great ax.

O M

Omail, & *omaladh*, the ſame as *tomaladh*, to eat. *rb omail Crioſt mil & iáſg iàr neiſeirghe*, Chriſt eat fish & honey after his Reſurrection. L. B.

Omar, a trough; alſo a cupboard.

OMH, loneſome, unfrequented. ex. *nar ab omh do mhùr*, may not your houſe be a Deſart. alſo raw.

OMHAN for *obhan*, dread, terrour.

OMHNEAR, an Embryo.

OMNA, an Oak tree. *Omna nà dùargaibh an Slúagh*, trees which a multitude could not clear away.

OMNA, a lance, or ſpear.

O'MRA, amber.

OMRANN, a diviſion, or ſhare.

O N

ON, & *oin*, advantage, gain.

ON, a ſtain.

ON, ſloath, lazineſs.

ONA, ſlow, ſluggish, inactive, lazy.

ONG, clean, clear.

ONG, ſorrow, grief. a ſigh or groan.

ONG, healing, curing.

ONG, a fire, a hearth.

ONGADH, or *ungadh*, anointing or unction.

ONGADH, or *ongaim*, to anoint. Lat. *ungo*.

ONGBHRÓN, treſpaſs.

ONGTHA, anointed.

ONNAR, there is.

ONN, a ſtone.

ONN, a horſe.

ONN, furze or gorze: hence the name of the letter *O*.

ONNCHON, a ſtandard or Enſign.

ONÓIR, honour, reſpect. Lat. *honor*.

ONÒRACH, honourable. Comp. *onòraigh*, more honourable.

ONÓRAIM, to honour, alſo to reverence. *d'onóruigh ſé Diá*, he worſhiped God.

ONÓRUIGHTHE, honoured, reverenced.

O R

O'R, gold. wel: *oyr*. Lat. *aurum*. this Irish word has an analogy with the Hebrew *or* lucere, ſplendere, quia lucet & ſplendet aurum. vid. Henric. Opit. Lex.

O'R, or *óir*, for, becauſe.

O'R, a voice, or ſound.

O'R, a border, or coaſt. *ò òr go hór*, from coaſt to coaſt. Lat. *ora*.

ORACUIL, an oracle.

ORAGA'N, the herb organy, Lat. auriganum. it is vulgarly pronounced *aragàn*.

ORA'ID, an oration: alſo a prayer.

O'RAIM, to pray. *óruidh do mhuireadhach O Dubhthaig Seanóir Éirionn*, orate pro Muiredaco O Dubthaigh Seniore Hiberniæ.

ORAM, or *orm*; i. e. *air me*, of or on me. *cúimhnig orm*, remember me.

ORBHAIRE, mercy, goodneſs: *tré orbhaire an Tiàrna*, through the Lord's mercy.

O'RBHANN, a gold coin.

ORBIT, humble, mild.

O'R-BHUÌDHEACH, the yellow pure. called *or*, or *Topaz*, in the arms of an Earl, or Lord; or *ſol* in that of a King or Prince.

ORC, & *orcadh*, & *orcain*, to kill or deſtroy, to put to death. Hiſpanicè *ahorcar*, to hang. *a dùbhairt gurb èccóir Críoſt do orcain*, he ſaid it was injuſt to put Chriſt to death. L. B.

ORC, a hen-egg.

ORG, a Salmon.

ORC, or *arc*, a young pig. *badh lùgha ì a ccionn mioſa oldàs orc cránach.* in one month's time she was leſs than a young pig. L. B.

ORC, a Prince's ſon.

O'RCHOILÉIR, a golden collar.

ORCHRADH, grief, ſorrow.

O'RD, an order. *órd beannaighthe*, holy order.

ORDA, a piece or fragment.

O'RDA'IGHIM, to order. alſo to wiſh or deſire. *d'órduigh dhóilh ſearmóin do dheànamh don phobal*, he ordered them to preach to the people; alſo to appoint or ordain. *mar órdóchuid na Breitheamhuin*, as the Arbiters ſhall determine; it is written alſo *órdúighim.* Lat. *ordino*, jubeo.

ORDAN, love, generoſity.

O'RDHA, golden; of gold.

O'RDÍN, a mallet.

O'RDLACH, an Inch.

O'RDÓG, a thumb, alſo the great toe. hence *órdlach* or *órlach*, ſignifies an inch, or the breadth of the thumb. *órdog* is only the diminut: of *òrd.*

O'RDÚGHADH, an Order or decree: alſo arrangement. *órdùghadh an Dàna*, the arrangement or diſpoſition of the Poem.

O'RDÙIGHIM, to order or ordain, to ſet in order.

O'RDUIGHTHE, ordered.

ORGA'IN, an organ.

ORGAIN, ſlaughter.

O'RGHRUAGACH, yellow haired.

O'RLASTA, & *òrlaſtamhail*, ſhining like gold.

ORM, & *ormſa*, upon me. i. e. *ar me.*

ORMAIDEAN, the morning, the break of day.

O'RMHÌANACH, gold oar: a gold mine.

ORN, ſlaughter, maſſacre.

O'RNA, barley.

ORNAIGHE, a prayer.

O'RNAIGHIM, to adorn.

ORRA, or *orrtha*, on them; ſometimes *forrtha.*

ORT, *as ort*, he ſlew or killed. alſo to ravage or plunder.

ORT, on thee, i. e. *ar tù.*

ORTA, begone.

O'RTHA, or *orrtha*, a collect, or short prayer. alſo a charm, but in this laſt ſenſe it is always ſaid *arrtha.*

ORUIBH, on you.

ORUMSA, on me; towards me.

O' S

O'S, above, over upon, *ós cionn na Cathrach*, above or over the city.

O'S, is ſometimes uſed in compound words, as, *óis-creideamh*, ſuperſtition.

OS, a Deer.

O'S, is often prefixed to adjectives, by which means they become adverbs. ex. *ós àrd*, loudly or publickly, *ós ìſeal*, ſoftly or privately.

OSADH, or *ſoſadh*, a deſiſting, a ceſſation, or giving over. *oſadh cómhraic*, an armiſtice or ſuſpenſion of arms.

OSAIM, to deſiſt from, to ceaſe.

O'SAR, the younger. vid. *fóſar*, or *ſoiſear.*

O'SCA'CH, Eminent, Superior to others.

OSCAR, the motion of the hands in ſwiming.

OSCAR, a leap or bound.

OSCAR, a gueſt, or traveller.

OSCAR, a combatant, a champion. alſo the name of one of the Iriſh champions, named alſo *Uſgur*.

OSCAR, a ruinous fall.

OSCARDHA, renowned, famous.

OSCARLANN, an Hoſpital.

OSCARTHA, loud, clamorous.

OSCHOMAISGTHE, a meteor.

O'S-CHÉIMNÌGHIM, to exceed or excel.

O'S-CHÉIMNÍUGHADH, Preeminence or ſuperiority.

OSCUILTE, open, manifeſt. *le Litir oſcuilte iona làimh*, with an open letter in his hand.

OSCUL, the arm-pit.

OSDA, or *óſta* a houſe, Hiſp. *oſtal*.

O'SDA, *tigh óſda*, an Inn.

O'SDÒIR, an hoſt, a Land-lord. *m'oſdóir*, my hoſt.

OSGARACH, frail, brittle.

OSGLAIM or *ſoſglaim*, to open. *d'oſguil ſé an doras*, he opened the door.

O'S-GRA'IBH, a ſuperſcription. from *os*, above, or upon, & *gràibh*, Græçè *graphè*, writing. Lat. ſcriptio.

O'S-MHARTHACH, ſurviving.

OSNADH, a ſigh, a groan. *as trume mo bhuilleadh nà m'oſnadh*, my ſtroak is heavier than my groaning.

OSNADHACH, groaning, ſighing.

OSNA'IDHE, or *oſnaigheal*, a groaning.

OSNAÍGHIM, to ſigh, to groan.

OSSAR, a back burden.

OSSARAIDHE, a porter or carrier.

OSSARÓIR, idem.

O'STÓIR, an Hoſtler.

OSÚIDHE, or *Oſſrùidhe*, Oſſery in Leinſter, the ancient Principality of the Fitz Patricks, Iriſh *mac-giolla-phàdruig*, & of ſeveral other families, Chiefly the O Carols deſcended from *Tadhg* ſon of *Oliololum* King of Munſter & Leinſter: the *O Doncha's* of Goran, the *O Dubhshlàine's*, or O Delanys, & the *O Brenans*.

O T

OTAR, labour, toil. hence *duine otair*, a ruſtic, a labourer.

OTHAR, ſick, weak, wounded. *ód chùaladar na hothair ſin, deirgeadar go hobann*, when the wounded heard that, they immediately aroſe. K. *de Brien Borove*.

OTHAR, wages.

OTHRACH, vid. *Otrach*.

OTHRAS, a Diſeaſe or diſorder.

OTHRASACH, ſick, diſeaſed.

OTHRASCHA, an Hoſpital for ſick & wounded.

OTRACH, dung, but particularly horſe dung. as *Búaltrach* or *Bùalthach*, is peculiar to that of Cows or Oxen.

REMARKS ON THE LETTER P.

P *Is the 13th letter of the Irish Alphabet, & ranked among the hard conſonants, called in Irish* conſoineadha crúadha. *it bears an aſpirate, & then pronounces exactly like the Greek* phi , *& is numbered among the rough conſonants, called* conſoineadha garbha. *This letter is called in Irish* Peith-bhog. *our Grammarians do not inform us from what tree it borrows this appellative, &* O Flaherty *is equally ſilent concerning it. But it ſeems quite obvious , that it can mean nothing elſe than* Beith-bhog *or* B *ſoft, that is to ſay ,* P *is only a ſoft or mollifying way of expreſſing* B; *& the reaſon of it is, becauſe originally they were the ſame letter, &* P *was not uſed in the Irish language before our Knowledge of the Latin ſince the time of* S. Patrick. *in our old parchments we find theſe two letters taken indifferently one for another, as* Prùtach , *a Boor or Ruſtic, for* Brútach, *Lat.* Brutum. Péiſt *or* Piaſt, *any beaſt for* béiſt, *Lat.* beſtia; dòip *to them for* dòibh ; ſiph , *you, for* ſibh, *&c. in like manner* B *is very often ſet before any word beginning with* P, *in which caſe* P *is not pronounced, although it ſeems to be the primary Letter, as* a bpian *their pain, Lat.* pæna, a bpriacail *their danger, Lat.* periculum: a bpeacadh, *their ſin; pronounced* a bian, a briacal, a beacadh, *&c. by which we may plainly ſee, how juſt the remark of* Mr. Lhuyd *in his* comparat Etymol. tit. 1. p. 21. col. 1. *is, » there are, ſays he, ſcarce any words in the Irish, beſides what » are borrowed from the Latin or ſome other language, that begin with »* P, *inſomuch that in an ancient Alphabetical vocabulary I have by me, » that Letter is omitted « Beſides we find in the old Norvegian Alphabet, which is the ancient Runic Alphabet, that there is no difference between the figure of the characters* B *&* P. *vid.* Olaus worm. lit. Run. p. 54. *the Greeks did write them indifferently one for another, as Gr.* batein *for* patein, *Lat.* ambulare; bicron *for* picron, *Lat.* acerbum. *hence it is, that in verbs which terminate in* bo, *they change it into* pſo *in the future tenſe, as Gr.* leibo, *to leave, fut.* leipſo, *& not* leibſo. *And the Latins have followed their example, as* ſcribo *to write, perf:* ſcripſi *& ſup.* ſcriptum, *& not* ſcribſi, *&* ſcribtum. *And it is by reaſon of this identity between* B *&* P, *that the Latins ſay* paſco, *to feed, from Gr.* boſco; papæ *from Gr.* babai ; buxus *from Gr.* puxos; pedo *from Gr.* bdeo, puteus *from Gr.* buthos, *&c. And the Greeks, to obſerve it by the bye, have in like manner taken their* purgos, *a tower or caſtle, from the Phenicians, their firſt inſtructors in letters, in whoſe language it is* Borg, *which is plainly of the ſame root with our Irish* *word* Brog *or* Brug, *a ſtrong or fortified place, alſo a Lord's court or Caſtle; whence the French* Bourg, *the German* Burgh, *& English* Borough, *do in a larger ſenſe ſignify a town, juſt as Caſtellum properly a fortreſs, is often uſed by Cæſar in his Commentaries to ſignify a town or Village, & in the ſame manner that the Gothic word* Gards *properly a houſe or Caſtle, doth ſometimes mean a town, for* Aſgard *&* Asburg, *are the ſame. but to indicate the cloſe mutual afinity of* B *&* P, *Quintilian aſſures us, that in pronouncing the word* obtinuit, *our Ears rather perceive* optinuit: *in old inſcriptions* apſens *is written for* abſens, pleps *for* plebs, poplicus *for* publicus, *&c. And hence we familiarly ſay* ſuppono *for* ſubpono, *oppono for* obpono. *the Dutch pronounce* ponum vinum, *for* bonum vinum. *By what has been obſerved we plainly ſee, that* B *&* P *were originally the ſame Letter, & that* Peith-bhog *can be nothing elſe than* Beith-bhog *or* B *mollified.* Mr. Lhuyd *remarks in the above cited place, that a conſiderable number of thoſe words, whoſe initial Letter is* P *in the British, begin in the Irish with* C. *ex.* paraid, *wherefore Ir.* c'réad, *wel.* Pryv *a worm, Ir.* Cruimh, *wel.* Prenn *a tree Ir.* Cranu. *wel.* pen *a head. Ir.* Cean. *And we find the like affinity in many words between the Greek & Latin, & the Irish language, as Ir.* Caiſg *&* Cáſga *Eaſter, Gr. & Lat.* Paſcha *& Chaldaice* Paſcha, *which is derived from the Hebrew* Paſach *or* Phaſe, *Lat. tranſitus, the Paſſover. & Ir.* cos, *the leg. Gr.* pous *& Lat.* pes, *Ir.* clúmh *a feather, Lat.* pluma, *Gr.* ptilon *&* ptiluma, *wel.* pluv, *&c. The ſame obſervation has been made by Voſſius, with reſpect to the interrogatives & relatives of the Ionic Dialect. Iones, ſays he, in interrogativis mutant* p *in* C, *ita cós dicunt pro pós, hocos pro hopos, pro poios, coios, pro pote, cote; ce pro pe.* Mr. Baxter (*in gloſſario antiquæ Britanniæ p. 90*) *remarks that the oldeſt* Brigantes, *whom he eſteems the firſt Inhabitants of Britain, never uſed in their language the ſound of the Letter* P, *which was afterwards introduced by the Belgic Britains. If the old Brigantes were really of the firſt Inhabitants of Britain, it would follow, that they were a part of the* Guidelian *or Gaulish colony, which went over to Ireland, & whom Mr. Lhuyd evidently proves to have been the firſt Inhabitants of all that part of great Britain which now comprehands England and Wales. It hath been obſerved before, that the* lingua priſca, *or the primitive latin tongue was chiefly formed upon the Celtic, & the truth of this obſervation is abundantly confirmed throughout the whole courſe of this Dictionary. This being premiſed as a fact, it follows that the following Celtic words, ſtill preſerved in the Irish, viz.* clúmh, cuilſe (*corruptly* cuiſle,) corcur, *or* curcur, cland, còib, obuir, ſecht, *were reſpectively the originals upon which the Latin words* pluma, pulſus, purpura, planta, copiæ (copiarum) opus, operis, ſeptem, *have been formed, as mere derivatives from their reſpective Celtic Architypes above written: what indeed plainly appears from their conſiſting of a greater number of ſyllables. & hence I preſume it may rationally be* *conjectured, that the primitive Latin words in the lingua priſca, formed upon rhe above celtic originals, were* cluma, culſus, curcura, clanta, cobix, arum, obus, oberis, ſectem. *& this conjecture is the more rational, as the primitive number of Letters brought firſt into Greece by Cadmus, & afterwards to the Aborigines of Italy by Evander the Arcadian conſiſted but of ſixteen, as we are aſſured by Tacitus, Anal. II. & by Plinius l. 7. c. 56. which could not be, without excluding the Letter* P *, as well as the* H, *which latter makes but an aſpirate in ſeveral languages.*

PA'BHAIL, a pavement. *ar an bpàbhail*, upon the pavement.

PA'GA'NACH, a Heathen.

PA'GA'NACHD, heatheniſm.

PA'IDEÒG, a kind of torch made of tallow incloſed in a long piece of linen cloth, uſed by the poor people.

PAIDIR, the Lord's prayer. from the firſt word of it in Latin *Pater.* it thence ſignifies any oration or prayer. plur. *Paidreacha.*

PAIDIRÌN, a ſet of beads, a Roſary.

PAILEIRIS, the Palſy.

PAILLIÙN, a tent.

PAILM, the palm-tree. *cràobha pailme*, palm branches.

PAINÉAL, a pannel.

PAINIDH, ſtrong.

PAINTÉARAIM, to enſnare or trepan.

PAINTÉR, a ſnare or gin.

PAINTÉURADH, to enſnare.

PA'IRC, a park or field.

PAIRITHIS, the palſy. *pairithis mharbh*, the dead palſy.

PA'IRT, union, confederacy.

PA'IRTEACH, a partner, or partaker. alſo free hearted, loving.

PAITÉOG, butter.

PAITRISG, a patridge.

PA'IS, ſuffering or paſſion. *pàis àr Slànaighthéora*, the paſſion of our Lord. Lat. *paſſio.*

PA'ISDE or *pàiſte*, a young boy, or girl, like the Gr. accuſat. caſe of *pais*, *puer*, which in the Doric Dialect forms *pàiſda.*

PA'ISDÌN, dim. of *pàiſde*, a very young child.

PALA'S, a Palace or regal ſeat. Lat. *Palatium.*

PALMAIRE, a Rudder.

PA'PA, the Pope. Lat. *Papa* & Gr. *Pappa*, Pater.

PA'R, parchment.

PA'RDÙN, pardon.

PARALIS or *paraillis*, the palſy. Gr. *paralyſis.* Lat. *paralyſis.* wel *parlas*, & arm. *paralizi.*

PA'RALÚS, a parlour, or lower-room for the uſe of entertaining viſiters.

PARRA'ISTE, a Pariſh.

PARRATHAS, Paradis. *a méodhan Parrathais*, in the midſt of Paradiſe.

PA'RTACH, partaking.

PA'RTA'IDHE, a partner or partaker.

PATA, a veſſel.

PATA, a hare.

PATA'N, a leveret.

PATANTACH, thickneſs.

PATRÚN, a patron.

P E

PÉAC, *péuc*, or *piac*, any long sharp pointed thing, the ſprouting germ of any vegetable, genit: *péic* & *péice*, alſo a long tail. hence the *peacock* derives its name.

PÉACACH, sharp pointed ; alſo beautiful.

PEACACH, ſinful. alſo a ſinner. plur. *peacaidh. guidh orruinn na peacaidh*, pray for us ſinners. Lat. *peccator* & *peccatrix*.

PEACADH, ſin. wel. *pechod* ar. *pechet.* Latin. *peccatum. peacadh an T'sinſir*, original ſin, or that of our First father.

PEACA'IGHIM, to ſin. *do pheacuígheamair uile*, whe have all ſinned. Lat. *pecco*.

PEACTHACH, a ſinner. Lat. *peccator*.

PEALL, a horſe.

PEALL, a couch or pallet.

PEALL, & *pealltóg*, a veil or covering, a pall.

PEANN, a writing pen. Lat. *penna*, a feather.

PEANSÉAL, a pencil.

PEANSÉIR, a Fencer.

PEANSÚIR, à pair of pinchers.

PÉARLA, a pearl or precious ſtone. often uſed to expreſs a great beauty.

PEARSA, or *pearſan*, a perſon. plur. *pearſanna. tri pearſanna na Trionóide*, the three perſons of the Trinity.

PEARSA, a verb.

PEAS, & *peaſàn*, a purſe.

PEAS-GHADUÌGHE, a pick pocket.

PEAS-LADRON, idem.

PEATRUIC, a halter.

PÉIC, a great tail. gen. *péice*. vid. *péac*.

PÉICIOLLACH, that hath a long tail.

PEILEIC, a hut or booth made up of earth & branches of trees, the whole cover'd at the top with skins of beaſts, anciently uſed in Ireland. in latin it may be called Domuncula *pellicea*. hence *peillice*, is the name of different places in the County of Corke.

PEILIOCA'N, a pelican.

PÉINN, from *pian*, punishment. Lat. *pæna*.

PÉIN-DLÌGHE, a penal law.

PEINNEAR, a pen-caſe, or Inkhorn.

PEINREACHD, idem.

PEIRCIOL, a nook or corner.

PEIRE, a pear-tree, alſo a pear.

PEÌRE, a pair, or couple.

PEIREADH, rage or fury.

PEIRIACUIL, or *priacuil*, urgent occaſion, or neceſſity. alſo danger, peril. Lat. *periculum*.

PÉIRSE, a row or rank. *peirsîghe*, idem. alſo à perch.

PEIRSILLE, parſley.

PEISCHEARBHAIRE, a cut-purſe.

PEISGHEARRTHÓIR, a cut-purſe.

PÉIST, a worm, a monſter or beaſt. Lat. *beſtia*, dimin. *péiſtín*. vid. *béiſtin*.

PEIT, a Muſician.

PEITEARLAICTHE, verſed in ancient Hiſtory, eſpecially in ſacred writings. *OSruithibh bheatarlaicthe*, from ancient Hagiographers.

PEITEADH, Muſick.

PEITEARLACH, the old Law or teſtament (Lat. *vetus*, *veteris* &

Lex, *Legis*) *annſin do còmh-ſlànùigheadh gach faiſtine idir pheitearlach agus nùaìgh-ſhiàghnaiſe dàr 'tarangach do Chrioſd.* then all the prophecies, that regarded Chriſt in the old or new law, were fullfilled. *Beitearlach*, idem. L. B.

Pereabhic, a periwig.*

Pesteil, a peſtle.

Pethbhog, the Letter *P.* Flah. Ogyg. p. 236. ex Codice Lecano. vid. the Remarks on this Letter.

Peùrla & *péarla*, a pearl.

Pharisíneach, a Phariſee.

Phara, from. *fairíghim*, to watch.

P I

Piagham, to hang up.

Pian, pain, genit. *péinne.* pl. *pianta*, pangs. *piana*, idem. Gr. *poine* & Lat. *pœna.*

Pianadh, affliction.

Pianaim, to afflict, punish or torment ex. *do phianadar é*, they tormented him. *phiantar iàd*, let them be tormented.

Píasgach, rough, rugged.

Píast, a worm, a beaſt.

Pìb, a pipe. diminut. *pibàn*, a ſmall pipe.

Píb, or *pìp*, & *pióbàn*, or *piópán*, a pipe; alſo the wind pipe wel. *pib.* & cor: Piba'n.

Pic, & *pich*, pitch. *pic talmhàighe*, ſlime. Lat: *pix*, *picis.* wel: *pyg.*

Pìghe, a pye. *píghe ſebla*, a paſtie.

Píghin, a penny. *pighnin*, id.

Piléir, a pillar.

Pillim, rectiús *filleadhaim*, to turn, to roll. *pillim ùaidh*, to turn away, or drive back.

Pillín, a pannel or pack ſaddle.

Pilliúir, a pillow.

Pìlséir, the fish called pilchard.

Pín chrann, a pine tree. *géaga pînchrainn*, pine branches.

Pincìn, a Gilliflower.

Pinn, is ſometimes written for *binn*, the inflexion of *beann*, ſignifying the peek, point, top or ſummit of any thing, but is moſtly applied to a hill or mountain.

Pintea'laim, to paint.

Píntea'lta, painted.

Píobadóir, a pipe maker.

Pióbaire, a piper. *Piobaire màla*, a Bag-piper.

Piòbaireachd, piping. *àg deànamh pióbaireachd*, piping.

Pióbam, to pipe.

Piòba'n, a ſmall pipe.

Piobar, pepper. Lat. *piper.*

Piobhar, a ſieve; alſo a honeycomb.

Piocóid, a mattock or pick-ax.

Piola'id, & *píolàit*, a Prince's palace.

Piolaíd, Pilate, the Roman Governour, who paſſed Sentence of Death on our Saviour.

Piolòid, & *piolóir*, a pillory.

Pion, & *pionn*, a pin or peg.

Pionós, punishment.

Pionòsta, punished.

Pióp-uisge, a conduit-pipe.

Píoraíd, a Pyrate.

Pioróide, a parrot.

Piorra, a pear.

Píosa, a piece; alſo a cup.

Piosarnach, whiſpering.

Pioſóga, pro *piſeoga*, witchcraft.

Píp, & *piopán*, the windpipe. vid. *pîb.*

Pis, peaſe. *pis chapal*, & *pis ſhiadhain*, vetches.

PISEA'NACH, Lentils; any kind of pulſe.

PISÉOG, witchcraft, divination. *luchd Piſeóga*, ſorcerers or wizards.

PISEÓGACH, belonging to witchcraft. alſo a ſorcerer.

PIT, a dike or pit.

P L

PLA', a green plat, a meadow.

PLA'CANTACHD, coarſeneſs.

PLA'GAIM, to plague.

PLA'IG, a plague or peſtilence, a contagion. genit. *plàgha. bliàghain na plàgha*, the year of the peſtilence. Lat. *plaga.*

PLA'INÉUD, a planet.

PLA'ITÌN, the ſkull. *plàitín an chìnn*, the crown of the head.

PLA'ITÌN, a little plate.

PLA'NA, a plane for ſmoothing wood. *re na phlànuibh*, with his planes. hence it means metaphorically a fine plauſible colour given to an action or ſtory. *do chur ſé plàna air*, he gave it a plauſible colour.

PLANNDA, a plant.

PLANNDA'IGHIM, to plant.

PLAOSG, a husk or ſhell. *Plaoiſgin*, is it's diminutive. Cor: *Plyſg*, arm: *Plyusken*, hence it ſignifies the ſkull. *plàoſg an chìnn*, the ſhell of the head, or the ſkull. *plàoſg na nobh*, egg-ſhells.

PLAOSGADH, a ſound or noiſe.

PLAOSGAM, to ſound, or make a noiſe. to burſt.

PLA'STRAIGHIM, to plaiſter.

PLASTRA'IL, plaiſtering.

PLA'TA, a plate.

PLÉASG, & *pléaſgadh*, a noiſe.

PLÉASGAIM, to crack or break, to burſt. alſo to ſtrike or beat.

PLOD, & *Plodàn*, ſtanding water.

PLUC, a cheek. gen. *pluice* & *pluic*, pl. *pluca.*

PLUCAM, to puff up the cheeks.

PLUCAIRE, that has great cheeks.

PLUCAIREACHT, impertinence.

PLUIC, a cheek. diminut. *pluicìn.*

PLUMBA, a plummet. Lat. *plumbum*, lead.

PLÙR, or *pulùr*, powder, flower, meal, Lat. *pulver* or *pulvis. plúr na bh'fear*, the flower or the choice of men.

PLÚRACH, full of meal.

PLUTADH, a breaking or tearing down.

P O

POBAL, a people, a tribe, a Congregation. Lat. *populus. Pobal Dé*, populus Dei. pl. *poibleacha*, or *puibleacha.*

Note. This word *Pobal*, or more properly *pobul*, is prefixed to the names of ſeveral particular territories of Ireland, & means not only the land but the people that Inhabit it. thus.

POBUL I CHEALLACHA'IN, is the name of a territory in the County of Cork, extending from Mallow weſtward, on both ſides of the River Black-water, the ancient Eſtate of the Princely family of the *O Callaghan's.* the Chief of this family was tranſplanted by *Oliver Cromwel* into the County of Clare, where he gave him a landed property, which was very inconſiderable in compariſon of the large & noble Eſtate he had deprived him of. the preſent Chief of the family, who is *Donogh O Callaghan*, Eſq. ſtill enjoys the County of Clare-Eſtate. a branch of this noble family followed the fate of King James the ſecond; of which branch Baron *Louis Denis O Callaghan*, Grand Veneur to his ſerene Highneſs the Reigning Prince Margrave of Baden-Baden, is now the direct repreſentative. his daughter, *Mademoiſelle O Callaghan*, a young Lady of great natural endowments, is Lady of honour to her ſerene Highneſs the Reigning Margravine. the Princely family of the O Callaghans is deſcended from *Morogh* the firſt ſon of *Donogh*, who was the only ſon of *Ceallachan-Caiſil* King of Caſhel & Munſter from the year 939. to 954. according to the annals of Iniſfallen. This deſcent of the *O Callaghans* from the elder ſon of *Ceallachan-Caiſil*, is warranted by a very authentic & well known manuſcript called *Duanaire Phiaruis Feritéur*, formerly in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Pierſe Ferriter of the County of Kerry; in the genealogical part of which manuſcript is to be ſeen the following note in the Iriſh language. *Ceallachàn-Caiſil, mac Buadhchàin, éun mhac leis, i. e. Doncha. dá mhac le Doncha, i. e.* 1°. *murcha, a quo O Ceallachàin, agus* 2°. *Saorbhreathach, a quo Clann-Chàrthaigh, Riogra Deaſmhùmhan.* In Engliſh. *Callaghan* King of Caſhel ſon of *Buachàn* had but one ſon, by name Donogh. Donogh had two ſons; the firſt was *Morogh*, whoſe poſterity were called O Callaghan from the name of his grand father *Ceallachàn-Caiſil*; & the ſecond, *Saorbhreachach*, i. e. *Juſtinus*, from whom deſcended the mac Carty's Kings of Deſmond. I find in *mac-Fearguil's* Topographical & Genealogical account of Munſter, that *O Callaghan* was the proprietary Lord of the diſtricts called *Ciaruìghe-Chuìrche & Cinéal-Clâir-bhearaidh*, between Cork & Kinſale, about the end of the twelfth & beginning of the thirteenth centuries.

Pobul I Bhriain, in Engliſh poble Brien, now a Barony in the County of Limerick, the ancient Eſtate of a great & diſtinguiſhed branch of the O Briens of the Thomond family, deſcended from *Conchùbhar* or *Conor O Brien*, ſecond ſon of Mahon-Menevy O Brien & King of Thomond or north-Munſter from the year 1406 to 1415. according to the Genealogical accounts of the *mac-Brodines*, & the, *O Mulconnery's*, the former of whom were Genealogiſts of the *O Briens* & of all the Dalcaſſian race. *Brien-Duff*, the eldeſt ſon of this *Conor O Brien*, having not ſufficient maturity of age to ſucceed his father in the Kingdom of Thomond, according to the Thaniſtic Law, was obliged to leave the ſucceſſion to his couſin german *Teig O Brien* ſon of *Brian Cath an aonaig*, an elder Brother of Conor O Brien, & anceſtor of the Earls of Thomond. Brien-Duff, in conſequence of this revolution, ſettled in the above diſtrict of *Pobul I Bhrien*, ſo called from him & his poſterity, & whoſe principal town & ſeat was *Carigóguinol*. the preſent direct Chief of this family is Daniel O Brien, who lives at Glyn in the County of Limerick. a Daughter of *Mahon*

O Brien, grand-ſon to the above *Brien-Duff O Brien*, was married to John Fitz Thomas Earl of Deſmond, who died in the year 1536. vid the *Leabhar-Irſe* of the ſaid O Mulconnerys, treating of the Earls of Deſmond: her name was *Mór* or *Mora O Brien*. her husband, being the fourth ſon of Thomas Earl of Deſmond, beheaded at Drogheda an. 1476, they both lived in the Barony of Kineatalloon in the County of Cork, which was their only appanage, until John ſucceeded his three elder brothers in the Earldom. this Lady, as ſoon as her husband became Earl of Deſmond, obtained from him a grant of a conſiderable Landed property in fee in the above Baronys for her couſin german Turlogh O Brien, who with his father Morogh O Brien removed from Pobul Brien to Kineataloon, to live on that property, ſoon after the beginning of the ſixteenth century. the preſent Earl of Liſmore is the direct deſcendant of the above Morogh & Turlogh O Brien, & Chief repreſentative of this branch of the O Briens of *Carigóguiniol*.

POBUL AN STACAIG, is the name of a conſiderable territory near the River, *Féil* in the County of Kerry, which was the ancient Eſtate of the *Stacks*, a family of good antiquity & diſtinction in that country. their tradition imports, that they came from Wales & were ſettled in that diſtrict before the arrival of the English & Welsh adventurers, who came over as auxiliaries to the King of *Leinſter* in the year 1172. this would ſeem to make it probable, that the *Stacks* were a particular family of thoſe warlike Danes, who having conquered England towards the end of the tenth century under their King *Suene*, were, for the far greater part maſſacred, & partly diſperſed by King *Ethelred* in the year 1002; by which ſudden revolution, thoſe who providentially eſcaped, were obliged to take refuge in Wales & Ireland, in which latter country thoſe of their nation were very numerous & powerful ſince the eighth century, until the ever victorious Monarch *Brien Borove*, gave the finishing Stroke to their ſway in Ireland, at the bloody battle of Clontarf near Dublin in the year 1014. yet ſeveral particular families of the Danish blood remained in Ireland after this great event, & ſubſiſt there in good note to this day: ſuch as the Copingers, the Goulds, the Cotters, the Dromgoules, the Trants, the Skiddy's, the Terrys, & ſome others, who would fain paſs themſelves for *Strongbownians*, not conſidering that the *Danes* are more reſpectable in point of antiquity. but if my conjecture concerning the origin of the *Stacks*, be contrary to the tradition of the family, I would not have it eſteemed of any ſort of weight. the Chiefs of this family, who were always ſtiled *an Stacach*, i. e. *the Stack*, made Intermarriages with ſeveral families of ancient diſtinction & nobility in different Parts of Munſter. *Richard Stack* of Cambray Eſq. Knight of the Military Order of *St. Louis*, & Colonel in the French ſervice, well known & diſtinguished for all ſorts of noble ſentiments, is now the hereditary Chief of this ancient family.

Pobul I Éaluighthe, is the ancient name of a large Pariſh in the Barony of Muſgry & County of Cork, otherwiſe called the Pariſh of *Donagh-mór*, the ancient Eſtate of the O Healy's, vid. *Domnach-mòr*, ſup.

Poc & *pocán*, a he-goat. *poc-ruadh*, a Roe-buck. this word was firſt written *boc:* & all the words of mere genuine Irish that now begin with the letter p, formerly began with b.

Póg, a kiſs. genit: *Pòige*. plur. *Póga*.

Pógaim, to kiſs.

Poibleòg, a poplar tree.

Poibliόch, the common people.

Poiblíghe, public: *go poiblighe*, publicly.

Póirse, a porch. plur. *póirsîghe*.

Póirsiún, a portion.

Pòisgheallaim, to betroth

Poiſim, to lug or hawl.

Pòit, exceſſive drinking.

Póitearachd, hard drinking. Lat. *potare*, to drink hard.

Poitchrìadh & *poitchriota*, Potter's clay.

Poitín, a ſmall pot.

Pola, a pole.

Polaire, a ſearcher of holes & corners.

Poll, a hole or pit: *poll-ſrón*, a noſtril. *do theilgeadar a bpoll è*, they threw him into a pit. Gr. *Ploleos*.

Pollaire, a hole. *pollàirìgh na ſrón*, the noſtrils.

Ponc, a point or article. *ponc creidimh*, a dogm of faith.

Póneire, beans & *pônaire*, idem.

Pont, auſtere, cruel.

Popa, a maſter.

Pórc, a pig. Lat. porcus.

Porca'n, a ſmall pig.

Porraisde, a Pariſh. Lat *parochia*.

Porraisdeach, a Pariſhioner.

Port, a tune, or jig. ex *port raince*, a dancing jig.

Port, a fort, or garriſon. hence *Port-Làirge*, the town of waterford. hence alſo, *baìlle-poirt*, a great ſeat or noted town.

Port, properly is the area or plot of ground, on which any building is drawn out: *Ceallphort*, a Cathedral Church. hence it means alſo a garriſon; alſo a Palace or royal ſeat.

Port, a port or haven. a bank.

Port, a houſe; ex. *port-biàtha*, the houſe feeding, or ſtall-feeding of any beaſt.

Porta'n, the fish called crab: *portán-glas*: green crab. *portán-capuill*, ſpider crab.

Port-tria'ithe, a ſtall fed hog. from *port*, a houſe & *trîath*, a hog. it is commonly pronounced *Portraicthe*.

Pósadh, corrupted from *Bôſadh*, or *boſudh*, the only word in the Irish language to ſignify mariage or wedlock.

Note. the Romans gave the appellative of *matrimonium* to the conjugal ſtate; becauſe by the ſolemn conjunction or contract of man & woman, the woman was put in the way of becoming a *mother*, *mater*, & raiſing a family. this was plainly giving a name to an *act*, that is derived from the effect of the ſame *act*, which ſeems an unnatural wayof forming a language. the Spaniards have no other word to ſignify the conjugal contract, but *caſamiento*, which litterally means *houſing*, or taking a ſeparate houſe, to raiſe a family; becauſe the young couple before their marriage were ſuppoſed to live with their reſpective parents, & had no houſes of their own property: ſo that to mean that a woman is married, they ſay *eſta caſadà*, ſhe is houſed, & of a married man, they ſay, *eſta caſado*, he is houſed, from *caſa*, a houſe. this is likewiſe borrowing the name of an *act* from one of its conſequences. but the Iriſh word *bóſadh*, ſignifying the conjugal contract, is borrowed in a more natural manner from a material ceremony, which accompanied the marriage of the ancient Iriſh, as well as that of the Germans, as we are informed by *Tacitus de morib* German. cap. 18. this ceremony conſiſted in the actual exhibition of the Dowry, or marriage-portion, at the time of the conjugal contract: and as this Dowry, among the Germans as well as the old Iriſh, conſiſted of nothing elſe but cattle, & more eſpecially Cows, *boves & franatum equum*, as Tacitus ſays of German mariage-portions; it is from thence that the ancient Iriſh called the conjugal contract by the appellative of *Bóſadh* or *Bóſùdh*, which litterally means *to be endowed or portioned with cows*, from the Iriſh word *Bó*, a cow. it is to be noted, that the daughters among the old Iriſh never ſhared with the ſons in the patrimonial eſtate in Lands, which were equally divided between the male offſpring, as amongſt the old germans;* wherefore ſuch daughters as were portioned at their marriage had generally no other fortune but cattle, & the Iriſh language has no other word to ſignify a woman's marriage-portion but *ſpré*, or *ſbré*, which litterally means *cattle*. the men of quality amongſt the old Iriſh never required a marriage-portion with their wives, but rather ſettled ſuch a dowry upon them, as was a ſufficient maintainance for life in caſe of widowhood. & this was equally the cuſtom of the German nobles, & particularly of the *Franks*.

Pósda, married, joyned in wedlock,

Posta, a poſt. *ar na Poſdaíghibh*, upon the poſts.

Pota, a pot.

Potadòir, a potter.

Pótaim, to drink hard, or to exceſs: Lat: *poto*, *potare*.

Pòtaire, a pot-companion. *pótaire fióna*, a wine-biber.

Pótaireachd, potting or tippling.

Potfolach, a pot-lid.

Poth, or *anpoth*, a Batchelor.

P R

Prab; quick. *go prab*, immediately.

Pra'idhin, earneſt buſineſs.

Pra'idhineach, earneſt: *go p'raidhineach*, earneſtly.

Pra'is, bràſs. gen. of *pràs*.

Praiseach, broth, pottage. wel. *Breſych*, Lat: *Braſſica*.

Prann, a wave.

Preab, a bounce. *do baineadh preab as*, he was rouſed up.

Preabadh, a ſtamping or kicking; alſo palpitation, panting.

Preabaim, to kick, ſpurn &c. to ſtamp. *buàil led laímh agùs preab led chois*, ſmite with thine hand &

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* Teutonicis priſcis patrios ſucceſſit in agros maſcula ſtirps omnis, ne' potens ulla foret.

ſtamp with thy foot. Ezech. 6. 11.

Preabaire, a hearty brave man.

Preabaireacht, acting bravely or gallantly.

Preaba'n, a Leather clout, a patch, or piece of cloth &c.

Preaba'n, a court.

Preabóg, a wenching jade.

Préach, hold! ſtand! ſtay! an interjection!

Préacha'n, a crow; any bird of the crow or kite kind: as *préachan na ccearc*, a Ringtail, *Preachàn ceirteach*, a kite. *préachàn cnàimhigheach*, a Raven. *Préachàn ingneach*, a vulture. *Préachàn ceannan*, an oſprey. written alſo *priàchan*. it is metaphorically ſaid of any noiſy nonſenſical perſon.

Preachoine, a cryer. Lat: *præco*.

Préala'id, a Prelate of the church, a Biſhop.

Pria'cail, danger. *a b'prìacail mhor*, in great danger. *priacail bháis*, the danger of death. Lat. *periculum*.

Priceadh, a pricking.

Prímh, & *príomh*, chief, great, prime. Lat: *primus*. in compound words it is nearly of the ſame meaning with the gr. *archi*. as, *príomhathair*, a Patriarch. *priomh-cheanas*, a Primacy or firſt ſway.

Prímha'dh, a Primate.

Prímhearcail, the main beam.

Prímh-ghléas, a beginning or foundation.

Primidil, a firſtling. *Primidil do thortha abuidh*, the firſt of thy ripe fruits.

Prìmhlios, a principal fortreſs, or Chief Royal ſeat.

Priobha'id, ſecrecy. *a bpríobhàid*, in private.

Prìobha'ideach, private.

Prioca, a ſting fixed to the end of a goad to drive cattle with.

Priocaim, to prick or ſting.

Príomhdha, wisdom.

Príomh-dhra'oi, an arch-druid.

Príomh-fhaidh, an ancient Prophet.

Príomhlaoch, a prime Soldier.

Prìomh-longport, a Royal ſeat.

Príomh-shéol, the main ſail.

Príomh-thùs, a foundation; the firſt beginning.

Phìomh-ua'chdara'n, the firſt ſuperior of a houſe or ſociety.

Prìomh-ua'chdara'nach, a chief Ruler.

Príomh-ua'chdara'nacht, chief ſway or ſuperiority.

Prionnsa, a Prince.

Priontóir, a Printer.

Prioir, a Prior.

Prìosún, a priſon

Príosúnachd, impriſonment.

Priotchadh, a preaching.

Priotchaim, to preach or exhort. Lat. *prædico*.

Priotceach, & *Pritceatòir*, a preacher.

Proantain, provender.

Probhal, a Conſul.

Pròcadóir, a Proctor.

Pròghain, rather *pràghain*. care, anxiety.

Proisdeal, a bottle.

Proimpealla'n, a drone, a beetle.

Proinn, rather *praind*, a dinner, a meals meat. alſo voraciousneſs. *nír goibh proinn Lughaidh*, non minuit edacitatem Lugadii. *iar cathamh mo phroinne*, after taking my meal: lat. *prandium*.

Proinniúghadh, to dine, to make a meal.

Proinn-lios,

PROINN-LIOS, a reſectory or dining room.

PROINN-TEACH, idem. vid. chron. ſcot.

PROISTREAT, proſtrate. *rò bhadar na draoithe & anaighte ſo làr ag proiſtreat, & ag ſléachtain do mhac de.* the druids lay flat on their faces proſtrate & bowing themſelves down to the ſon of God L. B.

PROMHADH, a proof.

PROSDA, ſtrong, able.

PRUCHLAIS, a den: *do líon ſé a nimha le creich, agus a Phruchlais le fuàdach*, he hath filled his holes with prey, & his dens with Ravin. N. 2. 12.

P U

PUBLÍGH, publick.

PUCA'N, a pouch.

PÚDAR, powder.

PÚDARACH, powdered.

PÚDHAR, hurt, harm, *ró leic ſaighit indiaigh an tairbh, agus ní dheárna pùdhar ris an tarbh*, he flung a dart after the bull, which did not hurt him. old parchm.

PÙDHARACHA, ſupputation.

PUIBLÍGHE: *go puiblighe*, publickly.

PUIBLÍGHIM, to publish, or proclaim.

PUIBLIOCA'NACH, a publican.

PUIC, the plur. of *poc*, buck-goats.

PÚICÍN, a veil or cover over the eyes. alſo impoſing on a man by fraud or artifice. *pùicínighe dubha*, idem.

PUILPÍD, a pulpit.

PUINGCNAE, Gold-foil: a thin leaf, or plate of gold or ſilver. a ſpangle.

PUIRLEÓGACH, creſted, tufted.

PUIRTÍN, a ſmall fort, or turret.

PUISGIM, to beat or whip.

PUISÍN, the diminut: of *pus.* a lip.

PUITRIC, a bottle. diminut. *Puitricin*. Lat *uter.*

PULLOG, the fiſh called Polluck.

PUNC, a point, an article. *aón phùnc*, one whit, one jot, one tittle.

PUNAN, a sheaf of corn or a bundle of hay or ſtraw. *ag ceangal punnan*, binding sheaves. gen. *punainne. punan feir*, a bundle of hay.

PUPAL, or *pobal*, the people.

PUPAL, & genit: *puiple*, or *puible*, a pavilion or General's tent. *go pupal an Rígh*, to the King's pavilion. *do riocht mac Lùghaidh iſin pupail*, Luig's ſon arrived at the tent. Lat. *papilio.*

PÙR, neat, pure. Lat. *purus.* alſo the extract or quinteſſence of a thing.

PURGADÒIR, & *purgadóireacht*, purgatory.

PUTTRALL, a lock of hair. *ad chonarc triar go bputtrallaibh dùbha*, I beheld three black haired perſons.

PUS, a lip. *as puſuibh meabhlacha*, out of feigned lips. *le na bpuſuibh*, with their lips.

PUS, a cat.

PUTA'N, a ſhare.

PUTÒG, a pudding. gen. *putóige.*

REMARKS ON THE LETTER R.

The Letter R, *which is the fourteenth of the Irish Alphabet, is not ſuſceptible of many Remarks. it is called* Ruis *by our Grammarians, from the old Irish name of the tree, which in the vulgar Irish is called* Trom, *the elder-tree, Lat.* Sambucus, *Gr.* Acte. *this letter is one of the three conſonants called* conſoineadha éadtroma, *which do not admit of the aſpirate h. in the Remarks on the two others, which are* L *&* N, *it hath been obſerved, that in words or nouns ſubſtantive beginning with either of them, & refered to things or perſons of the feminine gender, or to any things or perſons in the plural number, thoſe initials are pronounced double, though written ſingly. thus* a lacht, *her or their milk, is pronounced as if written* a Llacht, *or like the words* Llamar *&* lleno *in Sſpanish; &* a Neart, *her or their ſtrength, is pronounced as if written* a Nneart, *or like the* ng *in the French word* Seigneur. *thus alſo in ſubſtantives beginning with* R, *& refered to things or perſons either of the feminine gender or of the plural number, the initial* R *is pronounced double, & with a ſtrong utterance, as* a réuma, *her or their Rheum or flegm, is pronounced as if written,* a rréuma, *& very nearly as the aſpirated* R *in the Greek word* Rheuma. *another eſſential Remark to be made on theſe three Letters,* L, N, R, *& which hath not as yet been made, is, that when they are initials of adjectives, they are never pronounced double, of what ever gender or number the things or perſons thoſe adjectives are refered to, should happen to be. laſtly it is to be remarked, that* L, N, R *are the only conſonants of the Irish language which are written double, and this duplication frequently happens both in the middle & end of words; but never in the beginning, though they are pronounced double, when initials in the caſes above explained.*

Ra' a going, or moving.

Ra'bach, fruitful, plentiful.

Rabhadh, to be. *rabhabhair*, ye were. *rabhamair*, we were. *rabhadar*, they were.

Rabhadh, a precedent, example, or warning. ex. *mairg do bheir rabhadh dhà Chómharſain*, woe to him that ſtands a warning to others. *do thug ſé rabhadh dho*, he forewarn'd him. this word is pronounced *Roghadh*, & is commonly written ſo.

Ra'c, a King or Prince.

Rac, a bag or pouch.

Ra'ca, a rake.

Racam, to rake.

Racam, to rehearſe or repeat. ex. *racſad feaſda Dán le Dia*, I will henceforth repeat an Hymn to God. hence *Racaire*, the Poet's repetitor. alſo a Romancer.

Racaire, a Romancer or Repetitor: a talkative lying perſon.

Racaireacht, repetition, alſo Romance.

Rachadh, to go. *racha miſi*, I will go. *uàir rachus ſé*, when he ſhall go. *rachàid ſiàd as cruth*, they ſhall fade. *rachus ſé a níochdar*, it ſhall ſink.

Rachdaim, to arrive at, to come to. *ar rachdhuin dóibh do làthair an Righ*, being arrived before the King.

Racholl, a winding ſheet.

Racht, or *ad racht*, he aroſe or got up.

Racht, a fit: *racht gola*, a fit of crying. *racht gàire*, a fit of laughing.

Racht, or *reacht*, a Law or Ordinance. Lat. *Rectum*.

Rachtaire, a Law-giver, a Judge; alſo a Dairyman.

Rachtmhar, giving laws, or legiſlative. *Feidhlim Rachtmar*, Feilim the Law-maker.

Radaim, to give up, to deliver. Lat. *trado*.

Radaireal, wandring, ſtroling.

Ra'dh, a ſaying. *ràdh na ſeàn*, the ſaying or report of the ancients: alſo a deciſion or Award. *fàgbham é chum ràdh Eógain*, let us leave it to the determination of Owen.

Ra'dham, to ſay, or relate.

Radharc, ſight, view. *a radharc*, their proſpect. *ad radharc*, in thy ſight. *a radharc ſhoilleir*, in open view.

Radmuillim, to dream.

Ra'e, a field, or plain.

Ra'e, much, plenty.

Ra'e, a battle.

Ra'e, a Salmon.

Raégha, potius *rogha*, choice.

Raffan: *cnoc Raffan*, a beautiful hill near the River Shure, the center of the primitive Eſtate of the O Sullivans, deſcended from Fínín, elder brother of Failbhe-Flann anceſtor of the mac Carty's.

Rag, a wrinkle.

Ragaim, *meacan Ragaim*, or *Roibhe*, Sneeze-wort.

Ra'ghait, i. e. *ràngadar*, they reached.

Rai, motion.

Rai, or *ad rai*, he aroſe.

Ra'ib, rape. *Siòl ràibe*, rape-ſeed.

Raibe, *meacan Ràibe*, a turnip.

Raibh, was. this word is compounded of *ro*, for *do*, and *bhì*, was, & is never uſed in affirming, but in asking or denying, as *an raibh*? was there? *ní raibh*, there was not. but *do raibh*, would be improper. it's perſons are *rabhas*, i. e. *ro bhádhas*, I was. *rabhais*, i. e. *ro bhàdhais*, *raibh*, or *raibhe*, i. e. *ró bhàdh*, or *ro bhi*; he was. *rabhamair*, i. e. *rò bhàdhamair*, we were. *rabhabhair*, i. e. *rò bhabhair*, ye were. *rabhadar*, i. e. *ró-bhadar*, they were.

Raicneach, a Queen.

Ra'idhim, to ſay, to relate. *do ràidh ſé*, he ſaid. *ag ràdh*, ſaying.

Ra'idhméis, Romance, ſilly ſtories, a dream. *féar Ràiméiſe*, a Radomantadoe.

Ra'idhméiseach, fabulous; gaſconading.

Ra'idhteachas, a ſaying or report. ráidhteachas na ſean, the ſaying of the ancient.

Ra'idteachas, a conteſt, or a trial of skill for maſtery. alſo a deciſion. *fágbham chum a ràidhteachas é*, let us leave it to his deciſion.

Ra'idhtionga, a comma in writing.

Ra'idhreach, a prayer or requeſt.

Raidís, a Radish root.

Raiftine, a laughing or laughter.

Raigh, Elliptically corrupted from *Bráig* or rather *braich*, an arm. vid. *braich* or *brach*, & *chomhrac*.

Raighbheirt & *Raigh-éideadh*, a ſleeve; wriſt band; alſo a bracelet.

Raighe, a Ray.

Raightheóir, a Boor, a country-man.

Raighmheis, a cubit long.

Railge, the genit. of *Reilig*, a Church yard. *claidhe a ttimpchioll na Railge*, a wall round the Church-yard.

Raimhdeas & *Raimhre*, fatneſs, a being fat.

Ra'inidh, to reach. *ní ràinic ſé gus an ttriurſo*, he attained not to theſe three.

Rainmillim, to abrogate, to aboliſh.

Rainn, or *rinn*, the point of a ſword or ſpear.

Rainnesidhe, ranges, ranks.

Rainnín, a verſicle, or short verſe.

Rainsgriosaim, to aboliſh.

Raitean, pleaſure.

Raith, he went.

Raith, or *do raith*, an account of, for the ſake of.

Raith, or *rath*, the ſame as *raithneach* fern, or brake.

Raith, entreaty, interceſſion.

Raithne, or *do raithne*, it shined. ex. *do raithne an ghrian*, the ſun shined.

Raithneach, fern.

Ralaim, to happen, alſo to commit; to make. *go ralſat àr mór ar fhionghallaibh*, that the Danes made great havock on the Norwegians. vid. chron. ſcot. *do rála tiórmach mór*. a great heat happened.

Ra'mha, an oar. Gr. *Rumos* & Lat: *remus*, & *ramus*, a branch of a tree, ſuch as an oar is.

Ramhad, a way, or road

Ra'mhadóir, *rámháidhe*, & *rámhaire*, a rower. wel *rhuyvur* & cor: *reyadar*.

Ra'mhailleadh, a raving in a ſickneſs.

Ra'mhaim, to row, or ply with oars.

Ramhar, fat, groſs, thick.

Ramh-dhraígheán, Buck-thorn.

Ran, or *rann*, a piece, crumb, or morſel.

Ran, & *rann*, the truth, veracity.

Ran, plain, manifeſt.

Ran, nimble, active.

Ran, noble, generous.

Ranaighe, a Romancer, or ſtory teller.

Ranaim, to make manifeſt.

Ranc, a rank, or order.

Ranca, a ſtep. *ranca dréimire*,

the ſteps of a ladder.

Randonaighim, to abrogate, to aboliſh.

Rang, & *rangan*, the bank of a river.

Rang, & *rangàn*, a wrinkle.

Rangach, wrinkled.

Rann, a metre or verſe: alſo an Epigram.

Rann, a part, piece, or diviſion ex: *Ranna an Domhain*, the parts of the world.

Rannadh, to begin or commence.

Rannaim, to divide, to ſeparate, to ſhare.

Ranntuarchorthach, fertile, fruitful.

Ranpha'irteach, or *Ranphàirteamhail*, partaking of.

Raod, or *réd*, a thing.

Raoimeadh, depredation or plunder. *cath raóimeadh*; a compleat victory. *riama*, idem,

Raon, a way, a road, a haunt. *do ghabhadar an raon díreach*, they took the ſtraight way. *raon na ſliabh as inbhféur dho*, the range of the mountains is his paſture.

Raona, breaking or tearing.

Raonam, to turn or change.

Rap, any creature, that digs or roots up the earth for it's food, as hogs, Badgers &c.

Ras, a ſhrub.

Rasach, full of branches, overgrown with ſhrubs.

Ra'saidhe, a rambler, one that will not remain long in a place, ſaid moſtly of lewd women.

Rasa'idhid, a blotch, aboil.

Rasa'n, an under wood or bruſh wood; a place full of ſhrubs.

Raschrann, a ſhrub-tree.

Rascradh, to part.

Rasmhaide, a ſhrub.

Rasmhaol, a ſea calf.

Rastach, a churl.

Rat, motion.

Rath, proſperity, encreaſe.

Rath, a ſurety.

Rath, fern.

Rath, wages.

Ra'th, a fortreſs, a garriſon: alſo a Village; alſo an artificial mount or barrow. *Riogh rath*, a Princes ſeat. *Rath* is the name of Charleville in the County of Corke.

Ra'th cuirc, Caſhel, ſo called from *Corc*, ſon of *Lùig* King of Munſter.

Ra'tha, a quarter of a year, or three months. N. B. this word carries all the appearance of being corrupted & changed from its true radical formation, in the ſame manner that the word *Bliadhain*, a year, hath been corrupted from *Bel-ainn*, i. e. the circle of *Bel* or *Belus*, or of the ſun; Lat. *Annus*, vid. remarks on the Letter A. I am therefore inclined to think that this word *Ràtha* is only a corrupt writing of the Iberno-celtic word *Archa* or *Arc*, an arch, lat. *arcus*; becauſe in the ſpace of three calendar months the ſun runs over an arch which makes the fourth part of the entire ſolar circle. we find an affinity between the Iriſh appellatives of all other parts of time, & the Latin or the Greek, or ſome other ancient language. thus *dia* or *dé* the Iriſh for *day*, has a very near affinity with the Latin *dies*; & *la* or *lo*, plur. *laiona*, another Iriſh word ſignifying the *day* has a plain affinity with *lion* in the Greek compound *Geneth-lion*, natalis dies, as hath been obſerved at the word *la*, ſup. to which I ſhall add here, that the ſame word *la* or *lo* bears alſo an analogy with the Latin *lux*, which originally might have been *lox*, poſſibly changed into *lux* by the Umbrians, who were mixed with the Aborigines, & ſeldom or never uſed the Letter *O*, but ſubſtituted *U* in the place of it. vid. rem. on the Letter O. thus alſo *ſeacht-mhaín* the only Irish word for a week has a ſtriking affinity with the Latin *ſeptimana*, or *ſeptem mane:* & the word *ainn* in the compound *bel-ainn*, ſignifying the circle of *Belus*, is the Celtic root or architype, on which the Latin word *annus* hath been formed. it follows then, that by the rule of Analogy the word *Ràtha* should, in its proper writing, find an affinity in the Latin or Greek; which I don't ſee how it could, without regarding it as a corruption of the Irish word *archa*, an arch, Lat. *arcus*.

RATHA, running, racing. *glúaiſeam chum ratha*, let's betake us to flight. Chaldaice. *Racha*, cucurrit?

RATHACH, a hough. *rathacha mairt*, the houghs of a beef.

RATHADAR, they ran.

RATHAM, to make proſperous or happy. *rathaidh dham*, proſper thou me.

RATHAMHNAS, or *Rathamhnachas*, happineſs.

RATHMHUR, proſperous, happy.

R E

RÉ, the Moon. *Ré nùadh*, the new Moon.

RE, with. *re rùn croídhe*, with purpoſe of heart. i. e. with ſecret pleaſure. *ré ràidhtear*, who is called.

RE, at, alſo to, by, alſo of. *re mo shalaibh*, at my heels. *laimh re*, *re taoibh*, *re cois*, at hand, by the ſide, cloſe by; *re cois*, together. *mar a deirid drong re ſeanchas*, as ſome of the antiquaries ſay. *Le*, is now commonly uſed for this *Re*, or *Ria*.

RÉ, time. *le'm ré*, i. e. *le-mo ré*, in my time. *féar cóimhré*, or *cóimh rèthach*, a cotemporary.

RE, or *ad ré*, he aroſe.

REABAM, to tear. *ag réabadh*, tearing. *do réabadar*, they tore.

REABH, a wile or craft: a trick.

REABHACH, ſubtil, or crafty.

REABHLANGADH, a skipping or leaping. *do reabhlangadar*, they leaped.

REABHRADH, a skipping, playing or ſporting.

REAĊ (*leam*) ſell thou unto me. *is eiſion do reac*, 'twas he that ſold. *reacfùighear e*, he shall be ſold. this word is rather *Reic*.

REACADÒIR, a ſeller.

REACAM, to ſell.

REACHD, a Law, or ſtatute, an Ordinance. Lat. *Rectum*.

REACHDAIRE, a Judge, a Lawgiver.

REACHDAIRE, a dairyman.

REACHDAIRM, a court of judicature.

REACHDHAINGNEADH, a Decree.

REACHDMHA'THAIR, a Mother in Law.

REACHD-SHA'OIRSEACH, licenſed, authorized.

REACHFAD, I will go. *ní reachfad ar m'aghaidh*, I will not proceed further.

REACHT, a man.

REACHT, or *riacht*, he came.

Reacht, a juſt Law. Lat. *Rectum.*

Reacht, power, authority.

Reachtaire, a Law-giver, a King, a Judge.

Reachtam, & *riachtam*, to arrive.

Reachtsgoth, a ſon in Law.

Reada'n, a pipe, a reed.

Réadchórd, the reins of a bridle.

Réadhg, rage, fury.

Réadhg, a mad bull, or ox.

Réadhlabhrachd, eloquence.

Réadhsgaoíleadh, a flux or Lax.

Reag, night.

Reag-dhall, purblind.

Réaghlòrach, reſounding.

Réaichtghe, Juſtice.

Reaith, a Ram.

Reaithín, a diminut. of *Reith.*

Réall, & *Réalt*, a ſtar.

Réalta'n, an Aſtrolabe.

Réaltangrais, idem.

Réaltbhuídhean, a conſtellation.

Réaltchúirt, the Star-Chamber.

Réaltcosgaire, an Aſtronomer.

Réaltóg, a ſmall ſtar; an Aſterisk.

Réaltoír, an Aſtrologer or Sooth-ſayer.

Réamain, a beginning.

Réamaire, a traveller, or way-faring man.

Réamhain, foretelling or prognoſtication.

Réamhain, pleaſure, delight.

Reamhar, thick, fat, groſs. *éadach reamhar*, thick or coarſe cloath. *bó reamhar*, a fat cow.

Réamh-chroiceann, the foreskin or præpuce.

Rea'mh-lón, a Viaticum, or proviſion for a journey.

Réamh-lónaim, to make a proviſion for a journey.

Réamhofeadh, a Rheumatiſm.

Reamhraighim, to fatten, to make fat, &c. *do reamhraigh ſé*, he became fat.

Reamhrùghadh, groſſneſs, fatneſs: a a growing fat.

Reanga, the Reins of the back.

Reanna, ſtars.

Reannaire, an Aſtrologer.

Reanna'n, a ſtar.

Réar, proviſion. *réar gaghan*, a ſmall proviſion.

Réaracht, a riſing, or rearing up.

Rearaidh, a Senior or Elder.

Reareidhim, to go, to proceed. *reardadar*, they went.

Réasan, to plead or alledge.

Réascach, prating, talkative.

Réasonta, reaſonable.

Reasort, preſervation.

Reastraim, to bring back, or reſtore.

Réasùn, reaſon.

Réat, with thee, i. e. *ré tù.*

Reatas, Enmity, hatred.

Reatha, running, racing. *uiſge reatha*, running water.

Reathaim, to run. *do reathadar*, they ran, &c.

Reataire, or *Reatoire*, a Clergyman, a Clerk.

Rec, a thing done in haſte.

Recearnaim, to recreate or divert; to pleaſe or delight.

Recne, ſudden.

Red, to thy, with thy. *red dhearbhràthair*, with thy Brother.

Redhealbhaim, to reform.

Rédhé, the Fauns, or the Gods of the woods..

Redhiól, to be ſold.

Redhréim & *redhréimreachd*, a climate.

Régh, a croſs or gallows. *do béarar é do chum a Reghe*, he was brought to the Gallows.

Reibh, with you. i. e. *re ibh.*

Reichdcheadach, licenſed, authorized.

Reicim, to ſell, to vend: *reic agus ceannach*, buying and ſelling. alſo to ſum up, to reckon or number. alſo to tell, relate, divulge. *nà reic brèag ré breitheamh ceart.* &, *fear nà reiceadh Rùna càich*, i. e. tell no lie to a juſt Judge... &, a man who would not divulge the ſecrets of others.

Réidh, i. e. *Ràe*, a plain, a level piece of ground. *ar ghairt Laithe ainblìghe coércha for meòdhon Reidhe*, cuſtodiebat Die pluviæ oves in media planitie. *Brogán. ſna machairibh réidhe*, in the plain fields.

Réidh, *Réigh*, ready, prepared. *do rinne ſè a charbad réidh*, he prepared his chariot. *do rinneadar na tiodhlaicthe reidh*, they made ready the preſents. *a taim rèidh chum bàs d'faghail ar ſon mo Thiarna*, I am ready to ſuffer Death for the ſake of my Lord.

Réidh, a Rope, or Wythe.

Réidheachd, ready ſervice, officiouſneſs.

Réidheadh, aſſent, agreement.

Réidhighe, an agreement. Mat, 20. 2.

Réidhim, to prepare or provide; to make ready. alſo to bargain or agree.

Réidhteach, & *réighteach*, a plain or level.

Réidhteach, union, harmony, propitiation; alſo a covenant.

Réigh, vid. *Rèidh*, plain, open.

Réighdim, to Judge. *do réighdis fein*, they judged themſelves.

Reighlea'n, a plain for amuſement or diverſion. *Reighleàn an Ringce*, the dancing ring.

Reig-lios, a church, or shrine. hence the word *Reilig*, a church yard, may be deduced.

Réil, a ſtar.

Réil, clear, or manifeſt.

Réil, lawful, rightful. *Righ rèil*, a Rightful King. *go rèil*, truely, verily.

Reileag, a church, a churchyard. Lat. *Religio*

Reilig *na Riog*, a famous burying place near. *crùachan*, in Connaught, where the Kings of Connaught were uſually interred before the eſtabliſhment of the Chriſtian Religion in Ireland.

Réiltín, an Aſterisk.

Réim, power & authority, or great ſway derived from military actions. as. *caith-réim*, ſway or victory in fight, is like the Gr. word *Rhema*, i. e. great feats or military exploits. this Iriſh word *Rèim*, alſo ſignifies a ſeries. as, *Réim Riogra*, the ſeries of Regal ſucceſſion.

Réim, a way.

Réim, a calling out.

Réim, a troop or band.

Réimeamhail, bearing great ſway or authority.

Réimh-bhrìathar, an adverb.

Réimh-chinim, to aſſign or appoint. *do réimh-chin ſé*, he predeſtined.

Réimheach,

Réimheach, proud, arrogant.

Réimheamhail, of or belonging to the high ways.

Réimheas, time. pl. *réimhſe. réimheas Righ*, a Reign.

Réimh-gheallaim, to preengage, to promiſe: *noch do réimhgheall ſé*, which he promiſed.

Réimníghim, to go, to walk.

Reimse, a club, or ſtaff.

Réir, will, deſire, or pleaſure. *d'om réir*, at my diſcretion, *réir an Righ*, the bidding or pleaſure of the King, his commands.

Réir; *do réir a acſuinne*, according to his ability.

Réir; *a réir*, laſt night. here the initial *R* is pronounced double.

Reise, a ſpan, i. e. about nine Inches long.

Reisghiobhar, a Harlot, or Proſtitute.

Reisiù, ſooner than, before that. *diùltfaidh tù me ſò thrì anocht, reiſiù goireas an Coileach*, before the cock shall crow, thou wilt deny me three times this night. L. B.

Reisìdhe, a Rehearſer, or Romancer.

Reisiot, congealed. *go reiſiot aimhne*, ſo that Rivers were congealed. vid. Chron. Scot. an. 699.

Reisméirdreach, a Harlot.

Réiteach, harmony, reconciliation. *ag réitheach*, reconciling. vid. *Reidhteach.*

Réitech, a plain.

Reithe, a Ram. genit. *Reithigh. Reithe raobtha*, a battering Ram.

Reitheadh, ramed. *a nuàir do reitheadh na caoire*, when the sheep conceived.

Reitriceóir, a Rhetorician.

Rem, with my, to my. *re'm ghlór*, with my voice.

Remhain, pleaſure.

Remhfhéachaim, to foreſee.

Reó, froſt. Ar. *Reó*, wel. & cor. *Rheu.*

Reòleach, Ice.

Reòleacaim, to freeze, to congeal, &c.

Reómham, before me. *cuirim reòmham*, I propoſe, or deſign.

Reon, a Span; the ſpace from the top of the thumb to that of the middle finger.

Rér, with our, i. e. *re ár. do chùalamair rér cclùaſaihh*, we heard with our Ears.

Rér, unto him that, i. e. *re é ar*: ex. *rer reac ſé ìad*, i. e. *re é ar reac ſe ìad*, to whom he ſold them.

Rér-chearc, a heath-poult, or grouſe.

Re-sealadach, by turns, alternate.

Réubam, to tear.

Réuladh, a declaration.

Réult, a ſtar. *Réultan*, ſtars. *luchd ſeithmhe na Réultan*, ſtar-gazers.

Réuma, phlegm, or any fluid humour flowing from the mouth or noſe; is like the Gr. word *Rheuma*, in letters, ſound, & meaning.

Réumamhail, phlegmatick.

Réumh-aithníghim, to fore know. *noch do réumh-aithin ſé*, whom he foreknew.

Réumh-chroiceann, the præpuce. *ſeòil bhùr Réumh-chroicinn*, caro præputii.

Réumhra'idhim, to foretel; alſo to publish, or proclaim.

Réuſûnta, reaſonable.

R I

RÍ, or *Rígh*, a King or Sovereign Prince.

RIA, running, ſpeed; alſo chaſtiſement, correction.

RIA, the ſame as *re.* quod. vid.

RIA, before, in compariſon of.

RIA, or *do ria*, he will come.

RIABHACH, whitish, grayish, sky-coloured, *eich riabhacha agus dhonna*, grizled & bay horſes.

RIABHAG, a lark.

RIACH, he came.

RIACHDANACH, needy, neceſſitous; alſo neceſſary, needful.

RIACHDANAS, want diſtreſs, neceſſity. *tré riachdanus*, for poverty, or want.

RIADH, a running, or racing.

RIADH, correction; alſo taming or ſubduing.

RIADHLAN, a bridewel, or houſe of correction.

RIAGH, a croſs, a gallows.

RIAGHADH, hanging. *do riaghadh an taoíſeach*, the chieftain was hanged.

RIAGHAIM, to hang, or crucify, to gibbet.

RIAGHAL, a rule, alſo government. Lat. *regula.*

RIAGHALTÓIR, a Ruler, or Director.

RIAGHALÚGHADH, a ruling or directing.

IRAGHAIRE, a hang-man or rogue.

RIAGHALTA, devout, regular religious.

RIAGHALUÍGHIM, to rule.

RIAGHLAIGHTHE, ruled, directed.

RIAGHLAIGHTHEÓIR, a Ruler or Governour.

RIAMA, *cath-riama*, a compleat victory.

RIAMH, & *a ríamh*, at any time, ever, always. *a tàthaòih riamh a naghaidh*, ye are always oppoſing him.

RIAMH, before. *an là riamh*, the day before.

RIAMHACH, vid. *riabhach.*

RIAN, the Road or way, a path. alſo a footſtep. *rian na Sinſeàr*, the footſteps of the ancients.

RIAN, a Span.

RIAN, the ſea.

RIA'N-CRUITHIN-TÚAITH, the country of the Picts.

RIANUÌGHE, a wanderer, a traveller.

RIARADH, a pleaſing or ſatisfying; a diſtributing.

RIARAIDHE or *ſear riarà*, an Æconome or Diſpenſer of eating or drinking: alſo any regulator of affairs.

RIARAM, to pleaſe or ſatisfy: *iarſuid a chlann na boichd do riar*, his Children shall ſeek to pleaſe the poor. to ſatiate the appetite.

RIARTHA, content; alſo ſerved.

RIASG, a moor, fen or marsh. *cómhgar coille is riaſga*, the advantage of a wood & bog.

RIBE, *Ribeòg* & *Ribín*, a whisker, a ſingle hair, a muſtache. *ribe gruaige*, a ſingle hair.

RÍCHEAD, a Kingdom.

RICHIS, a flame.

RIDIRE, a Knight, Lat. Eques. *Ridearail-bheartach*, an armour-bearer, an Eſquire or attendant. this word was introduced into the Irish, upon the coming of the firſt English Adventurers into Ireland, but our language had in it the originalof this Angloſaxon word, which is *Ruire*, quod vid.

Rig, i. e. *fairgſeóir*, a ſpy.

Rígh, or *Rì*, a King. plur. *Ríghthe.* wel: *Rhi.* cor: *Ruy.* Arm: *Rue.* Gall.: Roi. & Lat. *Rex.*

Rígh, the arm from the elbow to the wriſt. *mo Righ*, my Arm. *idir a ríghibh*, between his arms.

Rìgh-chiste, the Royal fiſcus, or treaſury.

Ríghe, a Kingdom.

Ríghe, reproof.

Rígh-fhéinnidh, a General, a Generaliſſimo.

Rígim *a leas*, is a particular form of expreſſion in the Irish language, very often uſed to ſignify a perſon's conſent or approbation of a thing.

Ríghim, to reach, or ſtretch, alſo to conſent. *mà chí tú gaduighe, an righſidh tù leis*, if thou ſeeſt a thief, wilt thou conſent with him.

Ríghin, drowſy, ſluggish; alſo ſtiff or tenacious. ſlow, delatory, lingring.

Ríghineachus, Delay.

Rígh-mhionn, a Diadem.

Ríghneacht, a gift, a favour, or preſent.

Rìghneas, or *Righnios*, delay. *righneas labhartha*, an Impediment of ſpeech.

Rìghníghim, to make ſtiff, alſo to delay. *do righnig ſe a mhuinéul*, he ſtiffened his neck.

Rìghtheachd, an Envoy, or Ambaſſadour.

Rìghthíghim, to be wanting.

Rìmh, or *ríomh*, number. wel: *Rhiv.*

Rimhiadh, pride.

Rimhim, to reckon, to number.

Ríncеadh, dancing, or a dance.

Rínceóir, a dancer.

Rìncim, to dance. *do rínceadar au ſlúagh*, the army danced round.

Rincne, or *ringne* a lance or ſpear.

Rín-fheithiomh, & *rìn-mhachnamh* contemplation.

Ringeadh, hanging.

Rin-ghéibhionna & *rin-gheimhliocha*, chains.

Ríngthe, torn, parted.

Rínmheas, the ſcanning of a verſe.

Rínn, the point of a ſpear, or ſword &c. the picked or sharp end of any thing. alſo a peninſula or neck of Land jeting into the ſea, a Promontory or foreland. in the Welsh *Rhin* is a noſe, hence *Pen rhin* is a Promontory. Gr: *Rhin*, a noſe.

Rinn *mhùintir* – *Bhàire* a foreland & territory of Carbury in the County of Corke, which anciently belonged to the *O Bàires*, an ancient tribe of the Lugadian Race. it would take up more than a whole sheet to mention all the neck lands of Ireland, whoſe names begin with this word *Rinn.*

Rìnn, muſic, melody.

Rínn, a foot. plur: *rinne*, feet.

Rìnn, the ſtars.

Rinne, unto us, with us. *do labhair ſé rinne*, he ſpoke tó us.

Rínne, the perfect tenſe of the verb. *Deanaim*, which hath no preterperfect tenſe of it's own, but borrows it hence. *do rinne ſé maith*, he hath done good &c.

Rinne, the underſtanding.

Rìnneach, sharp-pointed. *ſaighead rìnneach*, a sharp arrow.

Rinnfeatham ; to deſign or intend ; to forecaſt.

Rínnimh , the heavenly conſtellations.

Rìnnréim , a conſtellation.

Riobhar, a ſieve. *riobhar meala* , a honey comb. Lat. *cribrum*

Riobhlach , a rival,

Rìobóid , a ſpendthrift.

Ríobòideachd , prodigality.

Ríobóidim , to riot, or revel.

Riochd , or *ruchd* , the shape or likeneſs. *a ríochd mairbh* , as dead. *da mbeinn ad riochd* , if I was in your ſtead or place.

Riochuaidh , a plague , contagion or peſtilence.

Riodh ; a ray.

Riodhnacht , a gift.

Riogh , or *rígh* , a king.

Ríogha , & *rìoghamhail* , kingly, Princely.

Rìoghachd , a kingdom.

Ríoghamhail , Royal, Princely.

Ríoghan , a Queen. Lat. *Regina*. alias *rìgh-bheam*

Ríogh-cholbh , a ſceptre.

Rìogh-choròin , a crown.

Ríoghdhachd , a kingdom.

Rìogh-dha'c , a Palace or court.

Ríogh-dha'il , a Royal convocation.

Rìogh-damhna , a king *in fieri* , or future king ; a Prince deſigned ; or fit to be king.

Rìogh-laoch , a Prince. alſo a reſpectable old man.

Ríogh-lann , a Palace , or king's court.

Ríogh-nathair , a cockatrice.

Ríog-phupail , or *ríog-phabhail-leùn* , & *ríogh bhoth* , a king's tent.

Ríogh-shlat , a ſceptre.

Riom , with me. i. e. *re me.*

Ríomh , a reckoning or counting : alſo a number.

Ríomhaim , to reckon , to number or count.

Ríomhaireact , Arithmetic.

Rìomha'irim , to reckon or number.

Ríon , rather *Rian* , a way or road.

Rìonaidhe , an engraver.

Rìonaidheas , ſculpture.

Ríonaighim , to carve or engrave.

Ríonghach , a ſtrong fellow.

Rionnadh , redneſs.

Riosaithris , mimicking.

Riosalaigheadh , mimicking.

Rioth , running , racing.

Ricthadh , & *riothaim* , or *reathaim* , to run , to race.

Riotsa , with thee. *móide riotſa nà riùſan* , rather with thee than with them.

Rìreadh , *dò rîreadh* , ſeriouſly ; verily ; in good earneſt.

Ris , unto , to , *ris an ſailmcheatlaidh* , with the Pſalmiſt. alſo unto him , with him , at him &c. i. e. *re ſé.*

Ris , a king.

Ris , intelligence , knowledge.

Rìs , *aris* , a gain , a ſecond time.

Riseach , a Romancer.

Risgineach , a brave ſoldier , or warriour. ex. *tug gleic na milidh risgineach* , he fought the battle of a warlike ſoldier.

Risjon , or *riſean* , with him , along with him.

Rith , a courſe , a flight. *làimh re rith na nuisgeadh* , by the water courſes.

Rith , an arm.

RITHEACH, a running.

RITHIM, to run. *do rith ſé*, he ran. *rithid*, they run.

RITHLEARG, a kind of extempore verſes or expreſſions ſuddenly put together in a poetic dreſs, or manner.

RÍÚ, unto them, with them.

RIÙNE, with us.

R O

RÓ, much, too much, very. *ró luath*, very ſoon. *rò mhaith*, exceeding good. *ró onóireach*, very honourable. it is a ſign of the ſuperlative degree.

RÓ, firſt, before; Pl.

RÓ, the ſame as *do*, which has no English, & is a ſign of the Pret. tenſe; as *ro raidh*, he ſaid.

RÒ, to go to a place, *no gur ró Eamhan àrd*, till I reached to ſtately Emania.

RÒBA, a robe.

RÓBHAIDHEACH, very thankful.

RÒBHAIRÌDHE, a monument.

ROBHAM, & *rabham*, to warn or admonish.

BOBHAR, a ſieve.

RÓBHEAG, very ſmall.

RÓBHRÒ, ancient, very old.

ROBUIST, Cuſtody.

ROCA'N, a plait or fold; a wrinkle.

ROCA'N, a cottage or hut.

ROCA'N, a hood or mantle, a ſurtout.

RÓCHA'IDHEAMHAIL, very proper, decent, becoming: alſo civil, hoſpitable.

RÓCHA'IRDEAMHAIL, very courteous, & obliging. alſo very powerfully befriended.

ROCHAR, a killing, or ſlaughtering.

ROCHDAIM, to reach or arrive at a place, *do rochdadar go Caiſiol*, they arrived at Cashel.

ROCHDUIN; *le rochduin ſuas*, by the mounting or aſcent. *nach feidir a rochduin*, which cannot be appreached unto. an arriving or reaching to any place.

ROCHUILLEACH, terrible, very dàngerous.

RÓCHÒRA', the chiefeſt or beſt.

ROCHTAIRE, a common gueſt or cuſtomer, one that haunts a place much.

ROCHÙAID, a làmprey.

ROCHÚRAM, exceeding diligence, anxiouſneſs.

RÓCHÚRAMACH, vigilant, overcareful.

ROD, the way or road. *rbd an Righ*, the high way.

ROD, and *réd*, a thing. Lat. *res.*

RODACHT, a covering, a fence.

RODADH, & *rodhail*, à lancing or ſcarrifying.

RODAMHAÌL, proſperous.

RODHBADH, was loſt or undone, failed.

RÓDHBADH, breaking.

RÓDHOINEANTA, very ſtormy or tèmpeſtuous. *as aimſir ró dhoineanta*, it is a time of much rain; from *rò*, very, & *do-shon-shíon* bad weather: ſo that *ròdhoineanta* is a contracted compound of four ſimple words: *ró*, very *do* is a negative, *ſon* ſignifies good or happy, & *síon* is weather: thus, this compound word ſignifies litterally, *very unhappy weather.*

RODHUIL, jealouſy.

RÒDHUIN, a noble man, a peer.

Rodhúthrachdach, earneſt, careful, very diligent.

Rodmuinn, a fox. *ſainche*, & *feònda*, the ſame.

Ródruoraim, to bring to paſs, to effect.

Roe, a field, or plain. *réidh*, idem.

Ro-fhìal, very hoſpitable.

Ro-fhogharthach, very gracious.

Ró-fhonn, an earneſt longing.

Ró fhonnmhar, very willing, well pleaſed.

Rò-fhúachd, a great cold.

Rogh, an order, or cuſtom.

Rogh, choice. *rogha fear*, the choice of men. *rogham*, & *roghain*, idem.

Roghaim, to chuſe, or make choice of.

Roghainiocadh, choſen or elected.

Ro-ghéar, very ſharp, very fierce.

Roghlach, an Election of ſoldiers.

Roghlach, very angry, enraged.

Roghmhal, the election of a Prince.

Róghmhar, digging. *ni feidir leam róghmhar do dheùnamh, agus as nàr leam déirc diárradh*, I cannot dig, & am aſhamed to beg.

Róghmhar, very dangerous, alſo fighting, valiant.

Ròghna'ithaigheach, very cuſtomary, much uſed, or frequented.

Róibín, a ſmall rope, or cord; a whisker or muſtache.

Róibhréadha, excellent.

Roibne, a lance or dart.

Roichidh; *go roichidh sin*, inſomuch, ſo that.

Roichim, to come to, to arrive at; alſo to appertain, or belong to. *ní roichion mo maith chughadſa*, my good doth not belong to you.

Roichtadh, a great cry.

Roídheas, very handrome, or pretty.

Roighim, to arrive at, or attain ro.

Roíghlic, very prudent or wiſe.

Roighne, chief, or choice.

Roighneaghadh, Election. *roighnigh*, idem.

Roighhim, to elect, or chuſe.

Roilbhe, mountains.

Roilig, a church. *a roilig Iòdhail*, in a church of Idols.

Roille, together. *re roille*, together. Lat. *ſimul.*

Roillé, darnel. Zizania. rather *raileth.*

Ròimh, the City of Rome. gen. *na Romha.*

Ròimh, earth or ſoil. hence *Róimh adhlaice*, a burying place; hence alſo *Rómhar*, digging.

Roimh, or *roimhe*, before, before that, in compariſon of &c. *ſan aimſir roimhe*, formerly, of old, heretofore, *an té chuirios roimhe*, whoever deſigns or intends.

Roimhse, ſin, iniquity.

Roimse, a pole, or ſtake.

Ròin, or *Rón*, a Seal.

Róin, the genit. of *Ròn*, the creſt or tail-hair of any beaſt. *éadach róin* hair-cloath.

Róinigh, hairy, or full of briſtles.

Roinn, a ſhare or portion.

Roinne, horſe hair.

Roinneadh, a diviſion.

Roinnim, or *Ruinnim*, to divide, or ſhare. *do roinn ſé*, he divided.

Roinnpha'irteach, ſharing or or partaking.

Rôipéir, a tuck or rapier.

Roisceall, a Sentence, verdict, or decree.

Roiseal, the loweſt, or moſt baſe.

Roismhéirleach, a Tory; a Burglar.

Roisim, & *roichim*, to reach or come to, to arrive at. *go roiſir ar neamh* may you reach heaven; *dá roicheadh Domhnall Ceann-coradh*, if Donal arrives at Ceanncora.

Róisin, roſin.

Roisir, angry, vexed.

Roisire, anger, choler.

Roisteach, the fiſh called roche.

Roistim, to arrive, to attain to. *roithchim*, the ſame. *roithcheócha ſé*, he will reach, *go roithidh*, until.

Róistín, a Gridiron.

Roith, a wheel.

Roithleóir, a wheelwright.

Roithnim, to pleaſe.

Roithre, or *roithire*, a babbler, a ſilly prating perſon.

Roithreacht, loquacity, ſilly ſpeeching: alſo Rhetorick.

Roithreabhar, moſt prudent.

Ruithrém, a rushing, &c *le roithrém a charbad, & le toirbhleaſgadh a roithlean.* Jer. 47. 3. a commotione quadrigarum ejus, & multitudine rotarum. ejus.

Roithrich, Rhetorick,

Roladh, a roll.

Rolaim, to roll.

Ròmhad, before thee. *abair rómhad*, ſpeak on: *imthigh romhad*, go forward, go on or away, i. e. *róimh*, before, & *tù*, you.

Rómhaire, a Rower.

Rómhaith, excellent.

Rómham, before me. *do chúaidh mé romham*, I went on.

Romhan, Brank, or french wheat.

Rómha'nach, a Roman.

Rómhar, digging vid. *Róimh. fear rómhair*, a Digger.

Rómharaim, to dig. *noch ròmarthar le Làighe*, that is dug with mattocks.

Rómhianghus, an earneſt deſire.

Rómhóide, greatneſs, exceſs.

Romhra, the fight.

Ròmhuibh, & *rómhuibhſe*, before you.

Rómhuin, before us. *má chuirmid rómhuin*, if we purpoſe or intend.

Rómpa, before them. *ní bhiaidh eagla oruibh rómpa*, ye shall not be afraid of them. *rómpaſan*, before them.

Rón, a ſea calf. pl. *róinte*.

Rón, the hair of the mane or tail of a horſe, cow, or other beaſt. *Roinne*, & *Ruàinne*, is a ſingle hair of the ſame. wel: *Rhaun*, horſe hair.

Ronadh, a club or ſtake.

Rónadùrtha, very natural.

Rónfaith, hair cloth.

Róngalar, a rheumatiſm.

Ronn, a chain, a tie, or bond.

Ronnadh, a club or ſtaff.

Ronnsaghadh, or *ronnſúghadh*, ſearch, enquiry.

Ront, ſierce, cruel.

Ròpa, a rope.

Ropaire, a rapier. alſo a treacherous violent perſon.

Rordaim, to run, or to race.

Rortaim, to pour out.

Rós, & *róſa*, a roſe.

Ros, ſcience, knowledge.

Ros, pleaſant, agreable. hence the name of ſeveral places & towns in Ireland; as *Ros-ailithre*, the town of Roſs, a Biſhops ſee in the County of cork: *Ros mac Criumhthain*, the town of Roſs in the County of wexford, a harbour.

Rosal, judgment.

Rósam, & *roſtam*, to roaſt. *ni róſan an duine aimhleaſg*, the ſlothful man roaſteth not &c. Prov: 12. 27.

Rosbha'n, the apple of the eye.

Rosg, an eye. *roſg àluin*, a charming fine eye. plur. *roſgaibh* & *ruiſg*.

Rosg, the underſtanding.

Rosg, a kind of verſification uſed by the Bards of an army to animate the troops to battle, otherwiſe called *roſga catha*.

Rosgdhalladh, an error, or miſtake.

Rósta, roaſted, alſo a roaſting. *do ni ſé roſta*, he roſteth. *ſeóil róſta*, roaſt meat.

Ròth, a hoary white froſt. vid. *Reó*.

Rotheredha, a bodkin.

R U

Rú, a ſecret. id. qd. *rún*. V. *rún*.

Ruadh, reddish. wel. *Rhydh*. lat. *rúfus*.

Ruadh, ſtrong, valiant.

Ruadhbhúidh, of a reddish yellow.

Ruadhchriot, rudle, or red radle.

Ruadhlaith, & *rùadhlaithinneas*, choler; alſo the diſorder called *cholera*.

Ruagaire, any thing or inſtrument, that drives another thing out of its place, *ruagaire glais*, is the key of a lock, becauſe it forces the bolt out of its place.

Ruagadh, a banishing, or driving away.

Ruagaim, to put to flight.

Ruaichillim, to buy, or purchaſe.

Ruaichilte, bought, or purchaſed.

Ruaidh, from *ruadh*, *ſan mhuir ruaidh*, in the red ſea.

Ruaidhneach, hair: *éadach do ruaidhneach Camail*, cloth of camels hair.

Ruaig, a flight. hence *ruaigdheire*: *do rînneadar ruaig-dheire*, they wheeled about from the rear.

Ruaim, a fishing line.

Ruainne, a hair.

Ruamh, a ſpade.

Ruamnadh, reproof, or reprehenſion.

Ruanaidh, red, reddish.

Ruanaidh, ſtrong, able.

Ruanaigh, anger.

Ruarach, lying, a lyer.

Ruathar, a skirmish.

Rubha, patience, longanimity.

Rubha, a hurt or wound.

Rúbín, a ruby.

Ruchail, a tearing, or cuting

Ruchd, ſtead, room. *a ruchd Éamoinn*, in Edmond's room: alſo almoſt: *a ruchd bhàis*, almoſt dead.

Ruchd, ſudden; alſo vehement, earneſt.

Rucht, a Swine.

Rucht, a great cry, a clamour.

Rudhbluaithre, ſaw-duſt.

Rudhrach, very ſtraight.

Rùdhrach, a darkning.

Rúdhrachas, & *Rúdrachas*, length.

Rug, the perfect tenſe of the verb

verb, *Beirim*, ſignifying to take, to catch; alſo to bear children or young. *do rug sì mac*, ſhe bore a ſon. *do rugador*, they caught, *do rug ſé orra*, he overtook them &c. vid. *béarad*, ſuprà.

Rugadh; *do rugadh air*, he was taken. *do rugadh ingean do*, a Daghter was born unto him.

Rugadh, was hurt, or wounded.

Rùgaire, a bar or bolt of a door, a latch.

Rúghadh, hanging.

Rugmhodh, a Bondſlave.

Ruibe, a hair. *fe leithead ruibe*, at a hair's breadth.

Ruibh, Brimſtone.

Ruibheachtain, a prop or ſupport.

Ruibhne, a lance.

Ruibhneach, armed with a lance, a ſpearman.

Ruibhneach, ſtrongly guarded, having a numerous band.

Ruibhneadha, great bands.

Ruibìn, a ribband.

Ruice, a rebuke, or reproach.

Ruiceach, exaltation, or lifting up.

Ruicead, a collection.

Ruiceat, an exalting, or lifting up, elevating.

Ruicealt, was hid, or private.

Ruìdheadh, a reproof, or cenſure.

Ruidhleas, very true, or faithful. a corrupt contraction of *ró-dhileas*.

Ruigh, an arm. *bris rúigh an Chionntaigh*, break thou the arm of the wicked. *air do ruigh*, upon thine arm. *a ruigh*, his arms.

Ruimneadh, caſting, or throwing.

Rúin-chléireach, a Secretary.

Rùin-dia'mhair, is properly & litterally a dark ſecret; which may be properly called a Divine Myſtery. pl. *Rùin-diamhra*.

Rúin-dia'mhrach, Myſtical, myſterious.

Ruine, & *Roinne*, horſe hair, a briſtle, &c.

Ruine, a ſtreak.

Ruinn, & *Runadh*, a diviſion.

Ruinnecc, or *Rinnecc*, graſs.

Ruinnte, divided.

Rúinreathóir, a Secretary.

Ruire, a champion, a knight. the Root of the Anglo-Saxon. *Rider*, & of our modern word *Ridire*. plur. *Ruirigh*, & *Ruireacha*, as. *adbhadh Ruireach is ro Triaith*, an habitation of Lords & Princes.

Ruireach, famous, renowned, celebrated.

Ruireach, idem quod. *Ruire*. ex. *màthair mo-Ruireach nimhe*, Mater mei Domini Cœlorum. Brogan in vit. S. Brigid.

Ruireachas, Lordship, Dominion.

Ruisg, & *Ruſgan*, a veſſel made of bark of trees.

Ruis, a way or road.

Ruis. an Elder tree: hence it is the name of the letter *R*. Flah.

Ruiseanta; haſty. *go ruiſeanta*, haſtily, by Snatches. Lat. *raptim*.

Ruisg, a skirmish.

Rúisgim, to ſmite or ſtrike, to pelt at. *rùſgadh*, idem.

Ruisim, to tear in pieces.

Ruith, an army; a troop.

Ruitheach, going or moving; upon the march.

Ruithean, red hot or blazing.

Ruithean, delight, pleaſure.

Ruitheanaim, to ſhine, or glitter.

Ruitheanas, glittering, brightneſs.

Ruithneadh, a flame.

Rùitìn, the ankle bone.

Ruladh, a ſlaughtering, or maſſacre.

Rulaidh, he went.

Rúm, a floor; alſo a Room. *rùm na Ràtha*, the floor of the fortreſs.

Rumhar, a mine.

Rùn, a ſecret; ſecrecy, miſtery. N.B. if Olaus Wormius had known that *Rùn* is the common & only word in the old Celtic or Iriſh, to expreſs the word ſecret or myſtery, it would have ſpared him the labour of the long diſſertation in the beginning of his Book *de Litteraturâ Runicâ*, to account for the origin of the word *Runæ*, which was a myſterious or Hieroglyphic manner of writing uſed by the Gothic Pagan Prieſts, as he himſelf obſerves in another place. Tacitus obſerving that the Germans knew no literature, uſes the terms of *ſecreta* literarum; & in the ſame nanner the Germans having afterwards learned the uſe of letters, called their alphabet by the appellative of *Runæ*, from the Cimbric & Gothic word *Runa*, a ſecret. plur. *rùnuibh.* ex. *rò bhì ſè i rùnuibh an Righ*, he was one of the King's privy Council. *innſim rùn duit*, I tell you a ſecret. *an bhil rùn agad air?* have you any ſecret knowledge of the matter? *rùn agus faiſnéis*, a private & a manifeſted knowledge of a thing. wel. *rhin*, a ſecret, or myſtery; Sax. *girunu*, myſteries; Sicamb: *reunen*, obſcure murmuring; Anglo-Sax: *geryne*, myſteries; Cimbr. *Runa*, arcana carmina vel notæ ſecretiores; & Gothicè, *Runa*, myſterium, item conſilium. vid. Gloſſarium Goth. ad vocem. *Runa.*

Rùn, a purpoſe or deſign. *rùn diongmhàlta*, a firm purpoſe. Gothicè, *Runa*, conſilium.

Rúnaigh, dark, obſcure, myſtical.

Rùnaighe, a diſcreet perſon, to whom a ſecret may be ſafely told, alſo any perſon that knows a ſecret.

Rúnairm, a Council chamber.

Rúnbhocan, a diſguiſe or pretence.

Rùn-ghraibhtheòir, a ſecretary.

Runnadh, a diviſion. *Runntail*, idem.

Rúnpha'irteach, partaker of a ſecret.

Rún-pha'rtaim, to communicate, to adviſe with, or conſult.

Rurgoid, rubarb.

Rus, knowledge, ſkill.

Rus, a wood.

Rusg, the bark of a tree. wel. *Rhysk*, & *Diriſgo*, to take off bark.

Rusgaim, or *Ruiſgim*, to make bare, to take the bark off a tree.

Rùsgaim, to ſtrike vehemently, to pound, to pelt at.

Rustaca, rude, ruſtic. Lat. *ruſticus.*

Rustacacht, rudeneſs, ruſticity.

Rustach, a boor, clown, or churl.

Rústa'n, a tump, or hillock.

Rúta, a herd, a rout.

Rùta, a tribe of people. *Rùta Bùrcach*, the tribe of the Burks. this expreſſion carries an honourable ſenſe.

Ruth, wages.

Rutha, the fiſh called Thornback.

REMARKS ON THE LETTER S.

S *Is the fifteenth Letter of the Irish Alphabet, & is not ranked by our Grammarians in any particular order of the conſonants, but is abſolutely called ſometimes* Aimrid *or barren, & ſometimes,* Bain-rìoghan na cconſoineadha, *or the Queen of the conſonants, becauſe in the compoſition of Irish verſe it will admit no other conſonant to correſpond with it: and our Irish Proſodians are as nice & punctual in the obſervance of the* Uaim *&* Cómhordùghad, *or Union and Correſpondence, as the Greeks & Latins are in the collocation of their* DACTYLES, & *ſpondees. ſo that if an Irish Poet should have trangreſſed againſt the eſtablished* RULE *& acceptation of the conſonants, he would be expoſed to ſevere reprehenſion. we find in the Greek diviſion of the conſonants into ſeveral claſſes, as mutes, liquides, &c, that the Letter* Sigma *or S is not ranked among any particular claſs, but like our Irish S, is ſtiled* ſuæ poteſtatis littera, *or an abſolute & independant Letter. in Irish it is called* Suil *or* Sail, *from* Sail, *the willow tree, Lat.* Salix. *it is to be noted, that all Irish words beginning with the letter S, & which are of the feminine gender, muſt neceſſarily admit of an adventitious* T *before the initial S, when the Irish particle* an *(which in ſignification Anſwers to the English* a, an *&* the*) is prefixed before ſuch words: in which caſe the* T *ecclipſes the S, ſo that the word is pronounced as if it had not belonged to it, though S is always written to shew it is the initial radical letter. thus the words* Súil, *an eye, or the eye;* Srón, *a noſe or the noſe, when the Irish particle* an, *ſignifying* a, an *or* the *in English, is prefixed to them, are neceſſarily to be written* an tſúil, an tſron, *& pronounced* an túil, an tròn. *but words beginning with S, which are of the maſculine gender, admit of no adventitious letter as a prefix. thus we ſay & write* an ſlinneàn, *a shoulder;* an ſolus *the light; and this, by the bye, is one method to find out the gender of words beginning with S. it is alſo to be noted, that when S is aſpirated by ſubjoining* h *to it, which cannot happen but when it is an initial letter, it is thereby made quieſcent, ſo that, it's ſound is not diſtinguishable from that of a* T *aſpirated at the beginning of a word: for the words* a shùil, *his eye,* a theanga, *his tongue, are pronounced as if written* a húil, a heanga.

SA, in. *ſa chath*, in the fight. *ſan tighe*, in the houſe.

SA, or *bhus*, are ſigns of the comparative degree, & have *ní*, always before them. ex. *ní ſa mhó*, or *ni bhus mó*, more or greater. *ni ſa threiſe*, or *ni bhus treiſe*, ſtronger, or more ſtrong. this *ſa*, is ſometimes contracted, when the word following it begins with a vowel. as, *ataim nïòs oige nà é*, I am younger than him. i. e. *ni bhus óige nà é. nis*, pro *ni ſa*, or for *ni bhus*. vid. *bhus*.

SA, or *iſa*, whoſe, or whereof. *Crióſt ſa ſhuil d'fuàſguil sinn*, Chriſt whoſe blood redeemed us.

SA, i. e. *is a*, & his or her's.

SAB, ſtrong, able. *ba ſabag ionarbadh clóen*, ſtrenuus erat in exterminandis erroribus. *Sab ar thréan tacarait Daoine: agus ong air Eaccaoine*. vid. *foras ſeaſa*.

SAB, Death.

SABBALL, i. e. *gràinſeach*; a barn or granary. ex. *Sabball Phàdruicc*, the barn of St. Patrick. it should properly be written *Saball*. vid. vita ſecunda S. Pat. apud Colgan. not. 4S.

SABH, or *ſamh*, a bolt or bar of a door, or gate.

SABH, ſpittle.

SABHA, Sorrel.

SABHA'N, *Sabhairle*, or *Sabhairlean*, a cub, or young Maſtiff dog.

SA'BHA'IL, ſaving, ſparing, protecting.

SABHA'LACH, careful, ſparing, not lavish, &c.

SA'BHA'LAIM, to ſave or preſerve. *do sabhàladh mo bheatha*, my life was preſerved.

SABHSA, ſauce.

SA'BÒIDE, the Sabbath. *lá na Sabóide*, the day of the Sabbath.

SAC, a ſack or bag. this Iriſh word *ſac*, is nearly the ſame in almoſt all the European languages. ex. Gr. *ſaccos*. Lat. *ſaccus*. wel. *ſach*. Ital. *ſacco*. Ar. *ſach*. Cor. *ʒah*. vulg. Greek *ſace*: Ger. Belg. & Ang. *ſack*. Ang Sax. *ſace*. Dàn. *ſæck*. Suec. *ſack*. Sclav. *shakel*. Carn: *shakel*. & Hungar: *ſaak*. it's diminut. is *ſacàn*, or *ſaicin*.

SACADH, & *ſacàil*, a preſſing or ſtraining.

SACA'N & *ſaicín*, diminut. of *ſac*. a ſmall bag.

SACA'N, an unmanerly trifling perſon.

SACARBHUIG, confeſſion. *agus ro ghabh comaoin agus Sacarbhaic ón Eaſcop*, and he received communion & Confeſſion from the Biſhop. L. B.

SACHAM, to attack, or ſet upon.

SACCRAIGE, baggage or loading.

SACSRATHAIR, a pack ſaddle.

SADHALL, a ſaddle. *go ſrianaibh agus go ſadhailibh airgiot*, with bridles & ſaddles adorned with ſilver.

SADHAILE, neglect. *an deaghnós ſo do leig dhe, tré leiſge no ſadhaille*, he omitted that pious cuſtom thro' ſloth or neglect.

SADHB, a good houſe or habitation.

SADHBH, the proper name of a woman very common among the old Irish.

SAÉGHLAN, a King or Prince; alſo a Judge; alſo a Senior or Elder; alſo a Pillar. as may be ſeen by this verſe. SAÉGHLAN *Breitheamh, buan a bhláidh*; SAÉGHLAN *Seanoir, ſior Saoghlach:* SAÉGHLAN *gach Righ for a dhiu;agus* SAÉGHLAN *Columnu.*

SAGART, a Prieſt. Lat. *Sacerdos.*

SAGARTACHD, & *Sagartoireacht*, Prieſthood.

SAGARTAMHAIL, Prieſtly, holy, pious, becoming a Prieſt.

SAGH, a Bitch.

SAGHAIDH, an attacking.

SAGHAL, nice, tender.

SAGHAM, to drink, or ſuck.

SAGHARLACHD, delight, content.

SAGHÍN, a little bitch.

SAGMHAIRE, a kennel or Sink.

SAGSONA, or more properly, *Sagſoniath*, England; from *Sagſon*, Saxon, and *iath*, land.

SAGS, & *Sagſonach*, an Englisman. *le Sagſaibh*, by the English.

SAGSBHEA'RLA, the English tongue; from *Sax* and *parler*; both of a German origin.

SAGSBHÉARLAMHAIL, according to the English tongue.

SAIBHSÉIR, a ſaucer.

SAICDHIA'LLAIT, a pack-ſaddle.

SAICÉADACH, Sack-cloath.

SAICHSIOT, they came, or arrived.

SAIDE, a ſeat.

SAIDHBHIR, rich, opulent. *Saidhbhir agus Daidhbhir*, i. e. *doshaidhbhir*, rich and poor.

SAIDHBHIRIM, to make rich, or wealthy.

SAIDHBHREAS, & *ſaidhbhrios*, riches.

SAIDHEADH, a ſitting; a ſeſſion or aſſize.

SAIDH, & *ſaith breas*, a treaſury.

SAIDHISTE, a ſeat. *ſuidhiſte*, idem.

SAIFEAR, a ſapphire ſtone.

SAIGHEAD or *ſaighiot*, a dart. Lat. *ſagitta. Saighit nimhe*, a poiſonous dart.

SAIGHEADÓIR, or *Saighidiur*; & ſometimes written, *Saighitteóir*, a Soldier, but litterally an Archer, like the Latin *ſagittarius*, from *ſaighiot*, ſagitta. becauſe our ſtanding army & ſoldiers anciently uſed Bows & Arrows for their offenſive weapons.

SAIGHEADÓIREACHT, or *ſaighdiuireacht*, brave warlike actions.

SAIGHEAS, oldneſs, antiquity.

SAIGHNÉN, lightning: a hurricane. *torann, acus ſaighnén*, thunder & lightning.

SAIL, a beam. pl. *ſailteacha.*

SAIL, or *ſaileog*, a willow tree; hence the name of the Letter *S.*

SA'IL', an inflection of *ſál*, a heel. *a shal ſan*, his heel. *re na shàlaibh*, at his heels, or cloſe by.

SAIL, guard or cuſtody.

SAILBHREAGHADH, a rejoycing or making merry.

SA'ILE, the ſea. *uiſge na ſáile*, ſea or ſalt water. Lat. *Sal.* as, *in ſale rubro*, in the red ſea.

SA'ILE, & *ſàilleadh*, pickle.

SAILÉAR, a ſalt-ſeller.

SAILEÓG, Willow. well. *Helig.*

SA'ILGHIOLLA, from *ſàla*, the heels, & *giolla*, a ſervant. a waiting. man, a Page. i. e. Pediſſequus.

Sa’ilim, to ſalute or hail: ex. *do shàileadar na Righ é*, they hailed him King.

Sa’illin, an arm of the ſea which reſembles a lake or great pond. hence it is the name of ſome places in Ireland. from *ſál*, the ſea, & *línn*, a pond, or lake.

Saill, pickle. alſo Bacon, fatneſs, &c.

Saillim, to ſalt, to ſeaſon, or pickle. *niór shailleàdh é*, it was not ſalted.

Saillte, ſalted, or ſeaſoned.

Sailspioraid, a guardian Spirit.

Sailteart, treading. *ſailteóra tù*, thou shalt tread. *ſailteòruidh bonn do chos*, the ſole of your foot shall tread.

Saim, rich.

Saimh, ſweet. Lat. *ſuavis*.

Saimh, a pair, or couple.

Saimhbheartach, bearing twins.

Sa’imhbhriathra’ighim, to flater, to ſpeak fair.

Sa’imhbhriochdam, to allure or entice.

Sa’imhchealgadh, hypocriſy.

Saimhdille, a beetle or mallet.

Sa’imhe, delight, pleaſure. *luchd ghràdhùigheas ſáimhe*, men that love pleaſure & eaſe. *ſaimheachd*, idem.

Sa’imhghrìosaim, to allure or entice.

Sa’imhghrìosadh, enticement.

Saimhnìgheadh, a yoking or coupling.

Saimhnìghim, to yoke, or couple.

Sa’imhríghe & *ſàimhrìgheacht*, eaſe, quiet. ſatisfaction. *ſámhas*, idem. alſo a rapture.

Sa’imhrìgheach, eaſy, ſatisfied.

Sain, unequal, unlike.

Sainchreach, healed.

Saindrean, a ſect, or ſociety. heb. *ſanhedrim*.

Saine, & *ſaineas*, variety.

Saine, ſound, Lat. *ſanus*.

Saineadh, variation.

Sainfhios, & *ſainſhioſàn*, etymology.

Sainim, to vary or alter.

Sainre, a Reddish purple, or a ſanguine colour.

Sainsheasaim, to differ; to be unlike.

Saint, covetuouſneſs.

Saintreabh, an old family-houſe.

Sa’ir, or *ſàr*, is an augmentative particle often uſed in compound words, & ſignifies very, exceeding, &c.

Sa’ir-bhrígh, an attribute. *is aon do shàirbhríoghaibh na Dîadachta bheith uil-eólach*, omniſcience is one of the attributes of the Divinity.

Saísde, ſage, *ſaiſde cnoic*, mountain ſage.

Sa’ith, ſatiety, ſufficiency. *bhùr ſáith*, your fill. Lat. *ſat*, & *ſatis*.

Saith, a joint of the back or neck.

Saith, or *ſaithe*, a ſwarm. *ſaithe beach*, a ſwarm of bees.

Saith, vulgar, vile, *ní go maith nà go ſaith*, neither well nor ill, neither good nor bad.

Sa’ith, a thruſt or piercing. *coſmhuilre ſàitibh cloidhimh*, like the piercings of a ſword.

Sa’ith, a Treaſure, a ſtore of Money. ex. *céadaòin luidh Judàs tar órd:a lorg deamhan,dìoghal gàrg*:

céadaóin, *ro ghabh Saint im ſaith: céadaoin ró bhraith Ióſa àrd*, i. e. on wedneſday Judas went from the ſociety of the Apoſtles by the direction of ſatan, & covetuous of the treaſure proferred him by the Jews, betrayed Jeſus our Lord.

SAITHE, a ſwarm. vid. *ſaith.* alſo a multitude.

SAITGE, a ſpace.

SA'ITHEACH, or *ſàthach*, ſatiated, glutted.

SAITHEAMHAIN, a ſwarm of Bees.

SAITHEAS, vileneſs, cheapneſs.

SA'L, dim. *ſàilìn*, & *ſalóg*, a heel.

SAL, droſs: *re ſal airgid*, with droſs of ſilver.

SALACH, unclean, dirty.

SALAIGHIM, to defile or pollute.

SA'LAIM, to wait on, to follow.

SALANN, or *Salàr*, ſalt. Lat. *ſal.* Gr. *Hals.* wel. *Halen.* ar *Halon.* & cor: *Holàn.*

SALANNA'N, a ſalt-pit.

SALA'RAIM, to procure, to provide.

SALA'RTHA, procured, or provided.

SALCHADH, dirt, pollution.

SALCHADH, & *ſalchaim*, to defile. *ar na ſalchadh*, defiled, polluted.

SALCHAR, uncleaneſs, filth.

SALCHÙACH, a violet.

SALL, bitterneſs, ſatire.

SALLANN, a ſinging or harmony. Gr. *Pſallein*, canere.

SALMAIRE, a Pſalmiſt, or choiriſter.

SALMAIREACHD, a ſinging the Pſalms.

SALM-CHEATLACH, a Pſalmiſt, rectiús *Pſalm-cheatlach.*

SALM-CHEATLADH, a ſinging the Pſalms.

SA'LMHAR, ſalty, *an mhuir ſál-mhar*, the ſalt ſea.

SALT, colour.

SALTACHA, beams. vid: *ſail.*

SALTAIR, a Pſaltar. it is the title of ſeveral Iriſh chronicles. as, *Saltair na Teamhrach*, *ſaltair chaiſil*, &c.

SALTÓIR, a ſalt monger.

SALTRAIM, to tread or trample; *do shaltair mé*, I trod.

SALTUIRT, a treading or trampling.

SA'MH, eaſy, happy.

SAMH, the Sun: alſo the ſummer.

SA'MHACH, pleaſant.

SA'MHADH, a congregation, or aſſembled body of people. *amhra ſamhadh Sanct Brithde*, i. e. the community of S. Bridgit was happy & famous. *Samhadh Chiarain*, the religions houſe of Kieran.

SAMHAIL, like, alike, equal. *dom mhacaſamla*, to my equals. Lat. *ſimilis.*

SAMHAIN, all Saints-Tyde. gen. *Samhna. oidhche Shamhna*, all Saints Eve.

SA'MHAS, delight, pleaſure.

SA'MHASACH, pleaſant, agreable.

SÀ'MHASTDHÉANTA, factitious.

SAMHGHUBHA, ſea-Nymphs.

SAMHLACHAS, a ſample or pattern.

SAMHLAIM. to reſemble.

SAMHLUT, briſk, active.

SAMHLÚGHADH, a ſimilitude, or Image.

SAMHNA, vid. *ſamhuin.*

SAMHRA, i. e. *ſamh-ràtha*, ſummer. from *ſamh* the ſun, & *ràtha* a quarter of a year.

SAMHSHEASAMH, a diſtance.

SA'MHTHACH, a helve or handle. *ſàmhthach ràinne*, the handle of a ſpade.

SAN, in the, i. e. *is an*, *ſan mhachaire*, in the field.

SAN, pro *Sanct*, holy.

SA'N CA'N, the ſame as *a nonn agus a nall*, hither & thither, to & fro.

SANADH, a releaſing.

SANARC, red orpment. Lat: *Sandaracà.*

SANAS, knowledge; alſo a ſecret.

SANAS, a whiſperer.

SANAS, a greeting or ſalutation. hence *ſeile muire an tſanais*, the annunciation of the Virgin Mary. alſo a farewell, an adieu, or congee.

SANASA'N, etymology, alſo a gloſſary.

SANASA'NÚIDHE, an etymologiſt.

SANCT, holy. *Sanct Brighit*, Saint Bridget. Lat: *Sanctus.*

SANCTÓIR, a Sanctuary, or place of refuge.

SANDRONG, a ſect.

SANNADH, looſeneſs.

SANTACH, greedy, covetuous.

SANTACHD, greedineſs, covetuouſneſs.

SANTAÌGHIM, to covet or deſire, to luſt. *ni Santeócha tù bean nà maoìn duine eile*, thou ſhalt not covet the wife or goods of another man.

SAÒBH, ſilly, fooliſh, *ar ſaobhchéil*, bereft of reaſon. *Saobh chreidiomh*, heterodox faith. *Sàobh-chràbhadh.* Hypocriſy.

SAÒBHCHÉILLE, of nonſenſe. the genit of *ſaobhchial*, which alſo means the occult or parabolical ſenſe of a thing.

SAÓBHCHOIR, a whirl pool.

SAOBHCHRA'BHADH, hypocriſy.

SAOBHCHREIDEAMH, heterodoxy.

SAOBHDHOLBHA, enchantment.

SAOBHNÒS, anger, indignation, alſo bad manners.

SAOBHNÓSACH, moroſe, fooliſh.

SAOD, a track; alſo a journey.

SAÒGHAL, the world; alſo a mans life; alſo an age or generation. Lat. *ſæculum.*

SAOGHALTA, ſecular, worldly.

SAOGHALTACHT, a being worldly inclined.

SAOI, a worthy generous man; alſo a man of Letters. plur. *Saoithe.*

SAOILIM, rather *sìlim*, to mean, to ſeem, to ſuppoſe, or think *an ſaoileann tuſa*, doſt thou imagine or think. *mar do shaoil ſeiſion*, as he thought.

SAOIR, the plur. of *ſaor*, a carpenter. alſo a maſon; alſo the inflexion of *Saòr*, an adjective, which ſignifies free.

SAOIRSE, & *ſaoirſeachd*, freedom, liberty, a releaſe; alſo baſeneſs or cheapneſs.

SAOIRSE, of or belonging to a carpenter. *tùadh ſaoirſe*, a carpenter's ax.

SAOIRSEACH, free; *go ſaoirſeach*, licentiouſly, too freely.

SAOIRSEACHD, the trade of a carpenter, joyner or wheel-wright; alſo Maſonry.

SAOIRSEAMHAIL, free.

SAOIRSI, any art. alſo freedom.

SAOITHCHEAP, a pillory.

SAOITHE, a Tutor, or Guardian.

SAOITHEAMHAIL, expert, skillful, alſo generous.

SAOITHEAMHLACHT, generoſity.

SAOR, Lat: faber. *ſaor-crainn*, a carpenter. *ſaor-cloiche*, a Maſon.

SAOR; *fa ſaor*, woe unto.

SAÒR, free. *go ſaor*, freely, ſafely. *duine ſaor*, a freeman, a Burgeſs.

geſs. *là ſaoire*, a holyday. alſo noble.

SAORADH, an exemption or freeing; alſo a deliverance.

SAORAIM, to free, to acquit, or reſcue. *O Chealgaibh an diabhuil ſàor sinn a Thiarna*, from the deceits of the Devil deliver us, O Lord. *ſaorſuighear iad*, they shall be juſtified.

SAORDHA'IL, a freedom or privilege, a cheapneſs.

SAORDHA'LACH, cheap, free.

SAORSA'NACH, or *ſeirſeanach*, an unhired workman, a free labourer, or helper at a work.

SAORTHRAIGHIM, for *ſaotharaighim*, to labour or work.

SAORTHEÓCHADH, tillage.

SAOTH, labour, tribulation, puniſhment, pl. *ſaothaibh.* ex: *ró dhamhattar ſaothuibh*, they endured puniſhment. *síth iar ſaoth*, reſt after tribulation. Brogan; in old books tis commonly written *ſaéth.*

SAOTH, a diſorder or diſeaſe. *ſaoth drúiſe*, lues venerea.

SAOTHAR, labour, toil, drudgery, *luchd ſaothair*, workmen. *ſaothar docamhlach*, hard labour.

SAOTH-DHAMH, a labouring ox.

SAOTHMHAR, toilſome, laborious.

SAOTHÓIR, a torturer, or wrecker.

SAOTHPHURT, an impoſthume.

SAOTHRACH, ſervile; alſo hard or difficult.

SAOTHRAIDHE, a working man.

SAOTHRAIGHTHEÓIR, a labourer, a Husbandman.

SAOTHRÙGHADH, tillage.

SA'R, very. Lat *valde.* Germ: *Sehr. ſar-mhaith*, exceeding good. *go ſàr*, greatly.

SAR, & *ſnóg*, a louſe

SA'RAGHADH, conqueſt, victory. *ag ſàrùghadh*, exceeding, ſurpaſſing.

SA'RAIGHIM, to wrong or injure, to force away. vid. *ſàrùighim.* to exceed, to get the better of in any exerciſe. *do shàruigh ſé iàd uile*, he exceeded them all.

SA'RAIGHTHE, forced, or taken by force, reſcued.

SA'RAIGHTHEÓIR, a reſcuer. one that takes away by force the goods or cattle of a perſon from the power of a diſtrainer who has them in his poſſeſſion by law. alſo a conquerour. alſo an infringer, *ſàraightheòir an dlìghe*, an infringer of the law.

SA'RMHAITH, excellent.

SARNIGH, an endeavour.

SARTULAIDH, ſtrong.

SARÙGHADH, a reſcuing or taking away a perſon by force of arms from a lawful power. alſo excelling, ſurpaſſing. alſo an injuring, or raviſhing a lady.

SA'RUIGHIM, to exceed or overcome; to injure or oppreſs. *ni shairéocha tu è*, thou shalt not oppreſs him *bean do sharùghadh*, to raviſh a woman. *ſaruigheas gliocas an leimhe*, wiſdom exceedeth folly.

SA'RUIGHTHEACH, an oppreſſor, or extortioner.

SA's, an inſtrument or means, alſo arms or engines at any work.

SA's, capable, ex. *ni ſas mhathaſa è.* he is not capable of doing good.

SASA (the firſt & ſecond A being short) ſtanding, ex. *d'eirigh-ſé ſaſa*; as it is in old writings; but vulgarly, *deirigh na shaſamh*; he got up or ſtood up.

SA'SACHD, ſufficiency.

Sa'sadh, ſatisfaction, comfort.

Sa'sa'ighim, to ſatiate or ſatisfy. *ſàiſeocha mé*, I will ſatiate, *ſásfuighear m'anntoil*, my deſire shall be ſatisfied. Lat: *ſatio. ſàthàighim*, idem.

Sa'saigthe, ſatisfied, ſatiated.

Sa'sat, ſufficient, is capable. ex *Dia nod ghuidheadh fri gach treas, nach modh ſaſat mo bheol.* in all adverſities I pray God as well as I can.

Sa'th, meat, victuals. alſo a ſufficiency. Lat. *ſat.*

Sa'thach, ſatisfied.

Sathach, a veſſel, of any kind.

Sa'thadh, a thruſt. *mà bheir ſe ſàthadh air*, if he thruſt him.

Sathairn, or *ſathurn*, of ſaturn. *Dia Sathuirn*, ſaturday.

Sa'thaim, to push or thruſt. *do sháith ſé thríotha aràon*, he thruſt them both through.

Satharn, the Sabbath.

Sa'thbhach, a helve or handle.

Sathrach, or *ſaothrach*, diligent.

Sbairn, a quarrel or conteſt.

Sbarnamhail, given to quarrels.

Sbrogaille, or *ſprogaille*, the dew lap of a beaſt, a double chin, the Gill of a cock &c.

Sc, & *Sg* are uſed indifferently, & are exactly of the ſame power & pronunciation; wherefore the Reader is not to expect that the words wich begin with *Sc*, shall be repeated below with the initials *Sg*.

Scabadh, a ſcattering, or diſperſing.

Scabal, a helmet, alſo a hood; alſo a ſcapular,

Scabam, to ſpread or diſperſe.

Scabhal, i. e. *ſcalàn tighe*, a booth, or hut, a shop or ſcaffold. alſo a skreen sheltering the door of a houſe from wind.

Scabhal, a chaldron, or kettle.

Scabhas, good.

Scabha'iste, advantage, gain.

Scafa, a skiff or cock-boat. Lat. *Scapha*, & Gr. *Scaphe. fodhailſiod ſcaſa*, they ſeparated their ships.

Scafal, a ſcaffold.

Scagadh, a ſtraining or filtering.

Scagaim, to ſtrain, to cleanſe.

Scagaithe, ſtrained, alſo purged or cleanſed.

Scaich. to finish or bring to an end.

Sca'il, a shadow.

Sca'ileach, shady.

Sca'ileachd, darkneſs.

Sca'ilim, to caſt. a shade.

Scailp, a cave or den.

Scainnear, a ſudden irruption, or unexpected attack. vid. *Caithreim Thoirdealbhaig*, paſſim.

Scair, any place where a thing is laid to dry.

Scairt, the caul of a beaſt. vid. *ſganán.* plur. *ſcartacha.*

Scairt, a thick tuft of shrubs or bushes.

Sca'la, a great bowl. plur: *ſcàlaidhe.*

Scal, a man, alſo a champion.

Scalóg, an old man. vid. *ſculóg*, infra. dim: of *ſcula.*

Sca'luidhe, balances.

Scamhglonn, a prank, or villainous deed. facinus. *ſcamhbhan*, idem.

Scanlúghadh, a reproaching or ſcandaliſing.

Scannail, a ſlander, a ſcandal, or public bad example.

Scannalach, ſcandalous.

Scanradh, a ſurpriſe, a fright

or confuſion.

Scanradh, a ſcattering or diſperſing.

Scanra'ighim, to ſcatter, or diſperſe; alſo to confound, to affright *ſcannrùigheadh iad*, they were affrighted.

Scaoile, a looſeneſs.

Scaoileadh, a looſing, or untying.

Scaoilim, to looſe or untye; to reveal; alſo to ſcatter or diſperſe; alſo to ſet a drying, to unfold.

Scaoilte, looſed or looſened.

Scaoilteachd, a looſeneſs or Lax.

Scaradh, a ſeparation.

Scaraim, *ſgàoilim*; & *ſreathnaíghim*, to unfurl, to unfold, to lay open for drying; to ſet a drying. ex. *ſgaras idram a forbhrat I taigh fòr dhesleann gréine*, she expanded her cloak in her houſe upon a ſunbeam.

Scaraim, to part, to ſeparate; alſo to depart or quit. *deagla go ſcarfaidis*, leſt they depart.

Scaramhain, parting.

Scarlòid, ſcarlet.

Scartha, ſeparated, parted.

Scaròid, potius *ſcòràid*, a table cloth.

Sca'th, a shadow, a shade, a veil, a covert of any thing; alſo a colour or pretence; alſo bashfulneſs. alſo protection; *ar ſcàth do ſcèithe*, under the protection of your shield.

Sca'thach, shady, alſo bashful.

Sca'tha'n, a looking glaſs. it is the diminut. of *ſcáth*, a shadow. alſo a gazing ſtock.

Sca'thmhar, timorous, fearful, bashful.

Scé, the white thorn, or haw thorn.

Scé, a caſting or pouring out, a ſpilling.

Sceach, a bush or bramble, a briar. genit: *ſceíche*, pl. *ſceacha*.

Sceachóg, & *ſceachrad*, a hawthorn berry, a haw.

Scéal, genit. *ſcéil*, a relation, a tale or ſtory, *na droich ſcéalaſo*, theſe evil tydings.

Scealla'n, a kernel; *on ſceallàn go nuige an mhoguill*, from the kernel to the huſk.

Scealp, a cliff. *fà ſcealpaibh na ccarac*, under the clifts of the Rocks. Iſ. 57. 5.

Scéalúidhe, & *ſgéalùidhe*, a tale-bearer, a Romancer, alſo a Hiſtorian.

Sceathach, bushy, full of bushes or brambles.

Sceathrach, a vomit; alſo vomiting.

Sceathra'ighim, to vomit.

Sceile, miſery, pity.

Scéìmh, a ſcheme, or draught.

Scéimh, beauty, bloom.

Sceimh-a'rd, corrupte *ſcumhàrd*, high-bloom, or good plight, good habit of body in man or beaſt. *duine ſcumhàrdmhuil*, rectius *ſcéimhàrdach*, a fat vigorous man.

Scéimheach, *ſcéimhéamhuil*, handſome, bloomy.

Sceinmneach, quick, ſwift, nimble. *go ſceinmneach*, ſwiftly, quickly.

Sceinneadh, an eruption or gushing forth: alſo a bouncing. alſo ſliding.

Sceite, ſcattered. diſperſed.

Scéithim, to vomit, or ſpue out. *ſcéithfidh an talamh ſibhſe amach*, the earth shall ſpue you out; alſo to ſpawn. *do ſcéith an tiàſgſo*, this fiſh hath ſpawned, alſo to tell or confeſs any thing,

SCENG, a bed. alſo a ſmall bedroom.

SCEÓ, and. in old books it is frequently uſed for *agus*.

SCEÒ, much, plenty, abundance.

SCÉUL, tydings, news. *tugadar ſcéula chucaſan*, they brought word unto them.

SCÍ, & *ſcíamh*, beauty.

SCÍACH, *ſcíathach*, & *ſciog*, a haw-thorn.

SCIAMH, beauty; gen. *ſcéimhe*.

SCÌAMHACH, fair, beautiful, comp. *ſciamhaidhe*.

SCÍAMHAM, to beautify, or adorn.

SCIAN, a knife, genit. *ſceine*, plur. *ſceana*.

SCIATH, a ſhield or buckler, gen. *ſcéithe*. *làimh-ſciath*, a target. lat. ſcutum.

SCIATH, a basket made up of interwoven twigs, gen. *ſcéithe*; *làn ſcéithe*, a basket-ful.

SCÍATH, *ſciathán*, a wing.

SCIATHACH, wearing ſhields.

SCIATHA'N, a wing, or fin.

SCIATHA'NACH, winged; alſo barded.

SCIB, a hand or fiſt.

SCIB, a ſhip, or ſciff. pl. *ſcibeadha*.

SCIBERNEÓG, a hare. wel. *ſkyyarnog*.

SCIBEADH, the courſe or order of a thing. ex. *ſcibeadh beatha*: the courſe of life.

SCÍLE, & *ſgìle*, affright, conſternation upon any approaching great danger. *ſcíle agus ſganradh*, terror & conſternation. this word ſeems to be the true Celtic original of the name of the famous terrifying gulf SCYLLA.

SCINBHÉARTHA, a razour.

SCINNIM, to ſpring, to gush out, to rush on a ſudden. *gur ſcinn an ſhuil amach*, that the blood gushed out. *d'eagla go ſcinnſedis ort*, leſt they run upon thee. *ag ſcinneadh amach*, ſpringing, breaking out, budding.

SCIOBADH, a ſhips crew.

SCIOBÓL, a barn or granary. or any repoſitory for corn. wel *ſchybor*; in the Hebrew *ſchilbol* means an ear of corn, & *ſchilbolim*, ears of corn, Lat. ſpicæ vid. Gen. 41. v. 5. becauſe the ears of corn & unthreshed sheaves are laid up in Barns or granaries to be therein threshed & preſerved.

SCÍOG, a haw thorn.

SCIORRAM, to ſlide.

SCIOT, a dart, or arrow: *do chuir Sciot iona shùil*, he threw a dart in his eye. this Celto-Schythian word ſeems to be the root of the national name of *Schythæ*, the Schythians, quaſi *Scittæ*, archers. hence the Germans expreſs the *Schythæ* as well as the *Scoti*, by the word *Scutten* i. e. *Sagittarii*, Shooters, Archers, Darters.

SCITENA, ſchythia.

SCÌTH, wearineſs, fatigue, alſo reſt. *ſcìthas*, idem.

SCIULANG, a deſerter or a fugitive. *ſciurlang*, idem.

SCIURAM, to purge, or ſcour.

SCIURIN, a ſcouring.

SCIURLANG, a fugitive.

SCÍURSA, a ſcourge, alſo affliction, woe.

SCÍURSAIM, to whip or ſcourge.

SCLA'BHACHT, or *ſglàbhùidheachd*, ſlavery, ſervitude.

SCLA'BHADH, a ſlave or bondſman. *bean-ſglàbhadh*, ancilla.

SCLA'BHA'IDHE, a bondman, a ſlave.

SCLÉO, pity, compaſſion,

SCOIL, or *ſcol*, a ſchool. *ſcolaire*, a ſcholar.

SCOLA'RDHA, Scholaſtic.

SCOLA'RDHACHT, Scholarſhip.

SCOILTEADH, a cleaving or cleft, *ſgoilteadh don Charraig*, the cleft, or crevice of a Rock.

SCOILTIM, to rend, or tear, to burſt.

SCOLB, a battle or ſkirmiſh; a conflict. *ſcolb na ſcian*, a ſkirmiſh, or ſcuffle fought with knives.

SCOLB, a ſpray or wattle uſed in thatching. Gr. *ſcolops*. wel: *yskolp*.

SCOLB, a ſplinter, either of wood, or of bone.

SCOR, much, many, plenty: hence the Engliſh *ſcore*, as three ſcore.

SCOR, a champion: hence *uſcor*, one of the ancient famous militia, alſo a band of heroes.

SCOR, a notch, or long ſtroke made by a knife, or ſword on any ſurface.

SCÓRAID, a table cloth.

SCÓRN, & *ſcórnach*, the throat.

SCOT-BHEA'RLA, the ſcottiſh tongue.

SCOTH, a diſeaſe.

SCOTH, the choice or beſt part of any thing *ſcoth na bhſear*, the beſt part of the army.

SCOTH, a flower.

SCRAISTE, a ſluggard, a ſlothful, indolent perſon. *as crionna an ſcraiſte iona bharamhail ſein*, the ſluggard is a wiſe man in his own conceit. prov. 26. 16.

SCRAISTEACHD, lazineſs, ſloth.

SCRAISTEAMHAIL, ſlothful, lazy.

SCRAISTEAMHLACHT, a being ſlothful, or lazy.

SCRANTHA, divided, ſcattered.

SCRÉACHADH, a ſquealing.

SCRÉACHAIM, to ſquall, or cry out.

SCREADAM, to cry out, to bawl. *do ſgreadabhair ormſa*, ye cried out unto me.

SCREAPAL, a ſcruple, in weight.

SCRÍN, a shrihe. ex. *ſcrín na nàomh*, the shríne of Saints, Lat. *ſcrinium*.

SCRÌOB, a ſcratch, or ſcrape, alſo a furrow. *ſcriobadh*, a ſcratching or ſcraping.

SCRÍOBAIM, to ſcrape or ſcratch; alſo to curry a horſe &c.

SCRÍOBA'N, a curry comb.

SCRÍOBHAM, & *ſgríobhuim*, to write or make an inſcription, from the Celtic *ſcriob*. Lat. *ſcribo*.

SCRÍOBHUIN, a bill, an evidence. *na ſcribhneſi*, theſe evidences.

SPRÍOBHNÉOIR: a ſcribe or writer, a ſcrivener.

SCRÍOBHNÉOIREACHT, writing.

SCRIOS, ruin, deſtruction. *ſcrios na mùinntire*, the ruin of the family.

SCRIOSAM, to deſtroy, annul, ruin &c. *nà ſcrioſtar amach a bpeacadh*, let not their ſin be blotted out.

SCRIOSTA, cleared out, alſo ruined.

SCRIOSTÓIR, a deſtroyer, a pillager.

SCROBA'N, the crop, or craw of a bird.

SCRÚDADH, a ſearch, an examination. *ſcrúdadh coinsias*, an examination or ſcrutiny of conſcience. Lat. *ſcrutor.*

SCRÙDAIM, to examine, to ſearch.

SCRÚDUIGHTHE, examined, tried.

SCUAB, a ſweeping broom or brush. Lat: *ſcopa.* & *ſcuab*, Vaſconum linguâ.

SCUABADH, a ſweeping,

SCUABAIM, to ſweep, or brush.

SCUABTHA, ſwept, or ſweeping. *coſmhuil re ſearthuin ſcùabtha*, like a ſweeping rain. proverb. 28. 3.

SCUABLÌON, a drag, or ſweep-net.

SCUCHSAM, to paſs, to proceed, to go.

SCÚD, a ship.

SCUIRID, a ceaſing, or deſiſting, *ſcuirid airneàn*, a giving over watching or ſiting up late. alſo a collation at watching.

SCUIRIM, to ceaſe or deſiſt. *do ſcuir ſé*, he left off. *ſcuirfidh an Tòirneach*, the thunder shall ceaſe.

SCULÓG, an old man. Gr: *ſcello*, arefacio. alſo a generous & hoſpitable man, who keeps a plentiful houſe, & an open table in the farming way.

SDADADH, a ſtoping or ſtanding.

SDADAIM, to ſtand, to ſtay or remain. Lat: *ſto.*

SDAIR, a hiſtory.

SDÉIG, a beef ſtake, a ſlice of meat.

SDÉIG; *ſdéig bhràghad*, the gullet.

SDÍALL, a plank, or board; alſo a chop or piece taken from any thing.

SDIALL, a ſtroke, or ſtripe.

SDÍOBHART, a ſtewart.

SDOIRM, a ſtorm, or tempeſt.

SDOIRMEAMHUIL, tempeſtuous, ſtormy.

SDÒL, a ſeat or ſtool.

SDUIC, the genit & plur. of *ſdoc*, a trumpet. *guth an ſduic*, the ſound of the trumpet.

SDUIPEALL: wandring, roving.

SDÚIR, a rudder. *ré ſdùir ro bhig*, with a very ſmall helm.

SDÚIRIM, to ſteer or direct.

SDÚIRIUGHADH, a direction, or ſteering. rectiús, *ſdiúir*, *ſtiurùgh.*

SÉ, he, him. litterally, tis he, i. e. *is è*, *as* & *is e*, *ſé ta ann*, tis he that is there. *ſè mo bhráthàir*, he is my Brother.

N. B. tis to be remarked that the Irish pronoun *ſé*, which ſignifies *he*, *him*, is the ſame radically, with the Hebrew pronoun *ſé*, which means he, him. Lat. *hic*, *ille*, as the Ir. pronoun *ſo*, which means *this*, *that*, is like the Hebrew *ſo*, which ſignifies *hoc*, *illud*, this, that; & as the Irish *ſùd*, meaning *that*, is not unlike the Hebrew pronoun *ſu*, *hoc*, *illud.* vid. Buxtorf. Lexic. & it may be alſo here obſerved, that the Irish pronoun relative *iſi*, always expreſſed to ſignify a female, is analogous to the Hebrew *Iſa*, which means a woman. Lat: mulier, fœmina, vid. Gen. 3: 22. & 10: 11.

SÉ, ſix.

SEABHAC, a hawk, or falcon, wel. *hebog.*

SEABHACÓIR, a falconer, or fowler.

SEABHAG, the ſpleen.

SEABHACAMHUIL, hawk-like, fierce.

SEABHOIDEACH, ſtraying, or wandring.

SEABHRACH, certain, ſure, true. *beart is ì go ſeabhrach*, an action that was certain.

SEACA, the genit. of *ſioc*, froſt,

ag deùnamh ſeaca, freezing.

SEACAIM, to freeze, or be cold; alſo to grow hard. *do sheacadar a neùdaighe*, their cloaths grew ſtiff.

SEACANTA, hard.

SEACH, a turn. *fà ſeach*, by turns, alternatively.

SEACH, rather. *ſeach càch*, rather than others. alſo elſe, otherwiſe.

SEACH, on the out ſide. *go ſeich*, ſtill, as yet. *ſeach píana*; free from, or out of the way of pain..

SEACHA, & *ſeachadh*, by, aſide, out of the way. *ſeacha dhe*, juſt by it. *tug ſùil ſeacha*, he looked aſide. *chuaidh ſe ſeachad*, it is paſſed. *rèidh chum dul a ſeachadh*, ready to periſh, or decay.

SEACHADADH, tradition.

SEACHADAIM, to deliver, *ſeachóduigh mé íad*, I will deliver them.

SEACHADTHA, delivered or ſurrendered.

SEACHÙIGHE, further.

SEACHUIMSE, beyond or before me. ex. *do thogh tù í ſeachaimſe*. you preferred her to me. i. e. *ſeacha miſe*.

SEACHAIN, & *ſeachuin*, ſhun thou, or avoid. *ſeachain ſgéala fabhuil neamhdhíadha cailleachula*, avoid profane old wives tales.

SEACHAINTEACH, allegorical.

SEACHAM, beyond me.

SEACHAM, to paſs by, to paſs over.

SEACHAMHAIL, further.

SEACHANTA, ſeparating. *mar nàch raibh aonbhal ſeachanta*, where there was no way to turn. alſo unlucky, to be ſhunned. *là ſeachanta*, an unlucky day.

SEACHANTACH, ſtraying, wandring.

SEACHANTACHD, a ſhuning, or avoiding.

SEACHCANG, the ſpace of ſeven years.

SEACHDÙAN, & *ſeachdhrud*, a fold.

SEACHDHÚBALA, ſevenfold.

SEACHDMHADH, the ſeventh. *an ſeachdmhadh roinn*, the ſeventh diviſion,

SEACHDMHAIN, a Week. Lat. *ſeptem-mane*, vulg. *ſeptimana*.

SEACHDMODH, & *ſeachdmodhad*, ſeventy.

SEACH GAIRIM, to call aſide or apart.

SEACHLABHRACH, allegorical.

SEACHLABHRADH, an allegory.

SEACH-LUÍDHIM, rather *ſeachluighim*, to lie a part.

SEACH LOC, a park or field. i. e. a ſecluded place.

SEACHMAILLIM, to forget.

SEACHMAL, forgetfulneſs, oblivion.

SEACHMALL, digreſſion, alſo partiality.

SEACHMALTA; forgetful.

SEACHNADH, an avoiding, or ſhuning.

SEACHNAIM, to ſeparate, to avoid, to eſcape. *noch sheachnas olc*, who avoideth evil.

SEACHNAIN, by or through. *ſeachnain an machaire*, through the plain.

SEACHOILEABHAR, for another cauſe. thereabouts.

SEACHRAITH, filth, dirt.

SEACHRA'N, an errour, a ſtraying. *ag dul ar ſeachràn*, going aſtray.

SEACHRA'NACH, ſtraying, erroneous.

SEACHRÓD, a bye-way.

SEACHT, rather *ſecht*, ſeven. Lat. ſeptem.

SEACHTAIR, without, on the outſide. alſo before, beyond, or ſurpaſſing. Lat. *præ. ſeachtair Ríógaibh Eireann*, præ regibus Hiberniæ, *ſeachtair ionnadaibh na talmhan*, præ omnibus locis terræ.

SEACHTAR, the number ſeven. *ſeachtar fear*, ſeven men; aliter, *morsheiſior fear*.

SEACHT-DÉAG, ſeventeen.

SEACHT-MHAIN, corruptè, *ſeachtain*. a week, or ſeven days, litterally ſeven mornings. N. B. this shews that the latin word *mane* is form'd upon the monoſyllable *main* of the Celtic.

SÉAD, & *ſéod*, a jewel, a precious ſtone, hence it ſignifies, a preſent or favour, or any worldly ſubſtance. ex. *dí bku fór ſeàda ſantach*, non erat cupida rerum temporalium. Brogan in vit. Brigid.

SÉAD, a way or road. alſo a ſeat.

SÉAD, the like, or likeneſs of a thing. *cath cródha go nà raibh a shéad nà a shamhail annſna haimſiribh ſin*. vid. Chron. ſcot. concerning the battle of Clontarf. hence *leith-shéid*, the counterpart of any thing.

SÉADAL, a short time or ſpace; a while. the ſame as *ſealad*, by a tranſpoſition of Letters only. *ſeal*. idem.

SEADAR, the Cedar tree.

SÉADCHOIMÉUDA'IDHE, he that keeps jewels, or other precious things. Lat. *Cimeliarcha*.

SÉADCÓMHARTHA, an attribute. pl. *ſeadchomharthàidhe*.

SEADH, yes, yea, truly. *a ſeadh a ſeadh, agus ni sheadh ni sheadh*, yea yea, & nay nay.

SEADH, a diſcourſe, a Dialogue.

SEADH, *ar ſeadh*, by turns, alternately.

SEADH, ſtrong, able, ſtout.

SEADHA, a ſaw.

SEADHAM, to eſteem, or value.

SEADHAM, to ſaw, to ſmooth or plane.

SEADHBHAIL, ſawing.

SEADH, the crop, or craw of a bird.

SEAFAID, a heifer, hence. *ſean-sheaſuid*, an old heifer, or a three-year-old heiffer.

SEAFNADH, a blowing, or breathing.

SEAFNAIM, to breath, or blow.

SEAGH, eſteem, reſpect: *gan ſeagh, gan ſuim a ſaoghaltacht*, without eſteem or regard to worldly affairs.

SEAGHACH, courteous, gentle.

SEA'GHACH, & *ſeàgha*, a goat.

SEAGHDHA, curious, ingenious.

SEAL, & *ſealad*, a while, a ſmall ſpace or diſtance. alſo courſe, or turn. Lat. *vicis: ar ccómhlìonadh a sheala D'Eóin*, as John fullfilled his courſe or turn. *do réir ſeala*, according to courſe.

SÉALA, a ſeal, or ſignet.

SEALAD, a little while. *ſealad ró bheag go foill*, yet a little while,

SEALADACH, *go ſealadach*, by turns, or alternately.

SÉALADH, a ſealing. *ar na shéaladh*, ſealed.

SEALAIDH, a cutting or hewing.

SEALAÍDHEACHD, a viciſſitude, or change.

SEALANTA, rigid.

SEALBH, a herd or drove. *gach aon tſealbh*, every drove.

SEALBH, poſſeſſion, *ann mo sheilbh*, in my poſſeſſion.

SEALBH, a field.

SEALBH, a pretence, or colour.

SEALBHAGHADH, or *ſealbhúghadh*, a taking poſſeſſion.

SEALBHAÍGHIM, to poſſeſs, or enjoy.

SEALBHÙIGHE, & *Sealbhadóir*, a Proprietor, or Owner.

SEALG, hunting, a chaſe.

SEALG, the milt of Swine; the ſpleen of man, or any animal.

SEALGAIRE, any ſportſman; but particularly a Falconer, or fowler.

SEALGAIREACHD, hunting, or hawking.

SEALGAM, to hunt, fowl, or hawk.

SEALGBHATA, a hunting-pole.

SÉALTA, ſealed.

SEAMAN, & *Semeann*, a ſmall nail rivetted.

SEAMAR, the herb trefoil. dimin. *Seamróg*; *ſeamair chapaill*, horſe trefoil.

SÉAMH, or *ſéimh*, mild, modeſt, keen. alſo ſmall, tender.

SEAMHSGANACH, quick, ſoon.

SEAMRÓG, clover, trefoil, worn by Iriſh men in their hats, by way of a croſs on Patrick's day in memory of that great Saint.

SEAMSA, a nail, a peg. diminut: *ſeamsóg*, id.

SÉAN, proſperity, happineſs.

SEAN, old, ancient. wel. *Hen*, Lat. *ſenex*, it is often uſed in compound words, & goes before the ſubſtantive, ex. *ſean-duine*, an old man. *ſean-aimſir*, old times.

SEANACH, crafty, cunning, wily; hence the fox is called *ſeanach*, or *ſionach*.

SÉANADH, a denial, or refuſal.

SÉANADH, a bleſſing or benediction. vid. *Séanaim*.

SEANAID, a Senate. wel. *Senedh*. Lat. *Senatus*. a Parliament of Elders.

SEANAIDH, to ſow corn or other grain, to drop or pour down.

SEANAÌDHE, a Senator or member of Parliament; alſo an antiquary.

SEANAILTIRIS, a decree.

SÉANAIM, to bleſs, Lat. *Benedico. Séunais an Cailligh comhail*, Benedixit quandam Sanctimonialem. *Seunais an nén luàmhnach*, Benedixit avem volatilem. vid. Brogan. in vit. S. Brigid.

SÉANAIM, to refuſe or decline, to deny. *do shéun ſé*, he refuſed. *gibe shéunſas miſe*, whoever ſhall deny me.

SÉANAMHAIL, or *ſéanmhar*, happy, proſperous.

SEANAOIS, old age.

SEANARASG, a proverb, or old ſaying.

SEANATHAIR, a Grand-father.

SEAN-BHALADH, a muſty or ſtinking ſmell, from *ſean*, old, & *baladh*, or *boladh*, ſmell.

SEANBHEAN, an old woman.

SEANCHAS, antiquity.

SEANCHA, *ſeanacha*, or *ſeanchùidhe*, an Antiquary, or Genealogiſt.

SEANCHÓMHARTHA, an old token, a monument.

SEANCHÙIDHE, an antiquary.

SÉANCHUÌMHNE, tradition.

SEANCHUS, antiquity; a Chronicle or Regiſter; alſo a genealogy or pedigree.

SEANDA, ancient, antique, of

an old date. *Cineadh ſeanda*, an ancient nation.

SEANDACHT, a being ancient.

SEAN-FHOCAL, an old ſaying; a Proverb.

SEAN-FHÒIRNE, old Inhabitants, the plur. of *fuireann. ro dhióthchur ſiàd na ſean-ſhóirne*, they diſpoſſeſſed the old Inhabitants.

SEANG, ſlender, ſmall, ſlender-waiſted.

SEANGAIM, to make thin or ſlender; to diminish. alſo to grow ſlender.

SEANGAL, wiſe, prudent.

SEANGA'N, an ant or piſmire. *eirigh a ccionn an t'ſeangàin*, go to the ant.

SEANGARMHA'THAIR, the great Grand-father's or great Grand-Mother's mother.

SEANGHAID, a grand Mother.

SEANGHAIN, a conception or child near it's time of being born.

SÉANLITH, happineſs.

SEANMA, muſical, of Muſick: *Luchd ſeanma*, muſicians. *fear ſeanma*, or *ſeinime*, a Miniſtrel.

SEAN-MHA'THAIR, a Grand Mother.

SÉANMHUIRE & *ſéanmhuireacht*, happineſs, proſperity.

SÉANMHUR, happy, proſperous.

SEANMÒIR, rather *ſermóin*: a ſermon, Lat. *ſermo ſermonis*, this Criſtian-Irish word *ſeanmóir*, hath been formed upon the Lat. *ſermo, monis*, by admitting a Metatheſis or a tranſpoſition of the Letters *N*, *R*, commutably one in the Room of the other, i. e. *ſeanmóir*, or *ſearmóin*. this word is vulgarly ſàid *ſeanmòin*.

SEANMÓIRÍGHE, rather, *ſermóntaidhe*, a preacher, or ſermoniſt, vulgarly, *ſeanmóntàidhe*.

SEANMÒIRIM, to preach or exhort. alſo to proclaim. *tuſa ſheanmòireas*, thou who preacheſt.

SEANMÒR, very great, huge.

SEANNACH, a fox.

SEANNACHAÍGHIM, to play the fox.

SEANÓIR, an Elder, or Senator. *nà himdhearg Seanòir*, rebuke not an Elder. alſo an old Bard or Druid. Lat. *Senior*.

SEANÓIREACHT, or *ſeanórdhacht*, ſeniority, old age.

SEANRA'DH, a proverb. *ſeanraidhte Sholaimh*, the proverbs of Solomon.

SÉANTA, bleſſed. *ſéanta impe*, bleſſed by her. vid. *séanaim*.

SEAPAIM, to flinch back, or ſneak off. alſo to purſue cloſe. *cé gur ſeapnathair an ſlùaigh*, quamvis eum perſequebantur turmæ.

SEARB, & *ſearbaidh*, theft, felony.

SEARBAID, the Rowers ſett in a boat.

SEARBH, bitter, ſour. Lat. *acerbus*.

SEARBHAS, or *ſearbhadhus*, bitterneſs, ſourneſs. Lat. *acerbitas*.

SEARBHAN, oats.

SEARBHGHAL, blew, azure.

SEARBOS, a Deer, a ſtag.

SEARC, love, affection wel. *ſerch*.

SEARCAIM, to love, or be in love

SEARCAIRMINNIM, to reverence.

SEARCAMHAIL, affectionate, loving.

SEARCÓG, a ſweetheart.

SEARCALL, any fleſh, delicate meat, the beſt of fleſh meat. as *Dermod O Dúibhin*, ſays to his wiſe *Gràinne. as maìth do chuid a Ghraínne : Càrna tuirc la taóbh tíre : ſearcoll na ccailleach feàdha : la banna meadha míne*, litterally, my wiſe Gràinne, your portion is excellent : the fleſh of hogs that had their paſture on an entire country : the delicate fleſh of pheaſants : with horns of delicious metheglin. note the affinity between the word *ſearcholl* & the Greek word *ſarca*, Lat. *carnem*, from *ſarx*, *ſarcos*, caro; as alſo between the Lat. *carne* from *caro*, & the Iriſh *cárna*, in the above verſe : all which words ſignify fleſh, or meat.

SEARCTHÓIR, a gallant, a wooer.

SEARG, dry, withered.

SEARGAIM, to wither, to pine away, to conſume. *do shearg ſe*, it withered. *do shearg an tiórmach me*, the drought conſumed me. *ſearguidh an bhlàth*, the flower fadeth. *ſeargaid*, they pine. *atáid ag ſeargadh*; they mourn.

SEARGANACH, dryed up, withered.

SEARGSAMH, a conſumption, or waſting away.

SEARGTHA, withered, dried up; alſo conſumed.

SEARMÒIN, a Sermon. vid. *Seanmòir.*

SEARN, a youth, or ſtripling.

SEARNADH, extenſion : alſo yawning, or ſtretching.

SEARNAIM, to looſe, or unty.

SEARPA'N, an Order, or cuſtom.

SEARPA'N, a ſwan.

SEARR, or *ſearb*, theft, thievery.

SEARR, a colt.

SEARR, a ſythe, or ſickle.

SEARRACH, a colt.

SEARRAIGH, or *Comàn Searraigh*, the herb pilewort.

SEARRAIM, to yawn, to ſtretch the limbs, as man & beaſt doth.

SEARRAIM, to reap ; alſo to mow down, to ſlaughter, kill, or make havock.

SEARRDHA, an Edge or point : alſo having sharp edges. *Carbad ſearrdha*, a chariot uſed by the old Irish armed at every ſide of the wheels with hooks or ſythes, like the *currus falcatus*, of the Brittans.

SEARTHON, a Chief Poet or Bard. plur. *ſearthonna.*

SEARTHONNA, art, skill, knowledge.

SEAS, the board thrown out upon land for paſſengers to come in & go out of a boat.

SEASADH, ſtanding.

SEASADH, & *ſeaſaim*, to riſe up, to ſtand. *ſeaſaim dho*, I maintain, or uphold : *ſeaſaim an aghaidh*, I oppoſe.

SEASAL, a fan.

SEASAMH, ſtanding up. *fanuidh bhùr ſeaſamh*, ſtand ye ſtill.

SEASG, dry, barren, as a cow; that hath no milk. hence *ſeaſgaidhe*, a barren cow. or as a well or brook, when the water is drained. *ciócha ſeaſga*, dry paps.

SEASGA, or *ſeaſgad*, ſixty.

SEASGACH, ſeven battles.

SEASGACHD, a herd of barren cattle.

SEASGAÍDHE, a barren cow.

SEASGAIR, at eaſe, well fixed or ſettled. *duine ſeaſgair*, a warm cozy man.

SEASGAIRE, & *ſeaſgaireacht*, cozineſs, being in a good eaſy way.

SEASGA'N, a shock or handful of gleaned corn.

SEASGANACH, a Batchelorr.

SEASGAR, ſoft, effeminate.

SEASGBHÓ, a barren cow; a heifer.

SEASMHACH, ſtiff; ſteadfaſt, alſo valid. *pόſadh ſeaſmach*, a valid marriage. *neamh-sheaſmach*, invalid.

SEASMHACHD, ſteadineſs, conſtancy.

SEASRACH, a lad or youth.

SEASUNTA, proſperous.

SEATHAR, a ſtudy, or Library.

SEATHAR, ſtrong, able.

SEATHAR, a name of God, ſo called from *ſeathar*, ſtrong, in the ſame manner that *El* among the Hebrews is an appellative of God, from the ſame word *El*, which ſignifies ſtrong, powerful.

SEATHARDHA, divine.

SEACNACH, a body.

SÉD, a cow with calf.

SÉD GABHA'LA, an increaſe.

SEGH, milk.

SEGH, an ox, or Buffelo; a hind of the mooſe kind.

SEIC, a bone.

SEICH, a combat.

SEICH, an adventurer.

SEICHIM, to follow or purſue. *ro sheichdis*, they followed. L. *ſequor*.

SEICHTMHÍ; September.

SEICIBTAN, whenſoever.

SEICIN, the ſcull, or rather the pellicle of the brain.

SEICNE, rather *ſeicin*, gen. *ſeicne*, a skull. *gur bhúail iona bhaithios e, agus gur bhriſeadh a sheicin don bhéim ſin*, ſo that he ſmote him on the head, & with that blow broke his skull. K. it properly means the membran wrapping the Brain.

SEICIN, the film, pellicle, or thin skin that covers the guts, hence *madhm ſeicne*, a rupture, or *hernia*.

SEIDE, delight, pleaſure: alſo nice or delicate.

SÉIDEADH, a blaſt.

SÉIDEAN; *gainimh shéidein*, quick-ſand.

SÉIDIM, to blow or breath upon. *anuàir shéidſeas ſé an ſdoc go ſìnteach*, when he ſound the trumpet long, or with a continued blaſt.

SÉIDTHE, blown, blaſted.

SÉIGH, a hawk. hence a champion is ſometimes called *ſéighion*.

SÉIGHEÒIR, a Falconer.

SÉIGHION, a warriour or champion.

SEIGHNEA'N, or *ſaighneàn gaoithe*, a hurricane, a tempeſt, *ſaighneàn*, is alſo lightning.

SEILBH, poſſeſſion.

SEILCHIDE, a ſnail.

SEILE, a ſpittle. Gr: *ſialos*. Lat. *ſaliva*; *ní choiglid gabhàil do sheilidhibh am éudan*, they furbear not ſpiting in my face.

SEILEACH, a willow.

SEIL-ÉADACH, a Handkerchief.

SEILG, hunting; alſo veniſon.

SEILIGHIDE, a ſnail.

SEILÌGHIM, to ſpit.

SEILT, dropping. *ſeilt criathar na meala*, the dropping of the honey-comb.

SEÍMH, & *ſeímhidh*, ſingle, ſimple, of one ſort.

SÉIMH, ſmall, mean.

SEIMHDREAN, a duel.

SEIMILEA'R, a chimney.

SEINE, elder. *ba ſeine mé nà i*, I was elder than her.

SEINE, & *ſeineachd*, old age.

SEINISTIR, corrupted from *ſeiniſtir*, a window. Lat. *feneſtra*.

SEINIM, to ſing, or ſinging. *ag*

ſeinim agus ag damhſa, ſinging & dancing; alſo playing on an inſtrument. *eólach a ſeinm*, skilled in playing.

Seinsireacht, Eldership, ſeniority. *ſeinſireas*, idem.

Sèinsireas, antiquity.

Seípéal, a Chappel.

Seire, a meal of victuals. *do ràidh Iſaac fri Eſau an ſliabh do sheilg, go ttugadh ſeire do, & go ttugadh ſan a bheanachtain dò air an ſeire sìn*, Iſaac commanded Eſau to hunt in the mountain & bring him a meal, & that he would alſo give him his benediction for ſaid repaſt. L. B.

Seir, a heel.

Seirbhe, & *ſeirbheachd*, bitterneſs.

Seirbhìseach, a ſervant.

Seircìn, a coat, or Jerkin.

Séirdìn, the fish called pilchard.

Seirg, clover or trefoil.

Seirg, & *ſeirgli*, a conſumption, or decay.

Seiric, ſilk, ſuperfine ſilk. Lat. *ſerica.*

Seiric, ſtrong, able.

Seiricea'n, a ſilkworm.

Séirsea'nach, an auxiliary or helper. vid. *ſaórſànach.*

Seirsín, a girdle.

Seirt, ſtrength, power.

Seis, pleaſure, delight.

Seis, skill, knowledge.

Seis, a troop, a band, or company.

Seis, he ſat.

Seise, a tumult, noiſe or buſtle. *is fada ò sheiſibh daóine, nà ò fhorchongáir an phopuill è*, he is remote from the tumults of men & the murmurs of the people. L. B.

Seiseach, chearful, pleaſant, agreable.

Seiseacht, pleaſure, ſenſuality.

Seiseadh, the ſixth.

S'eisean, he, he alſo. i. e. *ſé & ſin*, or rather *is é ſin*, it is he; as *eiſion* is an other writing of *é ſin.*

Seiseilbh, talk, diſcourſe.

Seisg, gen. *ſeiſge*, ſedge, or bog-reed. wel. *hesk.*

Seisim, or *ſeiſear*, ſix.

Seisim, to ſit.

Seisiún, or *ſioſón* a ſeſſion, or aſſizes.

Seisreach, a plow of ſix horſes. i.e. *ſeiſear-each*, hence *ſeiſreach fearruinn*, a Plow-land.

Seitche, a wife.

Seiteach, a wife. *tug abram ſeitig do thùiſmeadh cloinne* Abram gave wives to the firſt born. L. B.

Seith, & *ſeithe*, a skin or hide.

Seitreach, the neighing of a horſe, or the braying of an aſs. alſo ſneezing, or neeſing. *le na sheitrigh ſoillsîghidh ſolus*, by his neeſings a light doth shine. Job. 41. 18.

Selide, *ſeilide*, or *ſeilmide*, a ſnail.

Semeann, or *ſeamanna*, ſmall nails.

Sen, a birding net.

Sene, a ſupper. Lat. *cæna.*

Sengilbhroth, veniſon. rather wild-boar-meat. Gall. *ſanglier.*

Séod, or *ſéud*, a Jewel. plur. *ſeoid*, & *ſéud.*

Séodcha, a treaſury.

Séodchomhra, a tomb or grand monument.

Seól, a bed.

Seòl, a ſail. *crann ſeoil*, a maſt.

Seòl, a Weaver's loom.

SEÒLADH, a ſteering, or directing, a ſailing.

SEÓLADH, the firſt ſemimetre, or *leathrann* of a verſe, conſiſting of two quartans.

SÉOLAIM, to teach or direct. *ag ſéoladh na nilbheúrladh*, teaching the various tongues, or languages. alſo to ſteer, *ag ſeoladh a loing*, ſteering his ship. alſo to lead, or drive, *do shéol a ghabhair*, he drove his goats.

SEÓLBHATA, a goad; a ſtaff or club for driving cattle

SEÓLTA, digeſted, or ſet in order.

SEÒMRA, a chamber, or cloſet: *ſeómradh na cculaidh*, a veſtry.

SEÓMRADÓIR, a Chamberlain.

SEÒNA SAOBHA, augury, ſorcery, or druidiſm.

SEPEAL, a chappel.

SERBOS, a hart or ſtag.

SEUCH: *fà ſeuch*, diſtinctly, ſeparately. *a ſè Brían thug ſlointe fà ſeuch ar fhearaibh Eireann*, Brian Borove introduced diſtinct ſirnames amongſt the Irish families.

SEÚD, a way or path. *ſéud fríde*, the path of a fleſh-worm.

SEÙDCHA, a Jewel houſe; a cabinet or repoſitory of rareties.

SEUNTAS, a ſtench.

SFORRACH, a pearch.

S'G & *ſc* are, as I have already remarked, always indifferent.

SGABA'ISTE, robbery, rapine.

SGABHRACH, *ſgabhròg*, & *ſgabhrùidhe*, club-footed.

SGADA'N, a herring. hence the English shad.

SGADA'N-GARBH, the fish called alewife.

SGAFAIRE, a bold hearty man.

SGAFA'NTA, well ſpirited, hearty.

SGAGHAM, to ſort, to digeſt.

SGAIFIRR, the ſtern of a ship.

SGAIGNEA'N, a Winnowing fan.

SGA'IL, a flame; alſo brightneſs.

SGA'ILÍN & *ſgaileóg*, an umbel, a little dish or plate.

SGAILTEANN, a billet, or cleft-wood.

SGAINIM, to chink or cleave.

SGAIPEADH, diſperſing.

SGAIPIM, to diſperſe, to ſcatter.

SGAIPITHEACH, profuſe, or laviſh.

SGAIRD, a ſmock.

SGAIRP, a ſcorpion.

SGAIRT, *ar ſgairteadh*, a bawling, a burſting. *ag ſgairteadh a chroidhe le gàiridhe*, burſting his ſides with laughing.

SGAIRTÉOIR, a cryer, or bawler.

SGAIRTIM, to shreek, or cry out.

SGA'L, a shrieking, or loud noiſe, a ſquawl.

SGAL, a ſcorching. *ſgal grèine*, ſun ſcorching.

SGALAIN, huts, or cottages.

SGALAM, to ring, or tingle.

SGALDACH, ſtubble.

SGALDRUTH, a fornicator.

SGALLAM, to trouble or diſturb.

SGALLADH, a burning or ſinging.

SGALLAIM, to burn or ſinge.

SGALLTA, burned or ſinged.

SGALLTA, bare or bald.

SGAMAIL, ſcales.

SGAMAL, a cloud. pl. *ſgamail.*

SGAMH, the Lungs, whoſe diminut: are.

SGAMHA'N, the Lungs, & *ſgamhóg*, idem.

SGAMHCHNAÒI, a Phthiſick or

Conſumption of the Lungs. *ſgamhghalar*, & *ſgamhſaoth*, idem.

SGANA'N, the caul or kell, which covers the bowels.

SGANN, a membran.

SGANNAIRBHUA'RTHA, confuſed, confounded.

SGAÓIGH, a rout, a herd, or drove.

SGARBH, *ſgarbhàn* & *ſgairbhín*, a ford, a ſhelf or ſhallow place. Lat. *vadum*.

SGARBHAIM, to wade.

SGARDADH, a pouring, or ſprinkling.

SGARDAIRE, a Water-gun.

SGARDAM, to ſprinkle.

SGARDADH, a ſeparation, a digreſſion, or excurſion.

SGATA, a drove, or multitude.

SGA'THACHA'N BÓ, a cow's tail.

SGA'THACHA'N, the ſecret parts of the body.

SGATHADH, a ſegment, a ſhred

SGATHADH, a bickering or skirmish.

SGATHAIRE, or *ſcaſaire*, a ſpruce fellow.

SGA'THAIM, to ſhade.

SGATHAM, to cut, or lop off; alſo to ſhade.

SGATHAMH, a while, a ſhort ſpace. *ſiúbhail ſgathamh*, walk a while.

SGATHLA'N, a booth, or ſhop.

SGATHMHAR, ſharp.

SGATHÓG, the flower of horſe trefoil.

SGEADACH, ſpeckled, alſo sky-coloured.

SGEALLAGACH, wild muſtard.

SGEALLA'N, a ſlice, alſo a kernel.

SGEALPAM, to pluck or ſnatch, to pinch. N.B. the American word *ſcalp* is of the ſame.

SGEALPÓG, a pinch.

SGEALPTHA, ſnatched, taken away.

SGEAMH CHRAINN, the herb Polypody.

SGEAMHAIM, to reproach.

SGÉILBHEARTACH, a tale-bearer.

SGÉIL-THEACHTAIRE, a tale-bearer.

SGEIMHLE, a skirmish.

SGEIMHLÍGHIM, to bicker or skirmish.

SGEIMHIM, to skim or ſchum.

SGEIMHIOLTA, a ſcout.

SGEIN, flight.

SGEINIM, to bounce or leap up, to ſtart. *do ſgeinn ſi ùainn*, ſhe flew away from us.

SGEINMEACH, & *ſgeinmneach*, quick, ſwft, nimble.

SGEITH, rectius *ſcoth* the choice, or better part of a thing.

SGEITHÍN, a little bush.

SGEITINNSÉIS, the diſorder called the quinſey.

SGEÓG, i. e. *ſceithóg*, the Hawthorn-bush.

SGÉUN, aſtoniſhment, affright.

SGIBERNEÓG, a hare. wel. *skyvarnog*.

SGIGE, a Jeering, or deriſion.

SGIGEAMHAIL, ſcornful.

SGIGIM, to jeer, or deride.

SGIGTHE, ridiculous.

SGILGHRE, gravel.

SGILLE, quick, or ſoon.

SGILLEÓG, a ſmall pebble.

SGILLIN, a ſhilling.

SGIMHIOLACH, a ſcout.

SGIMHLEAGHADH, an excurſion.

SGINEADH, & *ſgineal*, a leap or skip.

SGINEADHACH, apt to ſtart, skittish.

Sginéóg, a flight.

Sgiobtha, ſnatched away.

Sgioptaidh, active, buſy.

Sgiorraim, to ſlip, or ſtumble.

Sgiorrtha, ſlipt, or fallen.

Sgiorrtha'n, & *ſgiornbhróg*, a ſlipper.

Sgiothal, ridiculous.

Sgisthire, talkative, jeſting.

Sgite, the fiſh called maiden-ray.

Sgíth, reſt, wearineſs; alſo fear. *do leigeadar a ſgíth*, they refreſhed themſelves. *gan ſgíth*, without reſt or intermiſſion; *Laithe ſgíthe*, holy days.

Sgìtheach, weary, tired, fatigued. *as maith tagaid, is lad neamhſgìtheach ce cian tagaid*, they advance well & are not fatigued, although, they come from afar. L. B.

Sgíthim, to reſt or pauſe.

Sglaicín, a draught tree, or beam of a wain.

Sglamham, to ſcold or wrangle.

Sglamhòide, a Glutton.

Sglata, a ſlat or tyle.

Sgligea'nach, ſpeckled.

Sgoballach, a piece, or morſel.

Sgoigna'n, a fan.

Scoilt, a cleft, or ſlit.

Scoiltéadh, cleaved or ſplit.

Sgoiltim, to cleave or ſplit.

Sgoithin, the prime or beſt.

Sgol, *ſgolghàire*, a loud laughter.

Sgol, a ſcull or great quantity of fiſh.

Sgolbanach, a ſtripling, a youth.

Sgolba'nta, thin, ſlender.

Sgológ, an olive tree.

Scol-oide, a ſchool-maſter.

Sgonaire, a triffler, a whiſler.

Sgonasach, the ſame as *ſgonaire*.

Sgonlábhraim, to blab out fooliſhly.

Sgono'g, a haſty word.

Sgor, a ſtud of horſes or mares.

Sgoradh, a lancing.

Sgoram, to cut in pieces.

Sgórn, & *ſgórnach*, the throat, or wind-pipe.

Sgorn srathrach, the pin or peg of a ſtraddle, or carr-ſaddle.

Sgorchailbhe, the Epiglottis or flap of the weaſand, or gullet.

dgorthanach, a ſtripling,

Sgot, a ſhot, or reckoning.

Sgoth, a ſon.

Sgra'bach, & *ſgrabanach*, rough, rugged: alſo ſcarce, rare.

Sgra'bam, to wipe off.

Sgragall, gold foil, a thin leaf, or ray of gold, ſilver &c. a ſpangle.

Sgraibhseaidh, a hand-ſaw.

Sgraith, & *ſgraitheóg*; a turf or green ſod.

Sgreabha bhathais, the fees for baptiſm.

Sgreabhal, an annual tribute conſiſting of three pence enjoined on every inhabitant of Munſter by their King *Aongus* ſon of *Nadfry*, to be paid to Saint Patrick: alſo a favour or preſent given by new married people.

Sgréach, a moan, or ſcreeching.

Sgréacham, to make a noiſe, to ſcreech, or whoop.

Sgréachtadh, a jocoſe bantering.

Sgread, a noiſe, or bawling out ſuddenly.

Sgreadaim, to make a noiſe, to ſqueal.

Sgreadaire, a cryer, a bawler.

Sgreaga'n, rocky ground. *ſgreig*, idem.

SGREAMGHAR, & *ſgreagamhail*; rocky.

SGREASDA, deſtruction.

SGRÍBHIN, writing. wel. *yſgriveny*.

SGRÍBHISG, notes, comments.

SGRÌN, a shrine, or repoſitory of holy reliques. Lat. *ſcrinium. do rinn ſgrín órdha um an cceann ſin Eòin baiſte, & do chuir glas air.* he made a golden shrine or repoſitory for the head of John the Baptiſt, & then locked it up. L. B.

SGRÌOBAIRE, a graving tool.

SGRÍOBAM, & *ſgràbam*, to ſcrape, to ſcratch; alſo to write, to engrave. Lat. *ſcribo*.

SGRIOBTÚIR, the ſcripture.

SGRUBAL, a ſcruple.

SGRUIBLEACH, rubbish.

SGRUTA, an old man.

SGRUTACH, & *galar ſcrutach*, the itch.

SCRUTACH, lean, meagre.

SGUAIBLÍN, a drag or ſweep net.

SGUAINE, a ſwarm or croud of any ſort of animals. when ſpoken of men, 'tis a word of contempt.

SGUIBHÉR, an eſquire.

SGÚILLE, a ſcullion.

SGUIRD, a ſhirt or ſmock.

SGUIRIM, to ceaſe, or deſiſt from acting or working.

SGULA, whoſe diminutives are *ſgulòg*, & *ſgulin*, a withered old man, has an affinity with the Gr. verb *ſcello*, arefacio, to wither or dry up.

SCUMHA'RD, fat, good plight in man or beaſt. vid: *ſceimhàrd*.

SGUTHAIGH, a ſtepping.

SÌ, her, ſhe. i. e. *is í*, or *í ſo*. wel. *hi*.

SIA, far off, the utmoſt or remoteſt from you. *áit bhus ſia in Éirinn*, the fartheſt off place in Ireland.

SÌABHRA, a fairy, Hobgoblin, or imaginary being.

SÌACHT, he came. *ſíachtadar*, they came.

SÍAD, they, 'tis they, themſelves: i. e. *is iad*.

SIADHAIL, ſloth, ſluggiſhneſs.

SIADHAN, confuſed, topſy turvy, without order.

SIAN, a voice or ſound.

SIANAIDHE, one that cries out; a bawler.

SIANAIDHEACHT, a yelling.

SIANMHEDH, an accent.

SIANSA, harmony, mournful melody; alſo pleaſure.

SIANSACH, doleful; alſo melodious.

SÍAR, backwards, bechind. vid. DEAS.

SÍAR, the weſt: *leath shiàr* weſtward; America is called *an leath shíar*, becauſe it comprehends the one half of the globe & lies weſtward of the meridian of Ireland.

SIASAIR, he ſat: *ſiaſair ſùidhe eòin an ailt*: Lat. ſedebat ſeſſionem alitis in alto. vid. vit. S. Brigid.

SIAT, a tumour or ſwelling.

SIATAIM, to puff or ſwel up.

SIBH, ye, you. i. e. *ibh-ſe. eatrumſa agus ſibhſe*, between me & you.

SÍBHÉALTA, civil.

SIC, dry. Lat: *ſiccus. ſic-ſheàr*, Hay. i. e. dry graſs.

SIDHEADH, & *ſighe*, a blaſt. *ſighe-gaoithe*, or *ſíghe-ghaoth*, a blaſting wind.

SÍDHEA'N GA'OITHE, a whirl wind.

SIDEANG, infamy.

SIDHIGHIM, to prove.

SIDHIUCCA'N, a reed, or cane.

SÍGHE, a fairy or hobgoblin. *Leannàn ſighe*, a familiar ſpirit. *ſigh gàoithe*, a whirl-wind, ſo called becauſe ſuppoſed to be raiſed by the fairies.

SIGH-BHROG, a fairy houſe, or the habitation of the fairies.

SIGHIN, a ſign or token. pl. *ſìghne*: lat. *ſignum*.

SÌGHINÌGHIM, to mark, or ſign. lat. *ſigno*.

SIGIR, ſilk.

SIGIREÚN, a ſilk-worm.

SIGLE, a ſeal Lat: *ſigillum*.

SIGNÉAD, a ſignet.

SIGNEADH, a ſigning, or marking.

SÌGHNEIGHTHE, ſigned or marked.

SILEADH, a dropping; alſo a ſpittle or any corrupt matter. alſo a looking down, or ſeeing. *ſileàdh na ſúl*, the twinkling of an Eye.

SÍLIM, to think, to ſuppoſe, or conjecture.

SÍLIM, & *ſíolaim*, to ſow. *ag ſìl a bhſearainn*, ſowing their Lands.

SILIM, to drop or diſtill. *do ſhileadar na neamha*; the heavens dropt. *ſilſidh mo ghlòr mar dhrùcht*, my voice shall diſtil as dew. Cant. Moys.

SÌLSÌGHIM, to shine.

SILT, a ſpittle; alſo an Iſſue. *créachdar ſilt*, à running iſſue. alſo a drop.

SIMILÉAR, a chimney. *ſimné*, idem. *as an ſimné*, out of the chimney.

SÌMONTACHD, Simony.

SÍMPLÌDHE, ſimple, mean, plain.

SIMPLÍDHEACHT, ſimplicity.

SIN, that, there. *mar ſin*, ſo, thus. *an ſin*, then, there, in that place. *an tan ſin*, then, at that time. wel. *Hyn*.

SÍN, & *ſìon*, the weather: ſometimes put for ſnow.

SIN, round.

SÍNE, weather, generally underſtood for bad weather.

SINE, a woman's breaſt; a dug or teat.

SÍNE, the Elder, eldeſt. from *ſean*, old.

SINEACH, a wen.

SÍNEADH, a ſtretching or extending.

SINEADH, from *ſeinim*, to ſound. *do ſhineadh a ſdoc tri huàire*, he ſounded his trumpet thrice.

SINEAMH FEADHA, an yew-tree.

SINGIL, ſingle.

SÍNIM, to ſtretch, *do ſhin ſé*, he ſtretched.

SINM, a ſong or tune.

SINIOLACH, a Nightingale.

SINÍN, the diminut. of *ſine*, a nipple.

SINN, us, we, i. e. *ſo-inn*.

SINNEACH, & *ſionnach*, a fox, Hebraicè *shinné*.

SÍNSIOR, an Elder. *òn ſinſior gus an ſóiſior*, from the Eldeſt to the youngeſt. this ſeems to be a compound of *ſine* & *ſear*, or *ſir. na ſinſir*, the Elders. alſo a Chief or head of a family. it likewiſe ſignifies the ſtock of any lineage. ex. *ſinſior chlainne Mileadh*, the eldeſt or the ſtock of the Mileſian race.

SÍNSIOR, an yew tree.

SINSIR, the presbytery.

SÍNSIREACHT, eldership, or Seniority. alſo Chieftainship, ſuperiority, or ſupremacy. ex. *ſinſireacht-ſéaſúige*, ſupremacy of power & Command in Regal or Princely ſucceſſion by right of the eldeſt beard; i. e. by right of Seniority, according to the Thaniſtic Law. *ni bfuil sinſireacht agut orumſa*, you have no ſuperiority over me.

SÍNTE, ſtretched; *le làimh sínte*, with a ſtretched out hand.

SIOBAL, & *ſiobaid*, a ſcaillion, an onion.

SIOBHAL, a thorn, a pin.

SIOBHAS, rage, madneſs.

SIOBHASACH, furious, frantic.

SIOC, & *ſiocàn*, froſt. *ſioc liàth*, a hoar froſt. genit. *ſeaca*.

SIOCAIGHTHE, dried up, frozen: alſo obdurate.

SIOCAIM, to dry up, to grow hard, to freeze. Lat *ſicco*, to dry. Gr. *pſeco*, arefacio.

SIOCAN, hoar-froſt.

SIOCAIR, a motive or reaſon for doing a thing; alſo a natural cauſe, an occaſion.

SÍODA, ſilk.

SÌODAMHAIL, of ſilk or ſattin.

SÍODHCHAN, an attonement.

SIODLAMNAIM, to leap or bound.

SÌOG, a long-ſquared Reek of Corn, diminut. *síogòg*.

SÍOG, a ſtreak. *ſióga bàna is dearga*, white & red ſtreaks.

SÍOGACH, & *síogamhail*, ſtreaked.

SIOGHSURNADH, a hiſſing whiſper. rectius ſioſurnach.

SÍOL, ſeed; an iſſue; a tribe or clann.

SÍOLAIM, to ſow ſeed.

SIOLARNACH, ſnoring, or ſnorting.

SIOLASTAR & *ſiolaſtrach*, a flag or ſedge, wild flower de Luce.

SÌOLBHRUISNEACH, a nurſery.

SÍOLBHUR, or *síolmhar*, bearing ſeed.

SÍOLCHUR, ſowing. *do shiolchuir ſé i le salann*, he ſowed it with Salt. *aimſior an tsiolchuir*, ſeed or ſowing time.

SÍOLCHURTHA, ſown or planted.

SÍOL FLAGSA, the running of the Reins.

SIOIGAM, to pick & chuſe.

SIOLLA, a ſyllable.

SIOLLA'IREAMH, the ſcanning of a verſe, which in Iriſh partly conſiſts in the due proportion of ſyllables.

SIOLLAM, to ſtrike, or ſmite.

SIOLLRUIN, a Diæreſis.

SÍOLMHAR, fruitful, compar. *Síolmhaire*.

SÍOLRADH, a ſtock or breed. an Offspring. *a shiolradh*, his Offspring. *reitheadh do shiolradh Báſan*, a Ram of the breed of Baſan.

SÍOLTAGHA'N, a ſtrainer.

SÍOLTREABH, a family.

SIOLTSHÚILEAS, the running of the Eyes.

SIOM, them; the ſame as *iadſan*.

SIOMBAIL, a cymbal.

SION, i. e. *idh*, a chain, a tie or bond.

SÍON, mount Sion: or the Heavenly Sion.

SÍON, any weather either good or bad. hence *ſoinion*, or *ſoinean*, i. e. *ſoin-shión*, good or happy weather: from *ſon* happy or good & *ſion*, weather: as alſo *doinean*, or *doinion*, bad or unfavourable weather; a compound of three ſimple words, i. e. of the negative *do*, which anſwers to the Engliſh negative *un*, of *ſon*, happy or good, & *síon* weather; ſo that *Doinion* is a corrupt contraction of *do-shon-shión*. thus alſo *donus*, misfortune or unhappyneſs, is a contraction of *do-shonus.*

SIONA, delay.

SIONAN, genit. *ſionna*, the Shannon, which is the principal River of Ireland, as long & as large as any in England, and as large as any in France.

SIONRA'DHACH, ſingle.

SIONNADH, a reproof.

SIONSA, a cenſer.

SÌOR, continual: *go síor*, continually, always. hence *síorruidhe*, eternal.

SIORAITHEARRACH, variable, inconſtant.

SIORBHAI, thievery, theft.

SÌORBHLOSGADH, a ruſtling or rattling noiſe.

SIORBHRAOILEADH, the ſame.

SIORCALL, a circle.

SÍORCHAINTEACH, a babbler: *amadàn ſiorchainteach*, a prating fool.

SÍORCHASAIM, to turn to & again.

SIORDA, a great favour, or preſent.

SÌORDHA, or *síorraídhe*, everlaſting. *go ſiórràidhe*, for ever.

SÌORDHAIDHE, perpetual.

SÍORDHAÌDHEACHT, & *síorraídheacht*, perpetuity, eternity. quære if this word may not be written *síor-rígheacht*, with more propriety? i. e. a conſtant or perpetual Reign. for we ſay, *beatha shiór* or *ſior-bheatha*, to mean life everlaſting. but both writings may be proper. for *sìor* & *ſiordha*, ſignify conſtant or perpetual, & from thence *síor-dhadhacht*, ſignifies perpetuity.

SÍORDHAÍDHIM, to eternize.

SÍORFHUÌGHLIM, to condole.

SIORGHLACAIM, to gripe, or rough handle.

SÍORGHNA'THAÍGHIM, to uſe often or much.

SÌORLA'MHACH, long handed; alſo one that hath his hands always employed.

SÌORÒB, ſparing, frugal.

SÍOROSDAIM, to gape or yawn frequently.

SIORR, & *Siorralach*, Broomrape.

SIORSA'N, good news or happy tydings, as, *Diorſan*, i. e. *do-shiorshàn*, is bad news. theſe words are more commonly written. *Durſàn* & *Surſàn.*

SIORSA'NACH, ſlow, or tedious.

SIORSUÍDHIM, to linger or loiter.

SIORTAIRE, an executioner.

SIORTAM, to ſmite.

SIORTHA, begged, entreated, requeſted.

SIORTHÓIR, a Begger, a Petitioner.

SIORTHÓIR, a ſlut.

SIORTHÒIREAS, a Requeſt.

SIOS, down, below. *sios ſuas*, topſy turvy; up & down.

SIOSA, a Court or Parliament.

SIOSMA, a ſchiſm or diviſion; alſo a private Conference, or whiſpering.

SIOSMAIRE, a ſchiſmatick: or private whiſperer.

SIOTA, a pet, or ill-bred child.

SIOTAIDHE, a triffle, a jot.

SIOTH, or *sìth*, quietneſs.

SIOTHBHALRAIDH, having long limbs.

SÍOTHBHOLSAIRE, a Herald proclaiming peace.

SIOTHBHUA'N, perpetual.

SÌOTHCHA'IN, peace.

SÍÓTHCHA'NTA, peaceable, pacific. *go ſiòthchànta*, in peace, peaceably.

Sìothchómhaidhe, a conſtable.

Sìoth laithe, peaceable days.

Siothlan, a ſtrainer or filter; a cullander; alſo a ſack.

Sìothlòdh, peace; or the making a peace.

Siothlògham, to ſtrain or filter.

Sìr or *sìor*, in compound words ſignifies continual. as *ſiór-uiſge*, conſtant rain. *sír ſilt*, continual dropping.

Sírchleachdaim, to exerciſe; to uſe much or often.

Sìrdìolaim, to ſell much, or frequently.

Sirbiodaire, a vain tattler.

Sireamh, a Diſeaſe.

Sìredim, to be always handling.

Sirim, to ſeek or enquire after. *do shireadar é*, they ſought him out. *noch do shir do bhàs*, who ſought thy death. alſo to pray, beg or beſeech; as, *ſirim air Ioſa Crîoſt do crochadh air cruis*, J beſeech Jeſus Chriſt who ſuffered on the croſs. *gibé le ſiorthar aiſce*, whoever begs grace or mercy. alſo to ſearch; ex. *do shirighſiad ſacraighe Bhenjamin*, they ſearched the bags of Benjamin. L. B.

Sìriomchràim, to bear often.

Sirreacht, poor, lean.

Sirt, a little. paululum.

Sìst, a time, a while. *tàinig dă ìaradh & do bhî aige ſiſt fada*, i. e. he came in ſearch of him, & remained at his houſe for a conſiderable time.

Sisteal, a ciſtern; alſo a flax-comb.

Sit-sit, whiſt!

Sitbheach, civil, of the city.

Siteirnín, a ſmall cittern.

Siteòg, nice, effeminate.

Sìth, peace, reconciliation, reſt.

Sithbhe, continual, perpetual.

Sithbhe, a rod.

Sithbhe, a General.

Sithbhe, a city.

Sithbhein, a fort, a turret.

Sithbheó, laſting, perennial. *ſiothbhuan*, the ſame.

Sithghliocas, policy, cuning.

Sìthbhristeach, a Rebel, Rebellious.

Síth-bhrog, the ſame as *sìgh-bhrog*, from *sìgh*, a fairy, & *brog* a houſe: hence *bean-sìghe*, plur. *mná-sìghe*, she-fairies or women-fairies, credulouſly ſuppoſed by the common people to be ſo affected to certain families, that they are heard to ſing mournful lamentations about their houſes by night, whenever any of the family labours under a ſickneſs which is to end by death. but no families which are not of an ancient & noble Stock, are believed to be honoured with this fairy privilege: pertinent to which notion a very humourous quartan is ſet down in an Iriſh Elegy on the death of one of the Knights of Kerry, importing that when the fairy-woman of the family was heard to lament his death at Dingle, (a ſea-port town, the property of thoſe Knights) every one of the merchants was allarmed leſt the mournful cry ſhould be a fore-warning of his own death: but the Poet aſſures them in a very humourous manner, that they may make themſelves very eaſy on that occaſion. the Iriſh words will explain the reſt. *an ſa Daingion'nuair neartaidh an brón-ghol: do ghlac eagla ceannuidhthe an chnbſaicc: 'na dtaobh féin nir bhaoghal dóibhſin: ni cha-*

oinid mnà-síghe an ſórt ſan.

Sithcheanglaim, to confederate.

Sithdruim, an old name of Cashel.

Sitheal, a cup, or drinking bowl.

Sithfal, a body. *for ſiothlaibh*, upon bodies.

Síthghnìdhim, to reconcile.

Sithfhir, ſtrong men.

Sithshearc, conſtant affection.

Sithim, a ſequel or conſequence.

Sìthim, to pacify or appeaſe.

Sitreach, the neighing of a horſe or braying of an aſs. *Seitreach*, idem.

Sitrìghim, to bray or neigh.

Siu, before that, before. *ſguir don ſhoirceadal ſin, ol ſé, & déin iobhbairt dar ndéithibh, ſiu ró piàntar tù*, forſake that (Chriſtian) Doctrine, & offer incenſe to our Gods, before you are punished. L. B.

Siu, here. *ſiù & tall*, here & there, to & fro.

Siúbhal, a going or walking.

Siúlbhalbhach, or *fear ſiubhail*, a ſtroler or way-faring man.

Siúbhlaim, to walk.

Siuc, dry, parched up. Gr. *Pſeco*, *ſicco*, alſo froſt, Cantabricè *Sicu*, dry.

Siùcra, ſugar.

Siùir, the River Sure, in the County of Tipperary.

Siulbhre, i. e. *Soilbhre*, chearfulneſs.

Siunsa, ſenſe.

Siúr, a Siſter. Gall: *Sæur*; it is commonly uſed to mean a Kinſwoman. Cor. *Huyr*, & Montanicè, *ſywr*, Lat. *ſoror*.

Siúrda'nadh, a rattling, or making a noiſe.

Siusarnadh, a whiſpering.

Siùtharras, a wandring or ſtrolling.

Slabhra, & *ſlabhradh*, a chain, a cord: *d'obair ſlabhradh*, of Chain work.

Slad, theft.

Sladadh, thievery, robbery.

Sladaìghe, a Robber, or Knave.

Sladam, to rob or ſteal, to ſpoil.

Sladmharbham, to murder & rob on the high way.

Sladmharbhthóir, a murdering Robber.

Sladmhóir, a thief, or Robber.

Sladmhòireachd, Robbery.

Sladthe, robbed, ſtript.

Sladthóir, a thief, a Robber.

Sladúigheacht, or *ſladmhöireacht*, Robbery.

Slaib, mire on the ſea ſtrand, or River's bank.

Slaibhre, a purchaſe.

Slaid, theft.

Slaighe, ſlaughter,

Slaighdea'n, a cough or cold.

Slaighim, to ſlay or kill. ex. *ag ſlaighe na ſlùagh*, ſlaying or ſlaughtering the army. all of the german Celtic.

Slaighre, a ſword or cymetar.

Sla'inte, health; alſo ſalvation.

Sla'inteamhail, healthy.

Slait, & *ſlatra*, ſtrong, robuſt.

Sla'm, a lock, or flock. *ſlàma olla*, locks of wool.

Sla'maim, to draw & card wool.

Slamhan, & *ſleamhan*, an Elm-tree.

Sla'n, healthy, ſound of body, ſafe. *ſlàn leat*, & *ſlàn libh*, fare you well.

SLA'N, a defiance or challenge. *tabhair mo ſhlàn fà Iſrael*, defy me Iſrael. nu. 23. 7. *beirimſe dubhſhlàn ſlòigh Iſrael ſùm a niugh.* I defy the hoſt of Iſrael this day. 1. Sam. 17. 10.

SLA'NAÌDHEACHD, a paſs port.

SLA'NAÌGHIM, to heal, to cure, to ſave. *ſlàineóchaidh ſé a phobal óna bpeacàidhibh*, he shall ſave his people from their ſins.

SLA'NAIGHTHEÒIR, a Saviour; alſo a healer, peculiarly applyed to our ſavior JESUS, becauſe he healed the wounds of our ſins, & purchaſed us eternal ſalvation.

SLA'NLUS, the herb Ribwort.

SLA'NÚGHADH, a curing or healing; alſo ſalvation. *ſlànughadh an chine daonda*, the ſalvation of mankind.

SLAOD, a Raft or float. *na ſlaoduibh*, in floats.

SLAOD, Laughter.

SLAODAIM, to draw after, to ſlide.

SLAODA'N, or *ſlaighdeàn*, a cough or cold.

SLA'ODRACH, a hinge.

SLAPAR, a skirt; or the trail of a King or Nobleman's Robe. hence the nick name of a King of Munſter of the O Brien Race in the begining of the 12th century, called *Conchúr Slapar-ſalach*, from his Regal Robes being often ſpattered with mortar by mounting on the ſcaffolds of maſons in building his Churches.

SLAPARACH, having long skirts.

SLAPAIRE, a ſloven.

SLAPÒG, a ſlut, or dirty woman.

SLAS, killing or ſlaughtering.

SLASAÌDHEACHD, private grudge.

SLAT, a rod, a yard. *ſlat riogha*, a ſceptre.

SLATBHROID, a goad.

SLEACHD, a tribe or generation. *ſleachda Eogain*, the tribe deſcended from Owen. otherwiſe *ſliocht*, a race or progeny. *gen ſleachda*, or *ſleachta*, an heir of one's own iſſue.

SLEACHD-COIMHNE, a monument.

SLEACHADDH, a lancing, cutting or ſcarrifying.

SLÉACHDADH, a bowing down; or worshiping.

SLÉACHDAM, to kneel down, to bow down, to fall down or worship. *O Nàr ſléachd do Bhàal*, that bowed not unto Baal. *do ſhléachd fá na choſuibh*, he fell at his feet. *má ſhléachdan tù dhamh*, if thou wilt fall down to me, or adore me.

SLÉACHDAN, a kneeling.

SLÉACHTAIN, adoration.

SLÉACHTAM, to cutt or diſſect.

SLÉAGH, a ſpear or lance.

SLÉAGHAN, an iron inſtrument uſed to dig up turf, reſembling a ſpade.

SLEAMHAIN, ſmooth, ſlippery.

SLEAMHA'N, or *leamhàn*, an Elm tre.

SLEAMHNA'N, ſmoothneſs, ſlipperineſs. *carra ſleamhnàin*, a ſled.

SLEAMHNÌGHIM, to ſlip or ſlide. *ſleimhneócha ſé*, he shall ſlide. *ſleamhnùigheàdar à choſa*, his feet ſlipped.

SLEAMHNÚGHADH, a ſliding or ſliping. *ſleamhnùghàdh tar ais'*, Apoſtacy.

SLEAMHUIN, plain, ſmooth, ſlippery. *ſlighte ſleamhna*, ſlippery ways.

Sleantach, a flake. *ſleantach a ſhéola*, the flakes of his fleſh.

Sleas, a mark or ſign. alſo a ſide, alſo a ridge. vid. *ſlios.*

Sléibhthe, the plur. of *ſlîabh*, qd. vid.

Sleithe, a ſection or diviſion.

Slethe, cutting, or ſtriking.

Slìabh, a mountain; alſo any Heath-Land whether mountain, or Plain. *mullùighe na ſlèibhthe*, the tops of the mountains. *do folchadh na ſlèibhthe*, the mountains were covered. genit. *ſlèibh*, and *ſlèibhe. rín an ſlèibhe*, the top of the mountain.

Slìachtadh, to pierce through.

Slìas, & *ſlìaſad*, the thigh, or the inner part of the thigh: *go nuige na ſlìaſda*, to the thigh. alſo the loin: *ar a shliàſduibh*, upon his loins.

Sligea'n, or *ſliogàn*, a ſhell.

Sligea'nach, ſky colourd; alſo ſpotted.

Slìghe, a way: a road. *ſlighe an Tiàrna*, the way of the Lord, *fear ſlighe*, a travèllet, a wayfaring man. pl. *ſlighte*, *ſlighte ſleamhna*, ſlippery ways.

Slìghebhrèac, indifferency.

Slightheach, ſly, artful.

Slightheadòireachd, the practiſe of ſtratagems.

Sligh[illegible]heórachd, craftineſs.

Slinn, a tile or flat ſtone, *ſlinn ſidheadora*, a weaver's ſtay or tackling.

Slinnea'n, & *ſlinneùn*, a ſhoulder. *ſáitheabhair le taobh agus le ſlinnéan*, ye have thruſt with ſide & ſhoulder.

Slìobham, to poliſh.

Sliobradh, a draught.

Sliobtha, ſharp-pointed.

Sliochd, ſeed, offſpring, a tribe:deſcendants,poſterity. *dà shliocht* of his deſcendants; & *dà shliocht*, two families.

Sliocht, a track or impreſſion: *ſliochd a choſa*, veſtigia pedum ejus.

Sliocht, a troop or company; a rout, or multitude.

Slioncam, to beat.

Slios, a ſide. plur. *ſlioſaibh*, & *ſleaſaibh. ſleas*, the ſame. *ſlios duthaigh*, the ſide, or a ridge of a country.

Slis, & *ſlliſeòg*, a little thin board; a lath.

Slischéimniúghadh, a digreſſion.

Slisneach, chips. *ſliſneacha adhmaid*, chips of timber.

Sliudhacach, & *ſliudhacànach*, horned.

Slughtheadh, a ſtratagem.

Sloch síne, a flake of ſnow.

Slod, & *ſlodàn*, ſtanding water.

Sloidhe, a ſection or diviſion.

Sloighthe, as *d'obair ſlaighthe*, of beaten work.

Sloighreadh, a ſword.

Sloinne, a ſirname. plur. *ſlointe.*

Sloinnim, to give a ſirname. *ſloinſidh ſé*, he ſhalh ſirname. *do ſloinneadh é*, he was called. alſo to tell, repeat, or recount. *rò shloinnſiàd dó na tóſga fà na ttángadar*, they explained to him the reaſon of their coming. *ſloinn dúinn a noigheadha agus a nanmanna*, relate to us their Deaths & their names.

Slùagh, an army: alſo any multitude of people, *ſluagh imircidh*, a marching army. Lat: *agmen.* plur. *ſlùaighte.* this word has a plain affinity with the Anglo-Sax. *ſlaughter.*

Slúaìgheachd, an expedition.

SLÚASAD, & *ſlùaſghad*, a shovel, or inſtrument uſed in throwing up clay, or rubbish.

SLUCHAM, to ſtiſle, to overwhelm.

SLUDHACH, & *ſludhacán*, a Horn.

SLUDRAIGHE, or *ſlaodrach*, a foundation. *ſludraighe na talmhan*, the foundation of the earth.

SLUGAIRE, a Glutton, or ſpendthrift.

SLUGAM, to ſwallow, to devour. *do shluigh an talamh íad*, the earth ſwallowed them. *ſluigſighear íad*, they shall be devoured.

SLUGTHA'N, & *ſlug-pholl*, a whirl-pool.

SLUINN, a telling or declaring.

SLUSAM, to diſſemble, or counterfeit.

SMACHD, reproof, correction, *ſàoi ſmachd*, overawed, under diſcipline.

SMACHDA, & *ſmachdaighthe*, tame, gentle, corrected, or chaſtiſed.

SMACHDAM, & *ſmachdàighim*, to correct. *ſmachdòchuidh mé*, I will correct.

SMACHDÙGHADH, chaſtiſement, correction.

SMACHTADH, id qd. *ſmachdúghadh.*

SMACHTBHAN, a pennal law, a penalty.

SMACHTLONG, a houſe of correction.

SMADA'N, or *ſmudan*, ſmut, or ſoot.

SMADA'NACH, ſmutted.

SMALA'N, a hillock. rather *malàn*, the diminut: of *mala*, a brow of a hill.

SMAOSRACH, & *ſmaoſthrach*, a cartilage or griſtle, *ſmaoſthrach ſróin*, a noſtril.

SMAOGAL CNÓ, the husk of a nut. rather *mogal.*

SMAOLACH, or *ſmólach*, a thrush.

SMARAG, an Emerald.

SMEACADH, a palpitation, or panting.

SMEACH, & *ſmeicc*, the chin: hence the diminut. *ſmeigin*, idem.

SMEACH, a nick; a fillip.

SMEAR, greaſe or tallow. gen. *ſmeara.*

SMEARADH, a greaſing or unction.

SMEARAIM, to greaſe or anoint.

SMEARTHACHD, or *ſmearracht*, greaſing.

SMEARTHA, beſmeared, or dawbed with greaſe, oil, or tallow.

SMEARTHACHA'N, a kitchen brat, or lickplate.

SMÉID, a nod, or wink.

SMÉIDEADH, a nodding, or winking; alſo a hiſſing.

SMEIDIM, to nod or beckon; to wink, alſo to hiſs. *ſméidſidh ſé*, he shall hiſs. Iſ. 7. 18.

SMEIG, & dimin. *ſmeígin*, the chin.

SMEIRNE, a ſpit or broach.

SMÉUR, blackberry, or bramble-berry. Lat. *morum rubi.* Gr. *meuron.*

SMIGÉADACH, a chin-cloath.

SMIOR, marrow. alſo ſtrength. as, *nil ſmior ann*, he has no ſtrength, a figurative expreſſion.

SMIOT, an Ear.

SMIOT, a ſmall portion of any thing.

SMIOTA, of or belonging to the Ear.

SMÍSTIM, to ſmite.

SMÌSTÍN, dim: of *Smíſte*, a short thick ſtick.

Smoigleadh, dirt; ſmut.

Smòl, the ſnuff of a candle; alſo a coal or Ember. *ſmól dearg*, or *ſmólach dearg*, a live coal.

Smòlada'n, or *ſmóladòir*, a pair of ſnuffers.

Smólghlantóir, a pair of ſnuffers.

Smota'n, a block or log; a ſtock. *ag a ſmotànuibh*, at their ſtocks.

Smúaineadh, a thought, or reflexion.

Smúainim, to think, to imagine, or deviſe. *ſmuain ormſa*, think of me.

Smûaintiúghadh, meditation.

Smug, a ſnot. *ſmuga*, idem.

Smugaíghil, noſe-phlegm.

Smugaim, to blow the noſe.

Smúid, vapour, ſmoak.

Smúideamhail, ſmoaky.

Smùidim, to ſmoak or exhale.

Smuigeadh, filth, dirt, &c.

Smuigéadach, a hand-kerchief.

Smuintìghim, to imagine or deſign.

Smuit, a beak or ſnout.

Smutach, short-ſnouted.

Smuta'n, a block or log. vid. *ſmotan*.

Sna', or *ſnàmh*, ſwimming or floating. *ro shnà*, he ſwam.

Snadh, a ſup.

Sna'dhadh, protection, defence.

Snadh ghairm, an appellation or naming; an appeal.

Snag, the yexing or hickup.

Snagaìdhil, a ſtammering.

Snaghair dara, a kind of fowl, ſome think it the wood-pecker.

Snaglabhraim, to ſtammer or heſitate in ſpeech.

Snaidhm, a knot; alſo a difficulty.

Snaidhim, to protect or defend, to patronize. *iar luidhe ron ſnaidhe ſlùagha*, poſt obitum patrocinatur multitudini. Brog. in vit. Brigid. *ron ſnaidhat a noebh itghe*, protegant nos ſanctæ ejus preces.

Snaigheach, creeping.

Snaighdeorachd, chipping.

Snaighim, to creep or crawl.

Snaimías, a rout, a multitude.

Sna'mh, ſwimming. *ſnámhadh*, idem.

Sna'mhaìghil, creeping or crawling.

Sna'mhaim, to ſwim or float. *do shnàmh an tiàran*, the Iron ſwam: alſo to creep; *gach nidh shnámhus*, every thing that creepeth.

Sna'mh-lua'th, ſwift in ſwimming.

Sna'mhúighil, floating.

Snaoi, a Bier.

Snas, decency, elegance. alſo a colour.

Snasmhar, neat, elegant.

Snasta, brave, gallant.

Sna'th, a thread, a line, genit: *ſnàithe*. *d'ór ſnáithe*, of wrought gold.

Snatha, an eaſing or riddance of pain, grief, or any trouble.

Sna'thad, a needle. *obair ſnàthaide*, needle work. ſcot: *ſnad*.

Snathaim, to ſup.

Sneachd, ſnow. *cloch-shneachda*, hail, or hail-ſtone

Sneidh, ſtraight, direct.

Sneidh, little, ſmall.

Sneidh, ſadneſs, ſorrow, vexation.

Snig, a nit. gen. *ſnige*, plur. *ſnìghe* or *ſneagh*.

SNIGH or *ſineadh*, to ſtretch or extend.

SNÍDHIM, to diſtil or drop.

SNIGHTHEACH, creeping.

SNÌOMH, ſadneſs, heavineſs.

SNIOMHA, a ſpindle.

SNIÓMHAM, to ſpin.

SNISIOD, he engaged or encountered.

SNÍSÌN, ſnuff.

SNÒ, the viſage or appearance of a perſon or thing.

SNOIGHEADÓIR, a hewer. *ſnoigheadóir cloch*, a ſtone-cutter.

SNOIGHIM, to hew or chip.

SNOIGHTE, hewn. *do chlochuibh ſnoighte*, of hewn ſtone.

SNUADH, a River or brook.

SNUADH, the hair of the head. *gidh fada a shnùadh*, tho' his hair be long.

SNUADH, the air of a man's countenance.

SNUADHAM, to flow or ſtream.

SNUADH CHLAIS, the channel of a River. Lat. *alveus.*

So, this, this here. *as mar ſo*, it is thus. *go tti ſo*, hitherto, heretofore. *an ſo agus an sùd*, here & there. like the Hebrew defective pronoun *ſo*, hoc, illud. vid. *ſe*, ſuprà.

So, this is; ex. *ſo an fear*, this is the man, or, here is the man.

So, in compound words ſignifies goodneſs, or an aptneſs or facility in doing. ex. *ſoi-dhealbhach*, well featured, *ſoi-bhéaſach*, well bred. *ſothaoſga*, exhauſtible. *ſoſhaicſiona*, viſible, *ſo-thuigſiona*, intelligible. *ſoi-dheànta*, feaſible, *do*, implies the contrary. vid. *Do.*

So, young. hence *ſoiſior*, the younger or youngeſt.

SOACLACH, eaſy.

SOADH, a bed.

SOADH, & *ſodh*, an eclipſing.

SOADHBHARAÍGHEACHD, towardneſs.

SOAILCE, a good faſhion.

SOAINMHE, vegetable.

SOALT, a good Leap.

SOAS, experience.

SOBHA, ſorrel.

SOBHA-CRAOBH, Ros-berries.

SOBHA-TALMHAN, Straw-berries.

SOBHALADH, no *ſobhail*, a fragrancy or ſweet ſcent.

SOBHALTANACHD, a fragrancy.

SO-BHLASDA, ſavoury.

SOBHOGTHA, moveable, pliable.

SOC, the pointed end of any thing, or any pointed thing, as a. noſe, *ſoc muice*, a pigs noſe or ſnout.

SOC, a plow-ſhare: a beak or ſnout.

SOCAIR, ſafe, eaſy, ſecure, alſo plain, ſmooth. Lat. *ſecurus.* neg: *docair.* i. e. *do-shocair*, difficult.

SOCAMHAL, reſt, eaſe.

SOCAMHLACH, eaſy. *mar ſin bhias ſocamhlach dhuitſe*, ſo ſhall it be eaſier for thyſelf. Exod. 18. 22. *Docamhlach*, is the oppoſite, i. e. *do-shocamhlach.*

SOCA'N, & *ſoicin*, the diminut. of *ſoc.*

SOCHAIDH, & *ſochùidhe*, an army, a hoſt, or multitude.

SOCHAR, profit, emolument. *ſochar na bhfearann*, the fruit of the land. neg: *dochar.* i. e. *do-shochar.*

SOCHARACH, yielding profit, or fruit.

SOCHASTA, handy, manageable.

SOCHLA, fame, reputation, renown.

SOCHLAIRTHE, parted or divided.

SOCHLAOCHLÒIDH, eaſy to be changed, convertible.

SOCHLAONADH, towardneſs.

SOCHLOIDH, convertible.

SOCHOIS, a learned man.

SOCHÓMHAISTE, conformable.

SO-CHÓMHRA'IDH, affable.

SOCHOMHTHODHA, & *ſochómhthaoi*, convertible.

SOCHONRADH, cheapneſs.

SOCRA, & *ſocras*, eaſe, tranquility.

SOCRÚGHADH, a quieting or aſſwaging, comfort.

SOCHRAID, a multitude of people, moſtly applied in theſe days to a funeral. but anciently it meant an army, a troop.

SOCHRAIDE, for *ſochàirde*, good friends.

SOCHROÌDHEACH, kind; good natured.

SOCHRUIDHIM, to aſſwage or mitigate, to quiet, calm or appeaſe.

SOCHUÌDHE, a number or multitude; an aſſembly of people.

SOCÚIL, eaſe, tranquility.

SODAL, proud. potius *ſotal*.

SODAR, trotting. *a tá a chapal air ſodar*, his horſe trots.

SODARAIM, to trot.

SODARNACH, able to trot, ſtrong & ſound for marching.

SODARTHÒIR, a trotter.

SODH, a turning or winding, alſo changing: *loch Feabhail do shodh a bhfuil*, lough Foyle (in the County of Londonderry) was turned into blood. *ar ſodh ſleiſge Mhaoiſe a naithir nimhe*, when Moses rod had been changed into a ſerpent. L. B.

SODHAING, ſtill, quiet.

SODHAM, to turn.

SODHAN, proſperous, happy.

SODHOIRTE, apt to pour out, too free in talking.

SODHRAISE, that may be eaſily shut.

SODOMHACH, a ſodomite.

SODRACH, a trotting.

SODRAIM, to trot.

SO-FA'IS, vegetative, apt to grow.

SO-FHAIGSEACH, & *ſo-fhaicſiona*, viſible, apparent.

SOFAR, ſtrong, ſtout.

SÓGH, proſperity, & *an-shóg*, adverſity: alſo good cheer.

SÓGHACH & *ſóghamhail*, cheerful; proſperous.

SO-GHLACAIGHTHE, acceptable, agreable: ex. *m'faoiſidin do bheith ſoghlacaighthe agad a Thìarna*, my confeſſion to be acceptable in your preſence, O Lord.

SOGHLÚAISTE, moveable. *féilæ ſoghluàiſte*, moveable feaſts. alſo current, paſſable.

SOGHLUA'ISTE, tractable; alſo wavering.

SOGHNAIGH, fair, comely.

SOGHNÙISEAS, comelineſs, beauty.

SO-GHRA'DHACH, acceptable.

SO-GHRA'IDHIM, to love exceedingly.

SOIB, the hand.

SOIBH, for *ſo*, uſed in compound's, as.

SOI-BHÉASACH, well bred.

SOIBH-SGÉAL, or *ſoiſgeal*, the Goſpel. litterally; good or happy news. Gr: *Eu-angelion*, which litterally means bonus, vel proſperus nuncius, Angl: Goſpel i. e. good ſpell or tydings. 'tis moſtly written. *ſoiſgéal*.

SOIBH-SGÉALAÌDHE, an Evangeliſt

Soibh-sgéalaim, to Evangelize, or preach the Goſpel.

Soicéad, a ſocket.

Soi-chéadfatha, & *ſoi-chéadfathach*, ſenſible.

Soi-chearnsa, liberality, generoſity.

Soicheall, joy, mirth.

Soichim, to reach, to arrive, to come to a time or place. *go ſoichidh*, until.

Soi-chinéalta, noble, high born. *aos ſoi-chinéalta*, the nobility.

Soi chinéaltas, & *ſoi-chinéaltachd*, nobility, nobleneſs.

Soichle, pleaſure, mirth, gladneſs.

Soi-chreidche, credible, that may be delieved or depended upon. *nil ſé ſoichreidthe*, it is not credible

Soi-chreidmheach, a credulous perſon.

Soidheach, a veſſel.

Soidiallach, & *ſoidialta*, rude, ignorant.

Soighdiúir, for *ſaighiteóir*, a ſoldier, an archer.

Soighdiúrtha, exerciſed in military diſcipline; alſo brave.

Soighead, for *ſaighit*, an arrow or ſhaft. Lat. *ſagitta*.

Soigheam, a precious ſtone, or gem.

Sóighne, & *sóighneas*, pleaſure, delight.

Soighne, & *ſoighnéin*, a thunderbolt, a flaſh of Lightning.

Soi-ghniómhach, a Benefactor.

Soi ghnìsim, to do good.

Soilbhéim, a Thunderbolt. i.e. *béim-ſoil*, a flaſh or bolt of light. vid. *Solus*. Note. This compound word *ſoilbéim*, ſhews that the Iriſh did anciently uſe the word *ſol*, as well as *ſúl* or *ſuil* to ſignify the ſun. and the word *ſolus*, light, ſo nearly analogous to the Latin *ſol*; is a corroborative proof it.

Soilbhir, happy, chearful: *go ſoilbhir*, chearfully.

Soilbhire & *ſoilbhireacht*, chearfulneſs, good humour.

Soi-leaghtha, fuſible or eaſily melted.

Soiléir, clear, manifeſt. *go ſoiléir*, manifeſtly. *a radharc ſoiléir*, in open ſight.

Soi-léirim, to manifeſt, to make evident.

Soilfeachd, a charm.

Soiliostar, or *ſiolaſtar*, & *feiliſtrom* or *eliſtrom*, flags. *annſa tſiolaſtar*, in the flags. this is commonly called *eleaſtar*, & *eleaſtrom*, wel. *eleſtr*, & alſo *ſilaſtar*.

Soilléar, a cellar.

Soilleóg, a willow or ſallow, a diminut: from *ſail* or *ſailleach*, idem.

Soillse, brightneſs, clearneſs.

Soillseach, bright, luminous.

Soillsìghim, to ſhine; alſo to make bright.

Soin, ſound. Lat. *ſonus*.

Soin, that, thence. *O Shoin*, thence, from that time.

Soinchearb, Synalæpha. Pl.

Soinean, fair weather, i. e. *ſoin-ſhion*, from *ſon*, happy or good, & *ſíon*, weather. wel: *Hinon*. vid. *ſion*.

Soineanda, meek, well tempered.

Soinim, to ſound, or make a noiſe.

Soinine, the genit. of *ſoinean*.

Soinmheach, happy, fortunate.

Soinneach, a Race-horſe.

So-iomchuir, portable, ſupportable.

Soipin, a handful, a wiſp.

Soir, to the eaſt. *taobh shoir*, the eaſt, eaſtward. vid. *Deas.*

Soirbh, proſperous, happy.

Soirbhíghim, to proſper. *ſoirbheàchuidh ſé*, he shall proſper. *O Shoirbhidh an Tiàrna*, ſeeing the Lord hath proſpered.

Soirche, clear, manifeſt, bright. *as oirche*, or, *as oircheas*, are the ſame.

Soircheacht, brightneſs.

Soiréabthachd, brittleneſs.

Soiréanta, ſerene.

Soireidh, convenient, agreable.

Soirin, eaſtern, eaſtward.

Soirnliach, a baker's peel.

Soirthe, readineſs.

Soisgéal, the Goſpel. vid. *ſoibh-ſgeàl.*

Soisgéaladh, good news or tidings.

Soisgéalaídhe, an Evangeliſt.

Soisil, proud, haughty.

Soi-shínte, ductile, pliable.

Soishion, freedom, privilege.

Soistean, a good habitation or reſidence.

So-ite, edible. this word is of two ſyllables. viz. *ſo*, and *ite*, both together meaning, eaſily eat. but according to our modern orthography it is. *ſoidh-ite.*

Soithe, 'till, until. *ſoithe an là*, 'till day.

Soithim, the ſame with *ſoichim.*

Soitheach, a veſſel, a pitcher: *ann bhùr ſoighthíghibh crainn*, in your wooden veſſels.

Soithleag, & *ſoith-leagàn*, a circle.

So-labhra, affable.

So-la'mh, quick, ready. *go ſolma*, out of hand.

Sola'raim, to prepare or provide. *noch do sholàradh*, who provided. written more uſually *ſolàthraim*, from *ſolàthar*, proviſion.

Solas, or *ſolus*, Light. Lat. *ſolis*, genit. of *ſol*, the ſun. the Gr. *ſolos*, ſignified a round ball thrown into the air in honour of the ſun, but now it means a coit. Lat. *diſcus.*

Só la's, comfort, conſolation. Lat. *Solatium.*

Sòla'sach, comfortable.

Sola'saim, to comfort or conſole.

Solasda, bright, luminous.

Solasdacht, brightneſs.

Solasmhar, luminous.

Solasmhaire, & *ſolaſmhaireacht*, brightneſs.

Sola'thar, proviſion.

Sola'thraim, to provide, to prepare. *do sholáthair ſé deoch dhúinn*, he prepared drink for us. *anùair ſolàthrus tù é*, when thou haſt provided it.

Sollamuin, a ſolemnity. *ſollamuin na Cáſga*, the ſolemnity of Eaſter.

Sollamunta, ſolemn, ſolemnized.

Sollamuntachd, ſolemnization,

So-loghtha, & *ſò-loghthach*, venial, pardonable, what may be indulged. from *ſo*, eaſy, & *loghtha*, which comes from *logh*, an indulgence or pardon. *peacadh ſologhtha*, peccatum veniale.

Sologhthacht, ſlightneſs: *ſologhthacht an ghnímh*, the ſlightneſs of the fact.

Soma, plenty of ſwans.

So-mharbhtha, & *ſo-mharbhth-*

ach, mortal. & *Do-mharbhtha*, immortal.

SO·MHARBHTHACHT, mortality, or the mortal ſtate of the Body.

SOMHARCIN, a primroſe.

SOMLA'N, & *ſiomlàn*, ſafe & ſound.

SÓMPLA, a pattern. *tóimhſidìs an ſòmpla*, let them meaſure the pattern.

SON, ſake, cauſe, or account of. *ar ſon*, for the ſake, or on account of. *ar do shon*, on your account, for thy ſake. *ar a shon ſin*, noverthe leſs.

SON, a voice or ſound. Lat. *ſonus. ro clos ciàn ſon a ngarma*, audiebat a longe vocem invocantium.

SON, a word.

SON, good, profit, advantage. hence. *ſonas*, proſperity, & *ſona*, proſperous. *do chuaidh ſin chum ſoin dhamh*, that turned to my profit.

SON, a ſtake or beam.

SON, or *ſonn*, here, pro *annſo*.

SONA, proſperous, happy.

SONAIRTE, ſtrength, courage.

SONAS, proſperity, happineſs.

SONANN, i. e *ſon-ſhonn*, fertil Land, a proſperous ſoil.

SONN, a club or ſtaff. *a dùbhairt Ioſa ſura, tangabhair dom eargabhail ſe go ccloidhmhith agus go ſonnaihh.* Jeſus ſaid unto them, you are come to take me with ſwords & with clubs. L. B.

SONNACH, i. e. *babhun*, a wall.

SONNADH, contention, ſtrife.

SONNAIM, to pierce through, to thruſt. *re ſonnad na ſleigh trés an Draoi*, by piercing the Druid with his ſpear.

SONN-MHARCACH, a horſe-poſt, or Courier.

SONNTA, bold, couragious.

SONNTACH, merry, joyful.

SONNTACHD, boldneſs, confidence.

SONRACH, or *ſonnràdhach*, ſpecial, particular. *go ſonradhach*, eſpecially, in particular.

SONRA'DHACHD, eſpecialty, ſeveralty. Lat. *particularitas*.

SOP, a hand-ful, a bundle: a wiſp.

SOPAR, a well. *ſopóg*, idem.

SORA, ſope.

SORAIDEADH, ſalutation.

SORAIDH, *ſoréidh* or *ſoirbh*, happy, ſucceſsful.

SORB, a fault or blemish: alſo foul, dirty.

SORBAIM, to pollute or defile.

SORB-AORACHAS, a Lampoon, or ſatire.

SORB-CHARN, a Dunghill.

SORCA, or *ſorcha*, light. alſo bright, clear. *Dorcha*, is of the contrary ſignification.

SORCHA, a woman's name. Lat. *Clara*.

SORCHAGHADH, or *ſorchùghadh*, a manifeſtation, or clear declaration, an opening of a caſe.

SORCHAÌGHIM, to manifeſt, or make clear.

SORCHAÌNEADH, a ſatire or lampoon.

SORCOIR, a cylinder.

SÒRN, an oven, alſo a kiln. *ſorn na mbríceadh*, a brick kiln. alſo a furnace. *amhail ró ſaoraſadh na trì giollùidhe as an ſorna teine*; as the three youths had been delivered from the fiery furnace. L. B. Gr. *phornos*, & Lat. *furnus*.

SORNAIREACHD, Baker's trade.

SORNA'N, a tump or hillock.

SORN RACA, an oven-rake or ſwoop.

SÒRT, a kind, or ſpecies.

SORTAN, praiſe.

SORTHAN, reproof.

SORTHAN, proſperity.

SORÙAISLEAGHADH, contempt.

SORUITE, parted or divided.

SOS, knowledge.

SOS, & *ſoſadh*, a ceſſation or giving over. *ſoſa còmhraic*, a ceſſation of arms.

SOSA, civil behaviour.

SÓSAR, the younger, or youngeſt. *ón ſinnſior gus an ſoſar*, from the Elder to the younger. *agus tugadar ſoſar na cloinne leó don Egipt:* & they brought the youngeſt of the Children along writh them into Egypt. L. B.

SOSCIODH: *go ſoiſciodh*, even to.

SOSTA, a place of abode or habitation. *nà bí am shoſtaibhſe*, get away from me, or remain no longer in my habitation. L. B.

SOSTAN, a noiſe or cry.

SOSTANACH, clamorous, noiſy.

SOTAL, proud, haughty, alſo pride. alſo flattery, genit: *ſotla*, hence *ſotalbhorb*, means Imperious, overbearing.

SOTALACH, proud, arrogant.

SOTALA'IGHIM, to boaſt, or brag.

SOTLA, pride, arrogance.

SOTH, an offspring.

SOTHAIRE, a ſpruce fellow.

SO-THAOSGA, exhauſtible, eaſily drained.

SO-THARRANGTHA, eaſily drawn, Ductile.

SOTLAIGHE, harm, damage; alſo bad, naughty.

SOTINGE, a Judge. *ad coda ſotinge ſithiùghadh*, the office of a Judge is to make peace.

SO-THUIGSIONA, intelligible.

SO-THUIGHTHE, ſenſible.

SO-UISGEAMHAIL, & *ſo-uiſgeach*, apt to be moiſt, or waterish. *ſo-uiſgeithe*, eaſy to be watered.

SPAD, or *ſpaid*, a clod.

SPADACH, full of clods.

SPA'D, & *ſpàdhad*, a ſpade.

SPADAL, a paddle, a ploughſtaff.

SPADA'NTA, mean, niggardly.

SPADA'NTACHD, niggardlineſs, lowneſs of mind. alſo ſlothfulneſs.

SPADCHOSACH, flat footed.

SPAD CHLÙASACH, flat-eared; alſo ſlow of hearing.

SPA'GACH, having lame, or crooked legs, clumſy feet & heels.

SPAID, a clod; alſo uſeleſs. *ſpaid-thalamh*, poor barren band.

SPAID, ſignifies heavy, dull, unfruitful, inſipid; but is moſtly uſed in the compoſition of words.

SPAIDEAMHAIL, ſluggiſh.

SPAIDEAMHLACHT, ſluggiſhneſs.

SPAIDFHÍON, dead or flat wine.

SPAIDÌM, to benumb.

SPAIDTHINEAS, Lethargy.

SPA'IG, a lame leg.

SPAILLEADH, a check or abuſe.

SPAILP, notable.

SPAILPÍN, a raſcal.

SPAIRN, a contention or a ſcuffle.

SPAIRNÍDHEACHT, contentiouſneſs.

SPAIRT, a turf or clod. *le ſpairtibh*, with clods. *ſpairt-mhóin*, moiſt clods of turf.

SPAISTEÓRACHD, walking: Lat. *ſpatiari*, to walk. alſo playing.

SPAISTIM, & *ſpaiſtrìghim*, to walk,

walk, wander, or ſtrole, Lat. *ſpatior.*

SPALLA, & *ſpile*, a wedge. alſo the fragment of a ſtone for walling.

SPALLAIM, to beat or ſtrike.

SPALPAIRE, a ſpruce fellow.

SPARAIG, the bit of a Bridle.

SPARA'N, a purſe or pouch. alſo the ſcrotum. alſo a criſping pin. Iſ. 3. 22.

SPARN, a quarrel, *cuir ſparn ort*, do thy utmoſt.

SPARNAIM, to diſpute or quarrel.

SPARNA'IDHEACHD, & *ſparnaíghil*, wreſtling or quarelling.

SPARN-PUPA, a champion; a chief wreſtler.

SPARRA, a ſpar or nail.

SPARRAIM, to faſten or nail.

SPARSAN, the dew-lap of a beaſt.

SPEAL, a ſithe or mowing hook. genit. *ſpeile: obair ſpeile*, mowing.

SPEAL, a little while.

SPEALADÓIR, a mower.

SPEALADÒIREACHD, mowing.

SPECIA'LTA, eſpecial, peculiar.

SPÉICE, a prop or ſupport.

SPEIL, cattle.

SPEILP, a belt & armour. *ro shléacht do, & ro ſgaoil an ſpeilp do bhí uime a bhfiaghnaiſe Ioſa*, he adored, & then laid down his belt & armour in Chriſt's preſence.

SPEIR, a ſparrow-hawk.

SPEIR, the ham, plural. *ſpeirtheacha.*

SPÉIR, the sky, the firmament. *faoi an ſpéir*, under the air. *go nuige ſpéartha*, unto the skies. Gr. *ſphaira*, & Lat. *ſphæra.*

SPÌCE, a ſpike or long nail.

SPÍD, ſpight, malice.

SPIDÉAL, a Spittle or Hoſpital.

SPIDEAMHAIL, ſpiteful.

SPIDEAMHLACHT, contempt.

SPIGEADH, a mock, a ſcoff.

SPILE, & *ſpalla*, a wedge.

SPINA'N, & *ſprionán*; a Gooſeberry bush, Lat. *ſpina appendix.*

SPIONADH, motion, or action.

SPIONADACH, a little ſtirring.

SPIORAD, a ſpirit. *ſpiorad na fireúntachta*, the ſpirit of Righteouſneſs.

SPIORAD'ALTA, ſpiritual.

SPIORTHACHA, the plural of *ſpeir*, a ham or hough. *do gheárr ſe ſpiorthacha* or *ſpeireacha each na carbad uile*, he houghed all the Chariot horſes.

SPIRSÓG, a ſparrow hawk.

SPIÚNADH, a ſtirring up, or opening any heap of things.

SPIÙNAIM, to ſtir up, to ſearch or examine. *do ſpiùnadh an chùis*, the cauſe was examined.

SPLANC, a ſparkle, a blaze, or flash of fire.

SPLEA'DH, & *ſpleàdhachas*, flattery; alſo dependance, being under obligations.

SPLEADH, boaſting, vain glory; alſo a Romance.

SPLEA'DHACH, flattering, ſoothing; alſo dependant of, or obliged to. *neamhſpleàdhach*, independant, under no obligations.

SPLEAGHA, idem quod *ſpleadh.*

SPOCHAM, to rob. Lat. *prædor.*

SPOCHAIM, to provoke or affront.

SPÒDHLA & *ſpólla*, dimin. *ſpóilín*, a piece of meat, alſo a fragment. plur. *ſpóllaídhe*, *maille re na ſpóllaidhibh*, together with the fragments.

SPÓL, a Weaver's shuttle. *as*

luatha mo Laéthe nà ſpól Fìgheadóra, my days are ſwifter than a Weaver's shuttle. Job.

Sponc, ſponge.

Sponóg, a ſpoon.

Spor, a ſpur.

Sporaim, to ſpur, or ſtir up.

Spracadh, ſtrength, vigour.

Spré, a ſparkle or flash of fire.

Spré, cattle.

Spré, in Irish is the fortune or portion of a woman at the time of her marriage, which, as it properly ſignifies Cattle, shews that all the fortune & riches given by the old Irish to their Daughters conſiſted in Cattle, which were indeed their chief riches, as Tacitus de moribus Germanorum, ſays alſo of the Germans. and ſo it was primitively with all other nations. but no marriage-portion was required with wives till latter ages. the husband being always obliged to endow or Dower his wife. vid. *póſadh.*

Spreagadh, ſtirring up, provocation, reproof

Spreagaim, to blame or chide, to reprove. alſo to prompt. *ſpreag é*, reprove him. *do ſpreagadar*, they did chide.

Spreidhte, ſcattered, diſperſed.

Spréighim, to ſcatter or diſperſe. *do ſpreigh an popal*, the people were ſcattered.

Spreóta, a fragment; alſo a uſeleſs thing. alſo an opprobrious term, ſignifying a drone or idler: *ſpreóta duine*, a drone of a fellow.

Sprios, a twig or wicker.

Sprios a'n, the diminut. of *ſpriós*, a ſmall twig, it is figuratively applyed to a poor diminutive little fellow.

Spriúmhaca'n, a budget or ſatchel.

Spriúna'n, currant or corinth.

Sprogaille, the craw of a bird.

Sproth, the fish called ſprat.

Sprúille, & *ſprúilleach*, a crumb or crumble. *dona ſprùilleachaibh*, of the fragments. diminut. *ſprúileòg.*

Spuaic, hard or callous flesh. alſo the pinnacle of a tower.

Spuirse, ſpurge or milk-weed.

Spursan, a gizard; giblets.

Sput: *fear ſput*, an Eunuch.

Srabh, much, plenty.

Sracadh, a young twig; a shoot or ſprout; a ſucker.

Sracadh, a tearing or pulling.

Sracaireachd, extortion, tearing away.

Sracam, to pull; to rob or ſpoil.

Srad, a ſpark of fire.

Sra'daidhe, idle.

Sra'daidheachd, idleneſs.

Sra'id, & *ſràidín*, a ſtreet, a Lane.

Sraideóg, a matt.

Sraidín, a lane.

Sra'idín, the herb shepherd's pouch. Lat. *Burſa Paſtoris.*

Sraith, a layer, courſe, line or ſwath of hay or corn cut down by the mower or reaper: *ſraith arbhair*, a courſe of corn when newly cut, ſpread on the ſtubbles. *féur no arbhar air ſraith*, graſs or corn on the ſwath.

Sraith, the quartering of ſoldiers.

Sraith, marshy ground, a bottom or valley, or the ſide of a valley.

SRAMH, a jet of milk gushing forth from a cow's udder.

SRANAM, to ſnore, or ſnort.

SRANA'N, or *ſrannàn*, a great hoarſeneſs or rattling in the throat.

SRANG, a ſtring or ſtrap.

SRAODH, or *ſraoth*, a ſneezing.

SRA'OILLEÓG, a dirty mopſy, or ſlovenly woman.

SRAONAIM, to turn. *do ſraonadh an cath ſhorrtha*, they were beat.

SRATH, a tax, or general impoſt.

SRATHA, a valley.

SRATHAIRE, a ſtroler, who lives at the expences of others.

SRATHAR, a pack-ſaddle, a ſtraddle. Brit: *yſtrodir.*

[illegible]EAD, a herd, flock or company.

SREADAIGHE, a Herdſman.

SREADAÍGHEACHD, herding.

SREAMH, a ſtream: alſo a ſpring.

SREAMHAIM, to flow.

SREANGA, the ſtrings of a bow; alſo drawing or extending.

SREANGACH, ſtringed.

SREANGAIM, to draw or extend; to pull, or tear.

SREANGTART, a Load-ſtone.

SREANGTHARTACH, an opprobrious word, ſaid of a thin rawboned perſon.

SREATHNAÍGHIM, to wet or moiſten. alſo to extend.

SREATHNAIGHTHE, ſpread, ſcattered.

SREINGLIÓN, a caſting net.

SRIAN, a bridle, alſo a reſtraint. *go ſriàntuibh a neach*, even to the horſes Bridles. *do chuir ſé ſriàn ris féin*, he reſtrained himſelf.

SRIANADH & *ſrianaim*, to bridle, to check, to pull down the power of an enemy.

SROGHALL, a whip, or rod.

SRÓIN-EA'DACH, a handkerchief.

SRÓL, Sattin or Silk, *Cochal ſróil*, a ſattin hood. *Sioda agus Sról*, Silk & Sattin.

SRÓN, the noſe: Gr. *Rhin.* wel. *Truyn. Sróna phollàiridhe*, the noſtrils.

SROTH, & diminut: *Srothàn*, a brook, or River. *annſna ſrothuibh*, in the brooks. *laímh ris an ſruthàn*, by the brook.

SROTHADH, & *ſrothfurtach*, ſneezing, more properly, *ſraothſurtach*, from *Sraodh.*

SROTHSHAOBHA, a gulf, or whirlpool.

SRUAMACH, having many ſtreams, or a confluence of the ſame.

SRUAMACH, puiſſant in numbers, of many hoſts or armies.

SRUDHAR, in ſmall pieces, Lat. fruſtatim.

SRUICH, a ſpeech.

SRUITH, knowing, or diſcerning.

SRUTH, the ſame as *Sroth.*

SRUTH, or *Sruith*, a man in Religious Orders, tho' not yet promoted to holy Orders; a Clerk, a man of Letters. pl. *Sruithe.*

SRUTH-CHLAIS, a brook-channel.

SRUTHLAIM, to rince or cleanſe.

SRUTH SHLEACH, & *ſruth shleacht*, a Channel.

STA, ſtand: *ſta, a Athaigh, ar Conal*, ſtand you Plebeian, ſays Connal. *ſta*, ſtand you.

STABHA, a veſſel.

STABHAIGHIM, to ſtraddle.

STAC, & *ſtaic*, a ſtake, diminut. *ſtacàn*, a thorn.

STACACH, (*an Stacach*) a title or ſtile by which the Chief of the Stack-family in the County of Kerry was diſtinguiſhed in the Iriſh language. ſee an account of this family at the word *Popul-an Stacaicc*, pag. 389. where through want of time to conſult Col. Richard Stack of Cambray, an undeſigned miſtake hath been committed in mentioning him as the preſent Chief of that family; whereas it hath ſince been made apparent to us from authentic titles, as alſo by a Letter from the Col: to Captain Edmund Stack of Stack's town & Crotto, Eſq. Knight of the Military Order of S. Louis, & Governor of the town & Caſtle of Landon in Gatinois, that the latter is now the real Chief of the Stack - family.

STA'CADH, a Stack of Corn.

STAD, ſtate.

STAD, delay. *gan ſtad*, without delay.

STADA'IGHIX, a ſtanding ſtill.

STADAIM, to ſtand, to ceaſe, or ſtop, *do ſtad ſe*, he ſtood.

STADHA, a furlong.

STADTHACH, apt or uſed to ſtop.

STADÙID, a ſtatute.

STA'ID, a craft or wile.

STA'ID, a furlong. *tri ſtáide òn ccathraigh*, three furlongs from the city. this Iriſh word *ſtaid*, derived from the verb *ſtadaim*, to ſtand or halt, is analogous to the Greek *ſtadion*, which is derived from the verb *Hiſtamai*, to ſtand or halt; and alſo to the Latin *ſtadium*, which is likewiſe derived from the Lat. *ſto*, *ſtare*, to ſtand.

STAIDHG, or *ſtéig*, the gullet or wind pipe, *ſtéig bhràghad*, idem. *ſteig mairt*, a beef ſtake.

STA'IDMHAR, ſtately.

STAIGHRE, a ſtair or ſtep. *ſtaighreadha*, a pair of Stairs.

STAILC, a ſtop or impediment; a ſtubbornneſs, or ſturdy humour.

STAIR, a hiſtory.

STAIRICEACH, light.

STAIRTHÉOIR, an Hiſtorian.

STAL, or *ſtail*, a ſtallion or ſtone-horſe.

STALCACH, ſtubborn.

STALCAR, a fowler. *mar an éun as laimh an ſtalcair*, as a bird out of the hands of the Fowler. Pr. 6. 5.

STAM, to ſtand. vid. *ſta*.

STA'N, tin: or pewter. Lat. *ſtannum*. Gall. *Eſtain*.

STANNA, a tub, a vat.

STAON, oblique; awry, askew.

STAONADH, a byais, a bending, an inclination.

STAONAIM, to decline or abſtain. *nar ſtaon O Ghleó*, that never declined fight. alſo to curb or put a ſtop to. *lamh fial nár fhuras do ſtaonadh*, a generous hand which could not be eaſily hindered.

STAONARD, a creek in the neck.

STAPAL, a link or torch.

STARGHA, a shield.

STA'TAMHAIL, ſtately.

STEACH; *a ſteach*, within. i. e. *ſan teach a ſtigh*, within, in the houſe. *do chúamair a ſteach*, we went in.

STÉAFÓG, a Staff or Stick, a club. genit. *Steafóige*. *giolla ſteafóige*, was anciently a meſſenger or running footman, who carried Letters from one place to another, ſo called from the long ſtaff he carried in his hand as all running footman ſtill do.

STEALLAIM, to ſquirt, or ſprinkle.

STEALLAIRE, a clyſter. alſo a tap or foſſet.

STEILEACH, laxative, looſe.

STEILLE, a lax or looſeneſs.

STEINLÍGHIM, to exulcerate.

STEINNLE, the Itch or mange.

STIALL, a piece of any thing. *ſtiall feola*, a piece of meat.

STIA'LLADH, a rending or tearing in pieces.

STÌALLAIM, to tear or break in pieces, to rend. *do ſtial ſe a eùdach*, he rent his garment.

STICIN, a little ſtaff.

STILLIM, to divide.

STÌOBHARD, a ſteward.

STIORAM; to benum.

STOC, a ſounding horn, a trumpet.

STOCA, a ſtocking.

STÓCACH, an Idle fellow, that lives in & about the kitchen of great folks, & will not work to ſupport himſelf.

STOCAIRE, a trumpeter.

STOIRM, a tempeſt, or ſtorm.

STOIRMEACH, & *ſtoirmeamhail*, tempeſtuous, ſtormy.

STÒL, a ſtool, a ſeat.

STOPAIM, to ſtop, to cloſe.

STÓR, & *ſtóras*, ſtore. *tighthe an ſtòrais uile*, all the ſtore houſes.

STOTH-SHRÓNACH, one that has a camois noſe, or crooked upwards.

STRAGH, an arch or vault.

STRAILL, & *ſtroille*, delay, neglect.

STRAILLIM, to pluck, or tear in pieces.

STRANGADH, a plucking or twitching.

STRANGAM, to pull or draw.

STRANGLAIM, to pull or twitch.

STRANGTHA, pulled, plucked.

STRANGADH, & *ſtrangaireachd*, ſtrife, contention.

STRANNGAIRE, a lazy fellow.

STRANNGAIREACHT, lazineſs.

STRA'OILEADH, a ſlut or ſloven.

STRAOILEADH, a plucking.

STRAOILEÓG, a dragtail.

STRAÒILIM, to pull, to draw after.

STRATH, the ſtay betwixt the topmaſt & the foremaſt, whereby it is ſupported.

STRATHNAÌGHIM, to ſpread. *do ſtrathnuigh ſé*, he ſpread.

STREACHLA, a trifle.

STREACHLA, torn, rent, ript.

STREACHLAGHADH, ſport.

STREACHLAN, & *ſtreachtan*, a band, or garter.

STRIBRID, & *ſtriobuid*, a whore, a harlot.

STRILLÌN, a garter.

STRÍOC, a ſtreak. *ſtríoca bàna is dearga*, red & white ſtreaks.

STRÌOCACH, ſtreaked.

STRÍOCADH, a falling; alſo a ſubmitting or humbling.

STRÍOCAIM, to fall, to be humbled; to ſubmit. *do ſtrìoc a nàmhad dó*, his enemy ſubmitted to him. *ſtriocſaidh ſé*, he shall ſubmit.

SRIOLLA, a girth.

STRÍOPACH, a whore, a proſtitute. *ſtríopach fir*, a whore-maſter.

STRÍOPACHAS, fornication. Gr. *porneia.* otherwiſe written *ſtriapach* & *ſtriapachus.*

STRÍOPAMHAIL, whoriſh.

STRÓCAIM, to tear, to cut off.

STRODA, a ſtrand, a shore.

STROIC, a shive, a piece.

STROIGHIN, cement, mortar.

STROILL, *ſtraill*, delay.

STRUTH, an oſtridge.

STÚADH, a sheet; a ſcroll. *ſtú*

adh don Lùadh, a sheet of lead. diminut. *ſtùadhin.*

STÙADH, & *ſtuaic*, a pinnacle. *ſtùadh an teampuill*, the pinnacle of the temple. alſo the end of a houſe.

STUCACH, ſtiff, rigid; alſo horned.

STUIDÉAR, ſtudy. *fear ſtuidéir*, a ſtudent.

SUABH, mannerly, well bred.

SUABHAIS, mild, gentle; alſo mannerly. *sùabhuis*, idem.

ŚUACHGAN, an Earthen pot.

SUADH, prudent, diſcreet; alſo advice, or counſel.

SUADH, learned men.

SUAIBHNEACH, quiet, eaſy. *ſuaibhneaſach*, idem.

SUAIBHNEAS, eaſe, quietneſs. vid. *sùaimhneas.*

SUAIGH, proſperous, ſucceſsful.

SUAILL, ſmall, little.. wel: *ſal*, mean.

SUAILLMHEASTA, homely, ordinary.

SUAIM, a tone or accent.

SUAIMHNEACH, quiet, calm, ſafe. *go ſuaimhneach*, ſecurely, with ſafety.

SUAIMHNEAS, reſt, quietneſs.

SUA'IMHNEASACH, id. qd. *ſuàimhneach.*

SUAIMHNÍGHIM, to reſt, to be at eaſe; alſo to eaſe or quiet. *noch shuaimhníghios ſuaim na fairge*, that ſtilleth the noiſe of the ſea.

SUAIRC, pleaſant, facetious.

SUAIRCEAS, or *ſuaircios*, mirth, pleaſantry, facetiouſneſs.

SUAIS-SÍNIM, to turn up, to lye with the face up. Lat. *ſupinus.*

SUAITE, kneaded, mixed.

SUAITEACHT, a tempering or mixing together; alſo fatigue.

SUAITHEANTAS, a flag or colour; properly the coat of arms painted on the colours.

SUAITHEANTAIS, a Prodigy, or uncommon accident, a portent.

SUAITHREACH, a ſoldier.

SUAL, a wonder. *ba ſual*, it was a wonder.

SUALL, famous, renowned.

SUAN, ſleep. *ſuan codalta*, faſt a ſleep. *ſuan trom*, a deep ſleep, a trance.

SUAN-AIRM, a dormitory or ſleeping place.

SUAN-GHALAR, a lethargy.

SUANMHAR, inclining to ſleep. *codhla ſuanmhar*, a gentle ſleep.

SUANMHAIREACHD, a being given to ſleep.

SUANTACH, drowſy, ſleepy. *ní bu Sanct Brighte ſuantach*, Saint Briget was not drowſy or indolent.

SUARACH, inſignificant, trifling, of no account.

SUARAIGHE, cheapneſs, meanneſs.

SUARCAS, mirth, drollery.

SUARCRODH, endowed.

SUARRACH, mean, ſilly, trivial.

SUAS, up, upward. *a nuas*, down, or from above. *cuirſidh mé ſuas tù*, I will promote you.

SUASMHOLAIM, to flatter or ſooth; to magnify or extol.

SUATHAIN, laſting, perennial.

SUATHAIM, to mix, to rub hard, to temper or knead. *ſuathaid na mnà taos*, the women knead their dough; *ag ſuatha a Lùthach*, rubbing their ſinews. *moirteùr gan sùatha*, untempered mortar.

SÚBH or *ſugh*, ſap, juice, or moiſture.

SÚBH LA'IR, *súbh talmhan*, & *tlachd-shùbh*, a ſtraw-berry. *sùbh* *craobh*, a Raſberry.

Súbha, pleaſure, delight.

Súbhach, merry, chearful. *bidh go sùbhach*, ſit you merry.

Súbhachas, mirth, gladneſs.

Subha'ilce, a virtue. *Dúbháilce.* i. e. *do-shubhàilce*, vice.

Subha'ilceach, virtuous: it is ſometimes applied to a pleaſant, agreable perſon.

Sùbham, to ſuck.

Subha'n, juice or ſap.

Sùbhlach, juice preſſed, as out of apples, liquor.

Subhbhriſteachd, rather. *ſo-bhriſteacht*, brittleneſs, weakneſs.

Subſtaint, ſubſtance.

Suca, a river which takes it's riſe in the County of Roſcommon, & diſcharges itſelf into the Shannon.

Sucridh, eaſy.

Sùd, theſe, them; alſo there, yonder. *cia hiàd ſud agad*, who are theſe with thee? *ar a ſon ſud*, becauſe of them. *an ſúd*, thither, there, yonder. *an ſo agus an ſud* here & there.

Sudrall, light, brightneſs.

Súgach, merry, cheerful, pleaſant.

Sùgaidhim, to be merry, or droll.

Súga'n, a rope of ſtraw or hay.

Súgh, Juice or liquor; alſo the ſap of a tree. alſo ſoot.

Sughainte, a ſwallow or gulf, a whirlpool.

Sùgham, to ſuck. *ſùighfidh ſé an nimh*, he ſhall ſuck the poiſon.

Sugh-mhaire, a ſwallow or gulf, alſo a Glutton.

Súgra, & *ſùgradh*, mirth, playing; ſporting. *an ſùgartha*, of mirth. Jer. 25 : 10.

Suibealta'n, a paraſite.

Suibealtas, ſpunging or sharking.

Suibh, a Strawberry tree. South wel. *Syvi.* & Cor. *Sevi.*

Suîdhe, a ſeſſion or aſſize; the ſetting of any thing, as of the ſun.

Suìdhe, & *ſuidheachan*, a ſeat.

Suídhim, to ſit. *do shuidh ſé láimh riu*, he ſat near them. *ſuidhfe me.* I will encamp. *shuidheadar timpchioll*, they beſieged: alſo to ſet or plant. *ſuidheòcha tù iad*, thou ſhalt plant them. Lat: *ſedeo.* it is improperly written *ſùighim.*

Sùidhim, to prove or enforce an argument. *do ſuidheadh air è*, it was proved againſt him. *do ſuidheadar iona fhìrinne è*, they maintained it to be a truth. Lat. *ſuadeo*, perſuadeo, is of the ſame root.

Suídhiomh & *ſuidheachant*, a proof.

Suidhte, in order, well proportioned. *fear ſuidhte*; a well proportioned Man.

Suìdhite, proved, maintained. *a tà an gniomh ſuìdhte*, the fact is proved.

Suigleadh, a ſnot.

Súil, the eye. gen. *ſúl.* plur: *ſùile*, & *ſùilibh.* from *ſuil*, the ſun; becauſe the eye is the Light of the Body,

Sùil, hope, expectation. *a tà ſùil agam ris*, I wait for him.

Suil, before that.

Suilbhire, rather *foilbhire*, delight.

Suilmangaire; a foreſtaller of the market.

Suilmhear, a wave.

Suim, a ſum; alſo reſpect or regard: *nà cuir ſuim*, do not regard.

Suinean, fair weather. vid: *ſoinean.*

Suineann, a kind of ſtammering.

Suinich, late.

Suire, the ſea Nymphs, or mermaids.

Suiridh, nimble, active.

Suirigh, a fool.

Suiríghe, courting, or wooing.

Suirìgheach, a ſweet-heart.

Sùist, a flail. pl. *ſùiſlíghe*, & *ſùiſleanna.*

Suitchearnach, a preſent, or liberal donation.

Suithean, the mob or multitude.

Suithean; vid: *ſuthuin*, everlaſting.

Suithinge, merry, joyous.

Sul, the ſun: Lat. *ſol.* hence the old Irish called Sunday *Dia ſùil*, before the Crhiſtians called it *Dia Domhnaigh*, or dies Dominica. hence *ſuil*, the eye, becauſe it is the light of the body.

Sula'raim, to procure or provide. vid: *ſolàraim.*

Sulbhaire, Oratory, eloquence.

Sùlbéim, a bewitching.by,the eye.

Súl-chor, quick-ſighted.

Sùl-radharc, foreſight.

Sult, mirth, joy; Lat: *ſaltus*, dancing.

Sult, fat.

Sultmhur, fertile.

Sultmhur, pleaſant, jocoſe.

Sultmhuire, & *ſultmhuireacht*, mirth, faceciouſneſs.

Sumhar; a ſpring.

Sunach, a kind of plaid, or coarſe mantle.

Sunn ca'islea'n, *no caiſleun*, a fortified or walled caſtle.

Sunghaoth, boaſting.

Súnrach, particular, ſpecial.

Súntaidh, quick, active.

Sùntraigh, ſtrong, ſtout.

Súr, a ſearch or enquiry.

Súraim, to inveſtigate, to make diligent ſearch or enquiry after a thing. ex: *léig do na ſaoithibh a ſùr*, let the learned examine it.

Suram, to fallow.

Suth, the weather.

Suthaighe, or *ſùth*, ſoot.

Suthain, or *ſuthuin*, proſperous. *ſlighe ſuthuin*, a proſperous way; alſo permanent, eternal or everlaſting. *cùnnradh ſuthain*, an everlaſting covenant. *beatha ſuthain*, life everlaſting; *as cómh-suthuin an Mac ris an Athair*, the on is coeternal with the Father.

Suthuineacht, or *ſuthuine*, eternity. *O Thùs na ſuthuineachta*, from all eternity. vid. *Parrthas an anma.*

REMARKS ON THE LETTER T.

T is the ſixteenth Letter of the Irish Alphabet, & ranked among the hard conſonants, called conſoineadha crúadha; *it bears an aſpirate, & then is numbered among the rough conſonants called* conſoineadha garbha, *& pronounces like* h. *this Letter is called* Teine, *but the explication of that appellative is not given us by O Flaherty, or any*

any other Iriſh writer. the Letter T *is naturally commutable with* D, *they both being letters of the ſame organ; & accordingly in our old manuſcripts we find them indifferently written, the one for the other, in the middle & end of words; but ſeldom or never as initials. in the Remarks on the Letter* G, *& its being equally commutable with* C, *it hath been obſerved, that the unlimited practice of indifferently ſubſtituting the one inſtead of the other, could not but be abuſive in ſome reſpects: & the ſame obſervation holds good with regard to* T *&* D; *not only becauſe they are two different letters holding different places in all Alphabets, & conſequently of different powers & functions in the radical & original formation of words; but alſo becauſe ſuch an unlimited indifference in ſubſtituting thoſe letters for each other in any particular language, cannot but be prejudicial to the affinity, which the words of that language may radically bear with words of the ſame meaning in other languages. it is to be noted, that the Letter* T *is uſed as an adventitious prefix before all Iriſh words beginning with a vowel, which are of the maſculine gender, & are preceded by the Iriſh particle* an, *which in Engliſh ſignifies*, the. *ex.* an t'anam, *the ſoul*, an t'éan, *the bird.* an t'ionghnadh, *the wonder.* an t'óigfhear, *the young man.* an t'uachtarán, *the ſuperior. it hath been obſerved in the Remarks on the Letter* S, *that words of the feminine gender beginning with* S *muſt neceſſarily admit the Letter* T *as a prefix, when preceded by the particle* an, *& then the initial* S *is eclipſed, or ſuppreſſed in the pronunciation; as in the words* an t'ſlat, an t'súil, an t'ſrón, *&c. pronounced* an tlat, an túil, an trón. *but this rule ſuffers one remarkable and curious exception; which is, that words of the feminine gender beginning with the Letter* S, *in which the initial* S *is immediately followed by either* T *or* D, *will not admit an adventitious* T *as a prefix; as in the words* an ſtuirm, an ſtiúir, an ſtuaic, an ſtéig, an ſdait, an ſdaid *&c. all of the feminine gender, as every one who is well verſed in the Iriſh language, may verify, by prefixing the articles* é *&* í, *or* ſé *&* sí *to them words; which is a general & infallible rule, ſuffering no exception, by which the genders of all Iriſh words can be diſcerned. for no Iriſh-man well uſed to ſpeak the Iriſh language will ever prefix the maſculine article* é *or* ſé *before words of the feminine gender, nor the feminine article* í *or* ſí *before maſculines. it is alſo to be noted of this Letter* T, *that when it is aſpirated with a ſubjoined* h, *it is thereby rendered quieſcent & ſuppreſſed in the pronunciation; as in the word* a theanga, *his tongue; which is pronounced* a heanga. *another ſingularity occurring on this ſubject is, that words of the maſculine gender beginning with* S, *muſt receive the prefix* t, *when they are of the genitive caſe ſingular, depending on a ſubſtantive that precedes the particle* an. *ex.* mulla an t'ſléibhe, *the top of the mountain*, béalbhach an t'ſriain, *the mouth piece of the* *bridle*, roimh-chial an t'ſiongáin, *the fore-caſt of the ant*, gliocas an t'ſionnaicc, *the cunning of the fox. but in the genitive plural we ſay* mullàidh na ſleibhte, bealbhacha na ſrian, réimh-chial na ſiongán, &c.

TABAR, a taber or timbrel.

TABHAIR, from *tabhraim*, take thou. alſo give. *tabhair dod aire*, take thou head; *tabhair dhamhſa*, give unto me. when joined with *ar* it ſignifies to make, do, cauſe, or oblige. *tabhair air t fear*, entice your husband. Ju. 14. 15.

TABHAIRN, the ſea: *tar tabhairn*, over ſeas.

TABHAIRNE, a tavern or Inn. *gus na ttrì ttabhairnibh*, to the three taverns. Lat. *Taberna. fear Tabhairne*, an Inn-holder.

TABHAL, a ſling. *crann tabhail*, the ſhaft of a ſling; out of which they flung Darts & ſtones. Like the Roman *Catapulta*. Brit. *Prentaval.*

TABHARTA'NA, a chieftain, a Governor of a Province or Region, from *tabhar*, & *tàn* or *tàin*, a Region or Country.

TABHARTAS, & *tabharthus*, a gift or preſent.

TABHARTHA, given up, delivered.

TABHARTHACH, bountiful, generous.

. TABHRAIM, to give. *tabhair damh do làmh*, give me thy hand; *ag tabhairt bàis dòibh*, killing them.

TABHUL, a breeze or horſe fly.

TACA, a nail, or peg; alſo a faſtening, Lat. *clavus*. hence *taca*, is a ſurety, & *tacadh*, to promiſe, or be a ſurety for another's performance. they have a cloſe affinity & analogy with the Hebrew *tacah*, i. e. fixit clavum, paxillum. vid: Opitius Lexicon Heb.

TACAÍDHEACHT, a giving ſecurity, or being bound for another.

TACAMHAIL, firm, ſolid, able to reſiſt.

TACAMHLACHT, or *tacamhlas*, firmneſs, ſolidity.

TACAR,. proviſion: alſo gleaning.

TACAR, good, agreable. *madh tacar leò*, if they pleaſe.

TACHA, ſcarcity.

TACHALOSGADH, the Itch.

TACHAIR, he came, he arrived at.

TACHAR, a fight, battle or skirmish.

TACHTADH, a choaking, or ſtrangling.

TACHTAIM, to choak or ſtrangle. *tachtſuighear é*, he shall be ſtrangled.

TACMANG, a compaſs or circuit.

TACMANGAIM, to encompaſs, ſurround or embrace.

TACMANGTHADH, ſurrounded.

TACÓID, a little nail, or tack.

TADHAD, a thief.

TADHAL, the ſenſe of touching or fealing.

TADHAL, a fleshfork.

TADHALLAIM, to viſit often, to haunt, frequent.

TA'DHASG, an account, news, or information. *tàdhaſg bàis*, an account or news of one's death.

TA'DHBHACHT, ſubſtance, conſequence; alſo eſteem.

TA'DHBHACHDACH, & *tàdhbhachtamhail*, effectual, of conſequence or moment.

TA'DHBHAS, ſpectres, or apparitions. plur. *Tadhbhaiſteadha*, id.

TADHBHAS, ſolidity, firmneſs.

TA'DHBHAS, a ſhewing, or appearance.

TADHBHASACH, ſolid, weighty.

TADHG, a Poet.

TADHG, a man's name, like the British *Teg*, which ſignifies in that language *fair*.

TADHLACH, hard, difficult.

TADHUIG, rectius *ad adhaig*, againſt thee.

TAFACH, an exhortation.

TAFACH, craving.

TAFAÌGHIM, to preſs or urge.

TAFAN, a yelping or barking. *ni ſhéadus an madadh tafan*, the dog cannot bark. vid. *tathfan*.

TAFANAIM, to yelp, to bark; hence it ſignifies to expel, to drive away, to rout. ex. *rò thafan é dà ſhorbaibh dúthchais*, he routed or baniſhed him from his native ſoil. it is more commonly written *tathfan*. *taithfeanaſtar coin allta dhi*, the wolves were routed by her. *Brógàn*.

TAGAIDH, come ye on, or advance.

TAGAIR, plead you. vid: *tagraim*.

TAGAM, to deliver, or ſurrender.

TAGAR, an order, or courſe.

TAGARADH, a pleading.

TAGARTHA, of pleading. as, *fear tagartha mo chùiſe*; the pleader of my cauſe, or my Advocate.

TAGARTHÓIR, a pleader, or Advocate.

TAGBHAIS, & *tagbhàil*, a hap or chance.

TAGHAL, a feeling, or the ſenſe of feeling. Lat. *tactus*.

TAGRAIM, to plead a cauſe; alſo to debate; alſo to ſpeak. *tageóra mé leó é*, I will bring them to an account for it. alſo to challenge or bring to an account.

TAÌ, or *taoi*, ſilent, mute.

TAIBHEIRT, Diſparagement.

TA'IBHLE, a ſmall table, or tablet. *Taibhle Fileadh*, plained tables whereon the Iriſh wrote before they had Parchment. Lat. *tabula*.

TAIBHLEÒIREACHT, ſporting, playing.

TAIBHREADH, a Dream or viſion; an appearance, revelation or Diſcovery.

TAIBHRÍM, to dream. alſo to appear. *do taibhreadh Aingeal*, an Angel appeared, or preſented himſelf to. *do taibhreadh do gach neach*, each one dreamed; or there appeared unto each.

TAIBHSE, an apparition, or viſion. *a ttaibhſe*, in a viſion. *a ttaibhsibh na hoidhche*, in the viſions of the night.

TAIBHSÌGHIM, to ſeem, or appear.

TAIBHSION, a ſhewing, or appearing.

TA'IBHE, idem quod *Taibhle*, vid: num. 31. 50.

TAICEACHT, a man's utmoſt Endeavours.

TAICHRE, a combat, a battle.

Taide, a beginning or commencing. *taide Earraig*, the beginning of ſpring.

Taidhe, theft, or petty larceny.

Taidhean, or *taoidhin*, a troop, or multitude.

Taidheóir, & *taigheoir*, a Pleader, a diſputant.

Taidhim, to apply, to adjoin.

Taidhin, or *Taoidhin*, á mill pond.

Taidhleach, pleaſant, delightful, alſo ſplendid.

Taidhleachd, Delight, pleaſure; alſo ſplendour.

Taidhleóir, an Ambaſſador; a meſſenger.

Taidhuir, objecting.

Taifnighthe, driven or forced away. *mar an bhfiàdh taifnighthe*, as the chaſed Deer.

Taifnim, to banish, or expel.

Taigh, or *tigh*, from *teach*, a houſe.

Tàilgean, or *tàil-gin*, i.e. *gin naomhtha*, a holy offſpring, a name ſuppoſed to have been given to S. Patrick by the Druids before his arrival to Ireland.

Ta'ille, Wages. Gr. *Telos*, vectigal. & Gall. *Taille*, tribute or taxes.

Tailmh, a fling.

Ta'im, I am. *O Tàim*, ſeeing that I am. *tàim go holc leis*, I treat him ill.

Ta'imh, death, mortality; alſo fainting. *taimh anaithnid*, an unuſual diſtemper. vid. *Tighern. annal.* ad an. 1044.

Ta'imh fhion, dead wine.

Ta'imhleacht, a burying carn, or heaps of looſe ſtones raiſed by thoſe who accompanied corps in time of paganiſm on the high way near the burying place, each perſon carrying a ſingle ſtone, to be thrown into the carn. hence the proverb. *ni chuirſirnn cloch ad leacht*, an uncharitable expreſſion.

Ta'imh-néul, a ſlumber, a trance or extaſy.

Ta'imh-néalaim, to ſlumber, or fall aſleep. *ní thaimh-néulſaidh ſé*, he shall not ſlumber.

Ta'imhthin, a natural death.

Tain, water. *folach-tàin*, water parſnip or water-ſallad.

Ta'in, or *tàn*, a Land or Country, a Region. *an tàn ſo theas don Éirin*, the ſouthern Region of Ireland. mac-Feargus Poem topopógraph.

Ta'in, a herd or drove of cattle; alſo any military ſpoils. plur. *Taine* & *Tàinte*. *tàin bó*, a drove of cows. hence *tàin bó cuailgne*.

Ta'inig sé, he came; *tàngamar*, we came: *tàngabhair*, ye came; *tangadar*, they came.

Ta'insiomh, a reflexion, cenſure, reproach.

Taip, a maſs, a lump.

Taipeistreach, Tapeſtry.

Ta'ir, vile, baſe, ordinary. comparat: *tàire*. *tàire*, or *táireacht*, low life, baſeneſs.

Tairbhe, *tarbha*, & *tarbhacht*, profit, advantage.

Tairbhealach, a ferry, or paſſage.

Tairbheartach, proficable, beneficial.

Tairbhfheach, a thigh.

Taircheadalt, Prophecy.

Tair-cheìmneaghadh, a paſſage over.

Tairchreich, deſert, merit.

Taircsionach, mean, vile.

Tairdhingim, to force, or thruſt through.

Taireadh, praiſe, commendation.

Taireag, proviſion, preparation.

Tairealbh, shewing, or repreſenting.

Tairean, a deſcent.

Ta'iréim, diſpraiſe, diſrepute.

Taireimeadh, diſparagement.

Taireosg, or, *tuiriſg*, a ſaw.

Tairgeal, an offering, or oblation.

Tairghéag, an Imp or graft.

Tairghrim, to Propheſy. *tairghreadar*, they propheſied. *ag tairingreachd*, fortelling.

Tairgim, to ſeek, try or endeavour.

Tairgim, to eſcape or get away. ex. *nir thairg aon diobh gan tátha*, none of them eſcaped deſtruction.

Tairgire, prophecy or divination. *ná tairgire ſpleàdhach*, nor flattering divination.

Tairgne, a nail.

Tairgnìn, a little nail.

Tairic, he came.

Tairigim, to tender, or offer.

Tairigsion, an offer, or proffer.

Tairim, to live, to exiſt.

Tairiosg-lua'ithre, ſaw-duſt.

Tairiotlaim, fly over.

Tairis, truſty: *Bràigide tairis*, a hoſtage.

Tairis, over, by, beyond. *do ghailh ſé tairis*, he paſſed by. *tairis ſin*, nevertheleſs, notwithſtanding this.

Tairisce, a file.

Tairiscim, to shave off, or file.

Tairiseacht, love, friendship.

Tairise, love, friendship. *a ſàghail Dilſe & tairiſe*, receiving promiſe of fealty & friendship.

Tairisim, to love; alſo to ſtay, remain, or continue.

Tairisin, a tie or band. *déanaidh bhür ttairiſin*, form your alliance.

Tairisiomh, dear, intimate, friendly, truſty.

Tairìsiomh, a tarrying, ſtay; a dwelling, or continuance.

Tairleach, moiſture.

Tairleàrach, from beyond ſea, tranſmarine.

Tairleosaim, to appear through.

Tairmcheal, a circuit.

Tairnge, a nail, a pin or peg.

Tairngim, to draw or pull.

Tairngthe, drawn. *agus a chlóidheamh tairngthe iona Láimh*, and his drawn ſword in his hand.

Tairngtheóir, a drawer. *tairngtheoir uiſge*, a drawer of water.

Tairnig, was finished: *O Thairnig còmhairle an naoimh*, ſince the Saint finished his advice. *L: na g'ceart.*

Tairpeach, ſtrong, grand, pompous.

Tairréimniúghadh, tranſition.

Tairria'nach, from beyond ſea.

Tairrngim, to draw, to pull or pluck: alſo to rend or tear. Mat: 7. 6.

Tairrngire, a promiſe. *tír tairrngire*, the Land of promiſe.

Ta'irseach, the hinge of a Door; alſo a threshold.

Tairsgim, to offer. *do tairſgiodh dóibh air Saor chonnradh iàd*, they were offered to them very cheap.

Tairsgiona, an offer.

Tair-shlíabhach, from beyond the mountains.

Tairsiobhlaim, to paſs over.

Tairtbhe, a circuit or compaſs.

Ta'irthìghim, to ſave.

Tairthiudh, news, or tales.

Tairthreóraim, to convey.

Tairthréortha, conveyed.

Tais, wet, moiſt, dank.

Taiſe, moiſture.

Taiſè, any dead Bodies; it is particularly appropriated to thoſe of the Saints, & ſignifies holy Reliques. *taiſe na naomh*, the Reliques of the Saints; i. e. the Bodies of the Saints; as *mionna na naomh*, the Reliques of the Saints, literally the heads of the Saints. the ancient Irish were uſed to take ſolemn oaths. *dar taiſibh* or *mionnaibh na naomh*, reſpectively; & *mionna* is yet retained among us for that reaſon to ſignify a ſolemn oath in general. vid. *mionn.*

Taisbea'nadh, a demonſtration, or evidence; a viſion, or revelation.

Taisbea'naim, to ſhew. *taisbeànfas miſe dhuit*, I will ſhew thee. *taisbeùnfuidh ſè iad*, he will preſent them.

Taisbea'nta, ſhewn, preſented. *an taràn taisbéunta*, the ſhew bread.

Taisceallach, eſpying, viewing.

Taiscealadh, a betraying.

Taiscealadh, to view, or obſerve, to reconnoitre. *íómpuìd ar ccùla iar taiſcealadh na tíre*, they turn back, after viewing the country L. B.

Taiscim, to lay up, to reſerve. *taiſcidh ſè géar-ſmachd*, he reſerveth wrath. vid : *taiſgim.*

Taisdeal, a journey, or voyage.

Taiseachd, moiſture.

T'aiseag, reſtitution. it is an inflection of *aiſeag*, or rather of *ais-ioc. do réir a mhaoine bhios an t'aiſeag*, according to his ſubſtance shall the reſtitution be. Job. 20 : 18.

Taisealbhadh, a repreſentation, or likeneſs.

Taisealbhaim, to perſonate or repreſent. ex. *taiſealbhthar Crioſt ar an ccrois*, Chriſt is repreſented on the Croſs.

Taisge, a pledge, or ſtake.

Taisge-airm, an armory. Lat : *armarium.* according to Fathet Plunket it may alſo ſignify a ſtore houſe; treaſury, from *taiſge*, ſtore or treaſure, & *airm* a place, a room.

Taisgidh, a hoarding or laying up.

Taisgim, to keep; to lay up ſafe, to hoard. *aimſir chum taisgidh, agus aimſir chum cur a mùgha*, a time to hoard up, & a time to caſt away.

Taisgioda'n, a ſtore-houſe.

Taislìghim, to be wet, or moiſt.

Taìsmeangadh, birth.

Ta'iste, taches. *do dheùna tù caogad tàiſle d'ór*, thou shall make fifty taches of gold.

Taisteal, a voyage or journey; alſo a ſtraying or wandering : *ag taiſteàl tiórtha*, wandering through Regions.

Taistealach, a vagabond, a traveller.

Taistealàìm, to ſtray; to travel.

Taistíghim, to water.

Taisteamhail, momentary.

Taisteóg, a moment.

Taith cheannach, exchange, traffick.

Taitheasg, & rectiùs, *aitheasg*, a repartee, a short ſmart anſwer.

Taithleach, peace, quietneſs. alſo peaceable, quiet, alſo depending of, or beholden to. ex. *an ſaid do mhair Brian nì ràbhas taithleach re neach ſan mbith* whilſt Brian lived, I neverwas beholden to mankind. *annal; Inisfallen.*

TA'ITHLIAG, a Chirurgeon.

TAITHLIGHIM, to appeaſe or mitigate.

TAITHLIOCH, an excuſe.

TAITHMHEACH, a looſening, releaſing or diſſolving.

TAITHMHEAD, remembrance, a memorial, a monument.

TAITHNEAMH, ſplendor, brightneſs: *taithneamh na greine*, ſun ſhine. alſo pleaſure, delight. *taithneamh mo chroidhe*, the delight & joy of my heart. alſo love, affection.

TAITHNEAMHACH, bright, ſhining, fair, beautiful; alſo pleaſant, agreable. *comh taithneamhach ris an ghrian*, as bright as the ſun.

TAITHNEAMHAS, pleaſantneſs.

TAITHNIM, to pleaſe. to delight. *do thaithin an nidh ſin ris*, this thing pleaſed him.

TA'L, a cooper's ax or adze.

TA'L-DEIS, & *tál-cúil*, planes uſed by carpenters for the Right & left ſide.

TALACH, or *tathlach*, & *tathlan*, diſpraiſe, reproach.

TALACH, diſſatisfied, murmuring.

TALAMH, the earth, ground, or ſoil. genit. *talmhan*, *àitightheoirighe na talmhan uile*, the inhabitants of the earth in general.

TALAMH-CHÚMSGÚGHADH, an earthquake, *do rinneadh talamh-chúmsgùghadh mór ann*, a great earthquake happened there.

TALAMHUÌDHE, or *talmhuidhe*, of belonging to the earth. *an chruinne talmhuidhe*, the terreſtrial globe.

TALAN, feats of arms, Chivalry.

TALCA, & *tailce*, force, vigour, courage.

TALCA'NTA, ſtrong, luſty.

TALCHARA, a generous lover.

TALGADH, a quieting, pacifying, or aſſwaging.

TALL, beyond, over, on the other ſide. *taobh thall don amhuin*, beyond the river.

TALL, theft.

TALL, a ſpoiling or robbing.

TALL, eaſy; *go nàr tall airiomh*, ſo that they were not eaſy to be counted. idem quod *furas*.

TALLAIM, to cut. Gall. tailler. ex. *ro talladh a cheann de*, his head was cut off. Chron. Scot.

TALLAITHE, robbed, ſpoiled.

TALLAN, a talent.

TALLBHE, he that deprives or bereaves a man of a thing.

TALLTHÓIR, a robber.

TALMHAN, the gen. of *talamh*, the earth.

TALMHUÌDHE, of or belonging to the earth.

TALPA, a mole. there being no moles in Ireland, the tranſlator of the Iriſh bible uſed this latin word *Talpa*. which may alſo be genuine primitive Iriſh, as the Celtic Colonies who came from Gaul & Spain & were acquainted with moles on the continent, may naturally be ſuppoſed to have brought that Celtic name to Ireland.

TALRADHARC, warineſs, caution.

TA'M, truly, certainly. Lat. quidem.

TA'MACH, dull, ſluggiſh.

TA'MA'ILTE, ſlothful; alſo weak, faint.

TAMAL, a ſpace, a while, *tamal maith*, a good way, a good ſpace.

tawa beag, a little while.

TA'MH, ſtill, quiet.

TA'MH, the plague or peſtilence; alſo an extaſy.

TAMHAÌGHE, dullneſs.

TAMHAM, to be ſilent.

TAMAN, the trunk or body of any thing; a ſtump or block.

TAMHANACH, a Dolt, a Blockhead.

TA'MHA'NTA, ſlow, ſluggish.

TA'MHA'NTAS, ſlowneſs.

TAMHNAIM, to behead; to lop off or detruncate. *ag tamhnadh ſeadha*, cutting down woods.

TA'MHSHÚAN, a trance, an extaſy.

TAN, at a time, *an tan*, when. *an tan do theaſgaidh àn Ladronn*, when the robber died.

TA'N, & *Tàin* in its inflexions, a country or region, a territory. gen. *tàna*, hence it is the termination of the names of ſeveral countries viz. *aquitania* i. e. aquæ terra; *Luſitania*, *Britania*, *Mauritania*, *Turditania*, hence alſo the Iriſh word *Tànaiſte*, a Lord Dynaſt, a Prince or Governor of a country, in the ſame manner that the Iriſh word *Tiàrna* Gr. *Tyrannos* & Lat. *Tyrannus*, may be well derived from *tír*, which in Iriſh ſignifies a country; & the more ſo as *Tyrannus* formerly & originally ſignified a King or Lord of a country, exactly like the Iriſh word *tiàrna*, & was not uſed in an odious ſenſe to imply a cruel Governor or uſurper 'til latter ages.

TANAÌDHE, thin, ſlender.

TANAIDHEACHT, thinneſs.

TANAÍGHIM, to make thin or ſlender; to diminiſh. alſo to rarefy.

TA'NAISTE, a Lord or dynaſt, a Governor of a country. this word among the old Iriſh ſignified the preſumptive & apparent heir to the Reigning Prince or Lord, being always the oldeſt & moſt experienced of the family to command.

TA'INISTEACHT, Thaniſtry, or the Thaniſtic Law of regal ſucceſſion formerly obſerved in Ireland, by virtue of which the oldeſt & moſt experienced of the family was entitled to ſucceed to the ſovereignty or Lordſhip, immediately after the reigning Prince or Lord, in whoſe lifetime the Thaniſt was commander & Chief General of the forces. it is otherwiſe called *dlighe Tànaiſte*.

TA'NAISTEACH, & *tànaiſteamhail*, ſwaying, or acting like a thaniſt.

TA'NAS, Dominion, Lordſhip, government. *Tànaiſteas*, idem.

TANCA'RD, a tankard.

TA'NGADAR, they came, *do thàinig me*, I came. *tàngaidh ſé*, he came.

TANGMANGADH, an environing, or guarding.

TANGNACHT, fraud, malice or diſſembled grudge. *tangacht*, idem. *Tighern.* ann.

TANNA'LADH, the often bellowing of a cow, by reaſon of ſome diſtemper. *a ttanàladh an bhàis*, in the agonies of death.

TANSOIN, then, at that time.

TAOBH, a ſide: *ó thaobh go taobh*, from ſide to ſide. *a ttaobh*, of or concerning. *taobh a ſtigh*, within. *taobh a muigh*, without.

TAOBHACHT, preſumption.

TAOBHADH, a commiſſion.

TAOBHAIM, to incline, to join, or take part with. *taobh do ſhlighe ris an ttiarna*, incline thy way unto the Lord.

TAOBHAIM,

TAOBHAIM, to truſt, or depend on. *nà thaobhuidhſe*, truſt ye not.

TAOBHA'N, a rib or ſmall beam laid on the Rafters of a houſe. plur. *taobhàin.*

TAOBHÓIR, a Commiſſary.

TAOBHTHA, truſted, credited; alſo joined.

TAOBHTHÒIR, a creditor.

TAOBHTHROM, great with child.

TAOBHSLÍGHE, a bye way.

TAODBHALC, very puiſſant, mighty.

TAODHAIRE, an apoſtate.

TAOIDHIM, to turn, to revolt.

TAOI, a trope, a turning or winding.

TAOI, deaf.

TAOI, ſilent.

TAOIBH-MHEISE, a Commiſſary.

TAOIBH-BHREITHEAMH, a Commiſſary.

TAOIBH-RÉIMNIÙGADH, a digreſſion.

TAOI-CREIDHM, a giddineſs or dizzineſs.

TAOI-EASADH, a giddineſs.

TAOISEACH, or *tùiſeach*, a Chieftain, a General.

TAOITHEANNACH, ſilent.

TAOITHEANNACHT, ſilence.

TAOLOMACH, a parricide, or one that kills father, Mother, or Brother.

TAOM, a fit of ſickneſs; alſo rage, madneſs.

TAOM, a bit, a ſcrap, the leaſt jot. *nir ghabh taom eagla e a ccath, ná a ccómhreic*, he never betrayed the leaſt ſymptom of fear either in a general fight or in a ſingle combat.

TAOM, ooze, or water, that lakes thrò a ship.

TAOMAIRE, a drawer, or pump.

TAOMAIM, to draw or pump up. *dó taomadh àn tuiſge dona húaiſlibh chum ibhe*, the water was drawn, for the gentlemen to drink.

TAOS, dough. Brit. *toes.*

TAOTHCHÓIR, blame, diſpraiſe.

TAOLCHUA, a fleſh-pye.

TAOSGA, for *túſga*, rather. *nídh bhus taoſga*, before, ſooner than.

TAOSGADH, a pumping, a draining.

TAOSGAIM, to drain, alſo to pour out.

TAOSGÓIR, & *taóſgùidhe*, a perſon employed at the pump.

TAOSGTHA, drained.

TAP, & *tapaidh*, quick, active.

TAPACHT, activity, nimbleneſs.

TAPAÍDHIM, to haſten.

TAPADH, chance. alſo a good hit or ſucceſs; *mi-thapadh*, miſchance, blunder, or miſcarriage. *duine tapaidh*, an active dexterous man.

TA'R, contempt. *tarcaiſne*, idem. alſo reproach, an undervaluing.

TAR, out of, beyond. alſo by. ex. *nir thainig focal tar mo bheul*, not a word came out of my mouth. *ag gabhàil tar do thigh*, going by thy houſe. alſo beyond, over againſt, *tar an amhain*, over the river.

TAR, rather than, before. *tar chrann ar bith eile*, more than any other tree, *do thogh miſe ì tar na huile mnàibh*, præ omnibus illam elegi.

TAR, & *tairr*, come thou. *tar féin*, come thyſelf.

TARADHARC, or *tar-radharc*, ſquinting.

TARAIL, to go round.

TARAISEACH, from beyond the mountains.

TARALPACH, tranſalpine.

TARBH, a bull. Gr. *tauros* &

Lat. *taurus*. Cor. & Arm.: *taro* It, & Hiſp. *Toro*. Montan. *tarw*. & wel *taru*.

Tarbha'n, a little bull, & *tairbhin*, idem.

Tarbha, & *tarbhacht*, gain, profit. *ar ſon tarbha*, for the ſake of gain.

Tarbhach, or *tairbheach*, profitable, gainful. *neamh-tharbhach*, unprofitable.

Tarbhaidh, a hindrance or impediment: alſo a misfortune.

Tarbhaíghim, to profit, or benefit. *do tharbhaigh ſé ortha*, it profited them.

Tarbha'nta, grim, ſtern. like a bull.

Tarbheirim, to transfer, to carry over.

Tarbhóchnach, a tranſmarine.

Tarbhailim, to pierce or thruſt through.

Tarbhta'na, a pariſh-bull, a bull that is common to a whole diſtrict, from *tàin* a country or region.

Tarcabal, ſins or tranſgreſſions; ex: *fuil an tſlànughadh dàilſithear tar cheann ſochaidhe, a ndilga cionna & tarcabal.* L. B. the blood of our ſalvation which will be ſpilled for many unto the remiſſion of ſins & iniquities.

Tarcaisne, contempt. *luchd na taircaiſne*, deſpiſers.

Tarcaisneach, contemptuous, deſpicable.

Tarcaisníghim, to deſpiſe, or contemn.

Tarceann, moreover, over & above.

Tarchean, though, although.

Tarcim *ſuain*, a dead ſleep.

Tarchomhladh, a going or marching.

Tarchonair. a ferry or paſſage.

Tarcodhach, nought, bad.

Tard, he gave.

Tardharc, ſquinting, looking askew.

Taréis, & *tar éis*, after. *tar éis a cor ar a hais*; after he had ſent her back.

Tarfhairmheadh, a paſſing, or ferrying over.

Tarfas, an apparition.

Tarfuinneóg, a caſement.

Targadh, a governing, or ruling.

Targadh, an aſſembly.

Targhraidh, an expedition.

Targlomadh, an aſſembly.

Targhnó, i. e. *targ-shnó*, ill-countenanced.

Ta'rla, or *tàrlaidh ſé*, he happened, or it came to paſs. *do thàrladar ar meiſge go taircuiſneach*, they happened to be baſely drunk.

Tarlaic, he threw or caſt. *tarlaicthe*, was thrown.

Ta'rlaídhim, to meet; alſo to viſit.

Ta'rlaídhim, to draw together, as sheaves of corn to one place, in order to make a ſtack or Reek.

Ta'rlòdh, a Draught; the bringing or drawing in corn or hay.

Ta'lòdham, to draw in, or bring together. alſo to ſeize or lay hold on. *tàrlaigh anacair*, trouble faſtens, or ſeizes on.

Tarman, or *Tearman*, a Sanctuary or place of protection, like the Latin *terminus* or ſuch Land as belonged to the church; Glebe-

Land, which formerly protected & refuged people in Ireland, hence it is ſtill uſed to mean protection. as, *tíghim ſád Tharman*, I require your protection, or I repair to you, as my Sanctuary.

TARMA'N, or *tormàn*, a great noiſe or ruſtling.

TARMCHRUTHÚGHADH, the transfiguration. ex. *Tarmchruthùghadh mic Dé ar ſliabh Thabor*, the transfiguration of the ſon of God on mount Thabor. L. B.

TARNA, & *tarſna*, croſs, bye. *bóthar tarna*, a croſs, or bye road.

TARNAC, & *tairnic*, it was finished.

TARNACHD, frowardneſs, porverſeneſs.

TA'RNOCHD, mother-naked, or ſtark naked. from *Tàrr*, the loweſt part of the belly, & *nochd*, naked. hence it ſometimes ſignifies the nakedneſs, or the ſecret parts of the body. *a ttàrnochd*, their nakedneſs.

TARP, a clod, or lump.

TARPAN, a cluſter. *mar dhióghluim caor aimſir cnuaſaigh na ttarpán uile*, as the grape gleanings of the vintage.

TARR, & *tarradh*, a belly or paunch, the loweſt part of the belly.

TARRACHTAIN, revenge; *tarrachtain Dé ortha, óir do marbhadh dà chéad dióbh*, the vengeance of God fell upon them, for two hundred of them wer ſlain ſoon after. vid. annal: *Inisfall.*

TARRACHTAIR, it happened.

TARRADH, protection; alſo attendance.

TARRADH, a drawing, or draught.

TARRAGHA'LAIDHE, a Prophet, or ſoothſayer.

TARRA'IGHIL, a Prophecy.

TARRA'GHLAIM, to Prophecy, or foretel.

TARRANGTHA, drawn, pulled.

TARRASTAIR, it happened.

TARRGHRAIGH, a journey.

TARRINGIREACHT, prophecy.

TARRSA, come thou.

TA'RRTHAÍGHIM, to ſave or deliver. *tàrrthaigh, tàrrthaigh a Rígh*, aſſiſt, aſſiſt, O King. the expreſſion *tàrthaigh, tàrthaigh*, was a kind of a cry of war among the old Iriſh ſignifying the ſame thing as *a moy, a moy*, among the French. *ſair, ſair*, i. e. *take care*, was another cry of war, the ſame as *qui vive*, or *gara, gara* in French.

TA'RRTHAIL, preſervation, ſafety; alſo deliverance.

TA'RRTHAIM, to ſeize or take hold of; alſo to aſſert or affirm. *céad torc mar tarrthaim*, an hundred hogs, as I aſſert.

TARRTHAIM, to grow.

TARRUDH, a drawing.

TARSA, over, paſt; over them. Prov. 20. 26.

TARSNAM, a tranſom, or beam going twart a houſe.

TARSNA'MHAM, to ſwim over.

TARSOIBEACH, tranſparent.

TARSOILLSÌGHIM, to ſhine through, or be tranſparent.

TART, thirſt, drought.

TA'RTHADÒIR, & *tàrthalaídhe*, a Saviour.

TARTHA'IGHIM, to aſſiſt, or defend.

TA'RTHAIL, help, aſſiſtance. *fear tarthàla*, a helper. *gan tàrthail*, without remedy. Prov. 6 : 15.

TARTHA'LAIM, to aſſiſt; to protect.

TARTMHAR, & *tartmhur*, dry, thirſty.

TAS, a dwelling, or habitation.

TASAIM, to dwell, or remain.

TASANACH, ſlow, tedious.

TASBÉANAIM, to reveal or ſhew. *taiſleain*, ſhew thou.

TASCOR, a navy.

TASCOR, an aſſembly, a mark, or cavalcade.

TASCORAM, to march, to migrate.

TA'SG, a report or rumour.

TASGA, & *taſgadh*, a taſk. *maighiſtir taſcuidh*, a Taſk-maſter.

TASGAIRE, a ſlave or ſervant.

TA'TH, ſlaughter. *tàth na G'curadh a chéird*, the ſlaughter of Heroes was his chief practice.

TA'TH, ſoulder, glew.

TA'TH, withered.

TATH, a ſide.

TA'THA, bail or ſurety.

TA'THAD, they have. *tàtham*, I have.

TATHAIGHEACH, converſant, acquainted.

TATHAIGHEACHD, uſe, familiarity.

TA'THAIM, to kill or deſtroy; alſo to dye.

TA'THAIRE, a ſluggish, trifling fellow.

TATHAM, to apply.

TATHAMH, a nap of ſleep.

TATHAOIR, heavy, dull.

TATHAOIR, a reproach; alſo contempt, diſregard.

TATHA'OIRIM, to reproach or deſpiſe. ex. *a Thaidhg nà tathoir Tórna: Thady*, do not deſpiſe or throw amy reflection upon the Poet Torna.

TATHAS, he gathered together, or aſſembled.

TA'TH-BHÉIM, a killing blow, litterally; but it was anciently uſed to imply a certain kind of exerciſe or Military game of caſting darts out of the Irish *Crann tabhail*, or Sling. vid. K. *a mbàs Chonraoi mic Dàire.*

TATHFAN, a barking: vid: *tafan. ataid uile na madruighe balbha, ni ſhéadaid tathfan*, they are all dumb dogs, they cannot bark. this word ſeems to be derived from *haf, haf*, the barking of a dog, hence it ſignifies to rout or drive away by force, to banish. *ro thathfan a shliocht as an tìr*, he banished his poſterity out of the country.

TA'THLAIGHIM, to tame or ſubdue, to pacify.

TA'THLAN, a reproach or calumny.

TA'THÛGHADH, a ſoldering, or ſodering.

TA'THUÍGHIM, I join, unite, or ſolder.

TATHUÍGHE, acquaintance. *níl tathùighe agum air*, I have no acquaintance with him. *do bhadar na ſlighte móra gan tathùighe*, the high ways were unoccupied. Jud. *5: 6.*

TATHUÌGHIM, I am accuſtom'd or uſed, Lat. *ſoleo.*

TATHUIGHTHE, & *tathuightheach*, public, frequented: alſo familiar. ex. *ſpìorad tathuightheach*, a familiar ſpirit.

TÉ: *an té*, he that, whoſoever. *don té*, unto him that.

TE, hot, warm.

TEABHTHA, a large territory in Meath, which was anciently poſſeſſed by the *O Caharns*, the *O Quins*, the *O Confiachas*, the *O Muirreganes*, & the *O Lachtnanes.*

& *Teabhtha ſoir*, in ſaid County, poſſeſſed by the *O Hagas*.

Teacclaim, a collection.

Teaccmais, a hindrance, or impediment.

Teach, a houſe. genit: *tigh. taigh*, or *toigh. tigh na Mbocht agus na nothar*, the poor houſe & Hoſpital. pl. *tighthe*. Lat. *tectum*. Gr. *tegos* means any covering or shelter from the weather.

Teachadh, pro *tachtadh*, a ſtrangling.

Teachd, coming to a place, *ag teachd agus as imtheachd*, going & coming, going to & from.

Teachda, & *teachdach*, a Meſſenger. *ni cluinſighear guth do Theachdadh nidh bus mó*, the voice of thy Meſſengers shall no more be heard. Nat. 2. 13. *Rìghtheachda*, an Ambaſſadour, or Envoy of a King.

Teachdaire, a Meſſenger. plur. *teachdairibh*, the poſts.

Teachdaireacht, an errand or meſſage; alſo tydings.

Teachtaighthe, ſtrangled.

Teachtadh, poſſeſſion.

Teacmaic, it came, or happened.

Teacmoc, riches, wealth.

Téad, gen. *téide*, a rope or cord: a ſtring, or wire of a harp; hence it is ſometimes put for the harp.

Teadaidh, quick, active.

Téadaìdhe, a harper.

Téadarrachtóir, an avenger.

Téadham, to goe. *téadham ar ccul*, to fail or lye deficient. *téadham ar beal*, to prevent. *teadham re*, to find or meet with. *ni teidheómhas mè riot*, I will not meet thee.

Teagasc, or *Teagaſg*, a teaching or doctrine: inſtruction, advice, direction.

Teagasga, Sorcery, Druidiſm.

Teagasgaim, to teach or inſtruct: *do theagaiſg ſé é*, he inſtructed him. *chor go dteigeòſgadh ſé thu*, that he might inſtruct you.

Teagaisgthe, inſtructed, taught.

Teagasgthóir, a teacher, a Doctor. *teagaſgthoir don dlighe Chanonda*, a Doctor of the Canon Law.

Teagh, a houſe, a Room. *teagh leaptha*, a bed-chamber. vid: *teach*.

Teagh, a vapour, or exhalation.

Teaghais, a ſmall room or cloſet; alſo a caſe for the better preſerving of any thing.

Teaghallach, moſt commonly *teaghlach*, a houſe or habitation, alſo houshold, of or belonging to a houſe or family. *teaghlach an Rìgh*, the King's houshold. *teagh-lach* pro *teagh-luchd*.

Téagham, to heat or warm, to grow hot.

Teaghlachas, ſoothing, flattering; alſo playing the paraſite.

Teaghlach, a ſumptuous houſe, court or palace. alſo a family or houshold.

Teaghladhach, fair-ſpoken.

Teaghlaìghim, to ſooth or flatter.

Teagmha'il, meddling, or interfering.

Teagmhaim, to meet. *teagmham le chéile*, let us meet together. *do theagmháil ort*, to meet you. alſo to happen or fall out; *má theagmhann*, if it happens. *cred ſá tteagmhan ſo dhùinn?* why is this befallen us?

Teagmhuiseach, accidental,

on adventure, at random.

TEALACH, a looſing.

TEALGADH, a caſting, or hurling.

TEALLA, & *teallach*, the Earth. *ón teallach*, from the Earth. Gr: *tilos*, dung. vid. *Heſych.*

TEALLACHÓG, a domeſtic concubine.

TEALLAM, to ſteal. *tealſadar*, they ſtole.

TEALLÙR, idem quod. *tealla*, the earth. Lat. *tellure*, a tellus.

TEAMHAIR, pleaſant, agreable.

TEAMHAIR, Tara in Meath, the ſeat of the ancient Kings of that Province.

TEAMPULL, a church or Temple. Lat. *Templum. ós cuinne an Teampuill*, before the Temple.

TEAN, vid. *teann.*

TEA'NAM, & *téanum*, let us go. *téanum ſuas*, let us go up. *téanum ann ſin*, let us go thither.

TEANAM, to wreath or twiſt. alſo to mingle; Iſ. 9. 11.

TEANBHUAIDHREADH, fervency.

TEANCHOIR, a pair of tongues or a pair of pincers. *leis na teanchuiríghibh*, with the tongues. *a theanchoirìdhe*, his tongues.

TEANFA'ISGIM, to preſs, to ſqueeze cloſe, or wring hard.

TEANGA, & genit. *Teangain*, a tongue; alſo a Dialect, tongue or language. *ſan teangain Laidhne*, in Latino Idiomate, which was anciently written *Dingua*. Suec: *Tunga*. Dan: *Tunge*. Belg: *Tonge*. plur. *teangtha & teangthaibh.*

TEANGAS, a pair of pincers.

TEANN, ſtiff, rigid; alſo bold, powerful. *go teann laidir*, bold & ſtrong.

TEANNADH, ſtiffneſs, rigidneſs; alſo violence.

TEANNAIM, to ſtrain, to bind ſtraight. *teannam re & ris*, to embrace. to ſtick cloſe to. *do teann ris é idir a dhá làimh*, he embraced him between both his arms.

TEANNAIRE, the roaring of the ſea in a cave.

TEANNGUG, ſtiff & ſtrong.

TEANNLAMH, tinder-box fire.

TEANNRADH, a ſhewing, manifeſtation, or diſcovery.

TEANN-SHA'ITH, abundance, a full meal.

TEANNTA, a preſs, or bruiſing. *Crann teannta*, a wine preſs, or a Cydar preſs. *neach a'tteannta*, one in a ſtraight, or in Jeopardy. *teannta*, near, cloſe by. *aodha is teannta*, a pain in the reins, with an oppreſſion.

TEANNTA, joyned.

TEANNTRAIDHE, grief, ſorrow.

TEANNORCANUS, cantus medius, or the counter tenour in muſic.

TEARBADH, a ſeparation.

TEARC, few or rare, *as tearc dà threiſe nàch ſuair léun*, there are few brave men but met with diſappointments.

TEARCADH, & *teirce*, fewneſs, ſcarcity, rareneſs. *tearca buîdhne*, a ſmall number of men.

TEARMANN, a limit. wel. *terwyn*, & Lat: *terminus*. alſo glebe-land. protection. *Deíthibh tearmain*, tutelary Gods. vid: *Tarmann*. Gr. *termones*, limits, or boundaries.

TEARMANNÓIR, & *tearmanuîdhe*, a Patron or Protector; alſo one of the ſame country, Téarnam, & téarnódhaim, to eſcape, to recover; alſo to fall into a fit: *do théarnaidh iòna chodhladh*, he fell asleep.

Téarnòdh, a fall, hap, chance.

Téarnódh, a recovery from ſickneſs, a convaleſcence.

Téarnodhaim, to eſcape, to fly from, to evade.

Teas, heat, warmth.

Teas, the ſouth. *an tabbh theas*, ſouthward.

Teasargadh, & *teaſargain*, a reſcuing, or delivering from any hurt or danger.

Teasargaim, to ſave, or reſcue, to deliver from danger.

Teasbhach, ſultrineſs, heat of weather.

Teasbuala, hot baths.

Teasdaìghim, to prove or try; alſo to fail. *ni theaſdóchuidh uàit*, there shall not fail thee.

Teasdùghahh, a trial. I Pet. 4. 12.

Teasgaghaim, to preſerve.

Teasgal, a ſingeing wind, a ſtorm. alſo a wave or billow.

Teasgam, to cut or lop off. *gur teaſgadh a cheann dà cholainn*, till his head was parted from his body.

Teasghra'dh, fervent love, zeal.

Teasmhach, ſultry, or warm weather.

Teastaghadh, experience; trial, a diſcuſſing or ſifting of a matter. alſo abſence. *teaſtùghadh*, alſo ſignifies teſtimony.

Teasta'ighim, to teſtify or bear witneſs, alſo to lack, need, or want. *nír theaſtaigh éinnidh*, nothing was wanting. *do theaſtaigh ſé*, he died.

Teasta'il, want, defect.

Teastún, a groat, four pence. Ital. *teſtoni* from *teſta*, a head wich was ſtamped on it.

Teasùighe, hot, burning.

Teasúidheacht, a heat, or warmth: *teaſuidheacht ſola*, a heat of blood.

Teathadh, & *teithe*, a flight, or running away.

Teathaíghim, to celebrate, or ſolemnize.

Teatham, to flee, or run away. *teith*, flee thou. *do theith ſé*, he fled. *do theitheadar*, they fled.

Teathra, the ſea.

Teathra, the Royſton crow.

Tebim, to fruſtrate or diſappoint, *do theib ſé* he failed. 'tis now pronounced *tepim*.

Tec, a bone.

Tedaidh, wild, fierce.

Tedarracht, revenge, or vengeance.

Tedhmneach, furious, headlong.

Tednòs, fierceneſs, alſo ſeverity.

Tegearrach, a purchaſer.

Tegh, or *teith*, hot, ſcalding.

Teghbhail, ground rent.

Tegur, a purchaſe.

Teibiadh, a drawing, or taking away.

Teibhearsaim, to drop or diſtil. *tibearſain na fola*, the droping of blood.

Teibìdhe, Phyſicians. *Béarla na teibidh*, a mixt Irish uſed by the Phyſicians.

Teich, he run away, or abſconded. vid: *teatham*.

Teiclídhe, quiet, peaceable.

Téid, he went. vid: *téadam*, to

go. *téid ſé*, he goeth. *téid ſiad*, they go.

Téid cleasaídhe, a rope-dancer.

Teide, a ſmooth plain hill; alſo a fair.

Teidm, a great loſs; alſo Death.

Teidhmneach, perverſe, quarrelſome.

Téid-siobhlach, a rope-dancer.

Téidín, a ſmall cord or rope. the diminut. of *téid*.

Teigeamhus, shall happen, or befal. *c'red theigeamhus dhamh ann*, what shall befal me there.

Téigh, & *téidh*, go thou, from *téadham*, to go. *teigh a ſteach*, goe in. *teígeòmhaidh*, it shall come to paſs. *go tteigeomhadh*, peradventure.

Teighiollas; a ſalamander.

Teile, *crann teile*, a Lime tree, or Linden Iſ: *6. 13. teileag*, & *crann teileóige*, idem.

Teilgean, a caſting, or throwing. alſo a vomiting.

Teilgim, to vomit; alſo to caſt forth, to overturn. *do theilg bun ós cionn é*, he overturned him. *teilgidh ſe*, he throws. *teilſidh ſe amach iàd*, he shall caſt them away. *do theilgeadar amach iàd*, they drove them out. *teilgim breitheamhnas*, to gueſs.

Teilg-líon, a caſting net.

Teilíghim, to refuſe, or reject.

Teilighim, to build.

Teilightheach, fertile.

Teilis, a houſe or habitation.

Teimeal, droſs.

Téimheal, dark, obſcure. alſo darkneſs. *for tuàtaibh Eireann bai teimheal*, ſuper populos Hiberniæ erant tenebræ.

Teimheal, a shadow, shade, or covert, diminut. *teimhealán*.

Teimhliúghadh, a darkning, or obſcuring.

Teinnbhéalach, perverſe, obtinate.

Teinne, power, force.

Teine, fire. *le teinnidh*, with fire.

Teinmheadh, a cutting or dividing; an opening.

Teinneas, & *teinnios*, a diſeaſe or diſorder. *teinnios cloinne*, labour or travel in childbirth.

Teinteach, lightning.

Teintreach, a flash of lightning.

Teintríghim, to caſt lightning,

Teirce, ſcarcity, fewneſs. vid: *tearc*.

Teirc fheólach, lean, meagre.

Teireadh, a commendation.

Teiricim, to fail, to be ſpent.

Téìrphonta, three-pound weight.

Teisbeirt, increaſe, growth.

Teisidh, *gon te ſidh a tteamhair*, that they halted at Tara Chron. Scot.

Teisite, & *teiſte*, a dropping or diſtilling.

Teith, hot. warm.

Teith, fly thou. vid: *teatham*.

Teithcheamh, flight: *do chuir chum teithcheamh ſluaighte na neachdrannach*, he put to flight the armies of the ſtrangers.

Teitheadh, & *theithiomh*, idem, & genit: *teithmhe*.

Teithmheach, a fugitive or runnegade. *tuitſidh a theithmhigh uile leis an ccloidheamh*, all his fugitives shall fall by the ſword.

Teithneasach, haſty, in haſte. rectiùs *Deithnioſach*.

TEITRE, one that plays on a taber, or tymbrel. Lat: tympaniſta·

TELACH, a looſing.

TELIGHTHEACH, fruitful.

TELLÚR, the earth. Lat. tellus.

TEMHE, Death; alſo weakneſs, ſickneſs.

TEÒIR, three in number,rather, thrice. lat. ter. *teóra*, idem.

TEÓIR-FHEAC, a trident, or three pronged inſtrument.

TEÒIRIOLACH, triumph.

TEÔIR-INNEACH, three footed. alſo three forked, that hath three points.

TEÓL, plenty, abundance.

TEÓL, a thief: *mar bainteóla*, as a thieving woman.

TEÓRA, gen. *teóran*, a border, a bound or limit. *ſeinteóra an ſhearainn*, the ancient Landmarks.

TEÓRA, three or thrice. idem quod *teóir*, *teòra lá agus oidhche*, three days & three nights.

TEÒRCHAN, the ſpace of three hours.

TEÒRGHAR-ATHAIR, Lat. tritavus. the great-grand-father's great-grand-father.

TEÓRCHOSACH, three footed. *ſuidhe teòr-choſach*, a tripod.

TEÓR-GHABHLACH, three forked.

TEÓR-GHA'IRDE, triumph.

TEÓR-LAITHEAN, three days ſpace.

TEÓR-UILLEANN, & *teòruile*, a triangle.

TEOR-UILLEANNACH, triangular.

TÉRNÓDH, to fall. *go ttérnódh ióna chodhla*, that he fall aſleep.

TÉRNÓDH, eſcaping.

TET, a taber, or drum.

TET, the north. *tethe*, idem.

TETH, fine, ſmooth.

TETHIN, Lat: *titan*, the ſun. *amhail tethin*, like the ſun. this word ſeems to derived from the the Irish word *teith*, hot, warm. quære, if the name of the people calledTiſans may have any connection or affinity with this word *teithin*, which perhaps may be more properly written *teathain*.

TÉULLODH, *do théulto ſé*, he ſtole away. or he withdrew.

TÉURNÓDH: *ag téurnodh mar bhlàth na luìbhe*, paſſing away as the flowers of the graſs.

TÍ, he who, him that. *don tí atá*, to him that is; *an tí as óige*, the younger.

TI, unto, to: from *tíghim* to come. *go ttî*, until. *go tti ſo*, hitherto. *go tti anois*, until now.

TI, deſign, or intention. *do rabhadar ar tí*; they intended. *do bhì ar tì mo mharbtha*, he deſigned to kill me.

TÌACHAIR, perverſe, ill-diſpoſed.

TÌACHRA, prudence.

TÍACHTAIDH, a common haunter or reſorter, a gueſt or cuſtomer.

TIACHTAIM, to attend, to accompany; alſo to go to, or arrive at. ex. *iàr tíachtain dóibh ó Chaiſeal*, after their arrival from Cashel.

TÍADHAN, a ſtone, or teſticle.

TÌAG, or *tiagh* & *tiachòg*, a bag, or wallet.

TÍAGHUIM, to come to. *tiaghuid as*, they vanish. *tiaghaîm ar comairce*, I appeal.

TÌAMHDHA, dark, obſcure,

TÍAMHDHA, ſlow, tedious. *nír ghnîomh tiamhdha*, 'twas an action of expedition.

TÍARNA, a Lord ſpiritual or temporal, a Prince or Ruler. Gr. *tyrannos*, & Lat: *tyrannus*. Brit. *teyrna*. all from the Celtic word *tir*, a country, becauſe Chief Lord or King of a country, vid. *tàin*, ſupra. this word is taken in the Irish in a good ſenſe as it formerly was in the Greek & Latin.

Tiarnas, Dominion, or Lordship, wel: *tyrnas*. G. *tyrannia*.

Tiarpa'n, a teſticle.

Tìarrthoch, a tripe. Lat: omaſum.

Tìas, a tide.

Tíasgadal, induſtry, contrivance.

Tibheadh, laughter: *tibhis*, he laughed.

Tibharsa'n, ſpringing, ſpouting, overflowing ex. *Tiberſan na dilinne*, the overflowing of the waters of the deluge. L. B.

Tibh fhíacail, the foreteeth.

Tibhim, to laugh,

Tibhre, a fool, one that is conſtantly laughing.

Tibhreach, & *tibhtigh*, given to laughing.

Tibhrim, to ſpring. *tibhir an-shíos a. thobair*, ſpring up fountain.

Tigh, *teagh*, & *teach* genit. *tíghe*, a houſe. *tigh taisgídh*, a ſtore houſe, wel: *ty*, a houſe.

Tìghe, & *tígheachd*, thickneſs, fatneſs.

Tígheamhail, domeſtic, of or belonging to a houſe.

Tíghean, a bag, or ſatchel.

Tíghearna, a Lord or Sovereign. this word is more properly written *Tiarna*, by which it better agrees with all the other languages; but this corruption has been introduced by rhymers in order to make up three ſyllables, this Epenthetical addition of letters as well vowels as conſonants, is indeed very common among the Greek Poets, particulary Homer, who in the firſt line of his Iliad has two poetical additions of the like nature. vid: *Tiarna*.

Tíghearnas, Dominion, Lordship.

Tígheas, & *tígheaſachd*, Huſbandry; alſo houſe heeping.

Tígheasach, a houſe-keeper.

Tìgheasaim, to manage a farm, to follow husbandry.

Tighim, ro goe; alſo to come. *mar thìgh tù*, as thou comeſt. *dà tighidh mé chuguibh*, if I come unto you.

Tíi, a welt, or impreſſion remaining in the flesh after a wound, *an tíi ghlas ni dheachaigh de*, the green welt remained always. L. B.

Tile, much, many, a great deal.

Tileadh, a ship.

Tim, & genit. *Time*, fear, dread, Lat. *timor*.

Timcheal, about, thereabout, beſides. *timcheal na macraìdhe*, beſide the young men.

Tímchillghearradh, circumciſion.

Tìmchill-ghearram, to circumciſe.

Tìmchill-ghéarrtha, circumciſed.

Tìmchill-theasgadh, circumciſion; alſo to circumciſe.

Tímchilltheasgtha, circumciſed.

Tìmchioll, or *tímpchioll*, a circuit or compaſs; alſo about, round about.

Tímchiolladh, a ſurrounding or environing; alſo ambition.

Timchiollaim, to encompaſs or ſurround. *timchiolltaoi*, ye shall encompaſs.

Tímchiollta, ſurrounded or environed.

Timdhibhe, a leſſening, or abatement. alſo ruin, or deſtruction.

Time, pride; alſo dignity, eſtimation. this is the root of the Lat. compound word, *eſtimo*, *eſtimatio*, which root is alſo preſerv'd in the Greek *timè*, honour.

Time, heat, warmth.

Time, fear, dread. Lat. *timor.* this word *timè* makes two ſyllables as if written. *ti-me.*

Timeach, hot, warm.

Timheal, or *timhiol*, darkneſs. alſo a glimmering or ſhady light. ex. *do chìm tímheal beg*, I ſee a little glimmer or ſhade of light.

Timhealach, or *timhiolach*, dark, obſcure. arm: *Teval*, dark.

Timearnadh, to celebrate or ſolemnize. *ro timarna ſaoire an Domhnaicc O Easbartha an tſathruinn go ſuinne mainde dia Lúain*, the feſtivity of Sunday was ſolemnized from Veſpers on ſaturday until monday morning. L. B.

Timtire, a Miniſter, Servant or Agent. *timtiridhe an chéaſda*, the Miniſters or executioners in the Crucifixion of our Lord.

Timtireacht, miniſtration, ſervice.

Tin, or *tion*, to melt, or diſſolve.

Tin, groſs, fat: alſo ſoft, tender

Tin, a beginning.

Tinchreachadh, a prey.

Tinciosdal, a march.

Tineas, thickneſs, cloſeneſs.

Ting, & *teanga*, a tongue.

Tinge, & *tinne*, ſtrange, wonderful, ſurpriſing.

Tinge, or *tinne*, almoſt, little wanting of. ex. *tinge nàch ar marbhadh mé*, I was almoſt killed.

Tinim, to thaw, or diſſolve.

Tinm, the underſtanding.

Tinn, or *teinn*, ſick.

Tinn, an inflexion of the adjective *teann*, ſtrong, ſtout, bold; which is often prefixed to compound words, & forms the firſt part thereof. as *tinn-eaſnach.*

Tinne, the Letter **I**, according to O Flaherty.

Tinneas, or *tinnios*, a diſeaſe, or ſickneſs. *tinneas alt*, the gout. *tinneas mór*, the falling ſickneſs.

Tinneasnach, ſtout, ſtrong of body. literally, tough-ribbed.

Tinnriom, a finishing or concluſion.

Tinnscra, a portion or dower. *fà hi Rebécca an chéad bhean fúair tinnſcra ſan Dómhan*, Rebecca was the firſt woman living that was portioned or Dowered. L. B.

Tinnteach, Lightning.

Tinnteagal, corruption.

Tínntea'n, a hearth,

Tìnntíghe, fiery. *fiàbhrus tinntidhe*, a burning ague. *Laſrach tinntíghe*, a flaſh of Lightning.

Tinsceadal, inſtruction, judiciouſneſs.

Tint, a tun weight.

Tinteannas, great haſte, expedition. *do thigheacht tré tíntinnis*, to come in poſt haſte.

Tiobar, & *Tiobrad*, a well. *O Thiobraidh*, from the fountains. *Tiobradárainn*, the Irish name of the town called Tipperary, litterally ſignifying the well of the country, or territory called *àrain.*

Tiocfaid-siad, they ſhall come. *tiocfus ſé*, he ſhall come.

Tioch, a bag, or budget.

TIODAL, a tittle, epitaph or monument. *tioduil ſpléadhacha*, flattering titles.

TIODHLACADH, a gift, or preſent.

TÍODHLACAIM, to preſent or beſtow. *do thiodhlaic ſé dhuit*, he hath given thee.

TÍODHLAICTHEACH, bountiful.

TIODHNACADH, & *tíodhnacal*, a preſent or offering, a favour.

TIODHNACAIM, to dedicate, to offer up, or deliver. *do thiodhnaic do Dhia a chorp agus a Anam*, he offered up his ſoul & body to God.

TÌOGHAR, a tigre.

TIOMALTAS, victuals, eatables.

TIOMALLAIM, to eat. ex. *maíſe Daoine ni tiomallach.* eſcis hominum non veſcebatur. Brog. vit. Brig.

TIOMA'NAIM, to drive or turn away; to push or thruſt off. *tiomàin air*, fall upon him. *do thiomàineadar iad*, they chaſed them.

TIOMARGADH, a collection.

TIOMARGAIM, to collect, or gather together.

TIOMARNADH, a command.

TIOMARNAIM, to order or command.

TIOMCHAIRE, pity, mercy.

TIOMCHROÍDHEACH, tender-hearted.

TIOMGHAIRE, a requeſt.

TIOMGHAIRIM, to ask or require.

TIOMNA, & *tiomnadh*, a will or teſtament. *an tiomna nuàdh*, the new teſtament. *an ſean tiomna*, the old teſtament; alſo a covenant.

TIOMNAIM, to make a will. alſo to ſwear.

TIOMPA'N, a timbrel, taber or Drum. *re tiompànuibh*, with tabers. Lat: *tympanus.*

TIOMPA'NACH, & *tiompánùidhe*, a Harper, a miniſtrel. *mac an tiompànúidhe gus an ttéad*, the harper's ſon to his harp, a kind of proverb.

TIOMSÁIGHIM, to collect; or bring together.

TIOMSÚGHADH, collection.

TIOMUIN; *do thiomuin ſé a ſpiorad ſùas*, he gave up the Ghoſt. *dà thiomuint ſein*, curſing himſelf.

TIONADH, a melting, or diſſolving.

TIONCAR, attendance.

TIONCHAISIN, the ſight.

TIONCHOSG, inſtruction.

TIONRAMH, attendance.

TIONNSCNADH, & *tionnſgnamh*, a beginning. alſo a device, a project or purpoſe. alſo a plotting or conſpiracy. *droch-thionſcnamh*, & *droch-thionſgain*, a bad beginning, or ſeting forth.

TIONNSCNAIM, to begin. *do thionnſgnadar a tturus*, they began their journey. *do thionnſcnadar olc*, they deviſed evil. *mar do thionnſcain mé*, as I have purpoſed.

TIONSCUMH, or *tionſguin*, a beginning.

TIONNSGRA, a reward; a portion or dowry.

TIONNÙR, a ſlumber, or nap; *Tionnúr codhlata*, a nap of ſleep.

TIONÓL, a Congregation, or aſſembly. *ſlùagh do thionól*, to raiſe an army. *tionòl mór daoine*, a great aſſembly of people. hence *còmh-thionol*, a Congregation, or convention.

TIONÓLAIM, to convene; to aſſemble. *do thionoladar a g'cionn a chéile*, they aſſembled together.

TIONSÁIGHIM, to aſſemble or gather together. *tionsùghadh*, idem.

TIONSANADH, a dropping, or flowing down.

TIONSANAIM, to drop, or diſtil.

TIONSCANTACH, adventurous, diligent, induſtrious. *go raibh an tògànach tionſcantach*, that the young man was induſtrious.

TIONSCRA, a buying or purchaſing: alſo a reward, a ſtipend.

TIONSGIODAL, a managing or projecting, alſo induſtry.

TIONTONAS, haſte, ſpeed, expedition.

TIONUIGH, frequenting, or dwelling from time to time in a place; hence the compound. *commh-thionuigh* (corrupte *còmhnùighe*) a conſtant dwelling.

TIONÙR, a tenon. *moirtis agus tionùr*, a mortiſe & a tenon.

TIONÙS, a tanner's yard, or tan-houſe.

TIOPAL, a water-ſpider.

TIORAMH, threshing.

TIORA'NACH, a Tyrant. Lat. *tyrannus.* this word is formed upon the Lat. word *tyranuus* in it's preſent acceptation, being introduced into the Irish language by thoſe who probably did not conſider, that that Latin word was formed upon the Celtic word *Tiárna.* vid: *Tiàrna*: & *Tighearna*, ſupra.

TIORA'NACHT, tyranny.

TIORFHOCHRAIC, a reward.

TIORMACH, drought.

TIORMÁIGHIM, to dry up, to make dry. *no go tirmàigheadh na huiſgeadha sùas ón ttalamh*, until the waters were dried up from off the Earth.

TÍORRTHA, the plur. of *Tir*, Countrys.

TÌORRTHACH, a countryman, of the ſame Country; alſo a Patriot.

TIOTAL, a title. vid: *tiodal.* Lat. *titulus.*

TIOTAN, the ſun. Lat. *titan.* vid: *tethin.*

TIPEADH, a regulating, or diſpoſing of things in order.

TIR, & genit: *tire*, Land, country: a Region. Lat: *terra.* wel: & corn: *Tir*, Hiſp. *tierra.* Gall. *terre.* & turcicè, *Ier.*

TIR-BHEARTHA, proper & peculiar to one's home or country.

TÍREIBHEARTA'IDHE. a geographer.

TIRIM, dry.

TIRTEAGH, demeſnes, a manſion houſe.

TIUGH, thick; alſo latter, laſt. ex: *tiugh ſhlaith*, the laſt King.

TIUBRUID, a well or ciſtern. vid: *tiobrad.*

TIUBHRADH, to give, to deliver up. vid: *tabhraim. ní thiubhra tù*, thou shalt not deliver up. *dà ttiubhra tù dhamh*, which thou shalt give me.

TIUCFUIDH, & *tiucfuighthear*, to be mentioned, to be come, to happen. *ni thiucfuighear*, it shall not be come. *ní thiucfuighear thor'm*, there will be no mention made of me.

TIUGH, thick. *faoi ghéagaibh tiùgha*, under the thick boughs. *a ttiùgha na bhforaiſeach*, in the thickets of the foreſt. Iſ. 9: 28. wel: teu.

TIUGH, the laſt; alſo the end.

TIUGHA, & *tiùghas*, thickneſs.

TIUGH-MHUILLEAN, a tucking mill.

TIÚGHÙGHADH, a condenſing, or a making thick.

TLACHD, pleaſure, delight.

TLACHD, a fair, or marker.

TLACHD, a garment, or veſture.

TLACHD-AIRM, a market place.

TLACHDADH, a burying.

TLACHDAÍGHIM, to interr or bury.

TLACHDAM, to colour.

TLACHD-BHOGADH, a quick ſand, a quagmire.

TLACHD-BHAILE, a market town.

TLACHD-BHOTH, a booth, or tent in a fair.

TLACHD-CHOMHTHROMA'N, an inſtrument to make floors ſmooth.

TLACHD-CHORRÙGHADH, an earth quake.

TLACHD-CHUMARGADH, the ſame.

TLACHDGHA, as. *tine tlachdgha*, a fire kindled for the ſummoning all the Druids to meet on the firſt of November to Sacrifice to their Gods. they burned all the Sacrifice in that fire, nor was there any other fire to be kindled that night in Ireland. vid. K. in *Tùathal teachtmhar*, where more of their ancient cuſtoms before Chriſtianity may be found.

TLACHDGHRABHADH, & *tlachtghraibheacht*, Geography.

TLACHDMHUR, pleaſant; alſo ſmooth.

TLACHT, a veil or garment.

TLACHT, colour.

TLACHT, the earth.

TLACHTMHACH, fumitory.

TLAICHD-BHEÌRT, Geography.

TLAICHD-SHUIBH, a ſtraw-berry.

TLAICHT-SHEIST, the ſame.

TLA'ITH, weak-ſpirited, timorous.

TLAS, & *tlaſach*, a fair.

TLA'S, or *tlus*, cattle. *áirnéis*, *ſpré & crodh* are of the ſame ſignification.

TLATHAIM, & *tláthàighim*, to reduce, to weaken. Gr, *thlao*, elido, frango.

TLI, colour.

TLÙ, & *tlúgh*, a pair of fire tongs.

TLUS, a lie, or untruth.

TLÙSAÍGHEACHD, diſſimulation.

TNÚ, & genit. *tnùtha*, fire, *for tnúth*, upon the fire.

TNÚDH, & *tnùth*, envy. alſo indignation. alſo expectation. *do bhí ſé ag tnuth leat*, he expected you, alſo he depended on you.

TNÙTHACH, envious, jealous; alſo a rival.

TNÙTHAIM, to envy. *tnùthuigheadàr*, they envied.

TNÙTHÓIR, a jealous lover.

TÓ, dumb, mute; alſo ſilence. ex. *as feàrr to ná labhra*, ſilence is better than talkativeneſs.

TÒ, a tongue.

TOAMHALACHD, ſilence.

TOBACH, ſudden, ſurpriſing.

TOBAR, a well *ag an ttobar*, at the well. *tobar deur*, a fountain of tears. genit. *tiobra*, from *dobhar*, water, or *Dur*, idem. Gr. *hydor*.

TOBHACH, to wreſt. *ní mò labhcóras tù a ccùis do chlaónadh le morán do thobhach breitheamhnais*, neither ſhalt thou ſpeak in a cauſe to decline after many for wreſting judgment.

TOBHTHA, & *tobha*, choſen, elect. Heb. *tobh* ſignifies good. Lat. *bonus*, this word is commonly written *toghtha*.

TOCADH, *no tacadh* proſperity.

TOCHA, love; alſo loving.

TOCHA, choice.

TOCHAILT, digging; alſo a mine or quarry.

TOCHALTA, dug, digged.

TOCHAMLAIDH *ſeacht lànamhno acus dà fhithid re mac mileadh*, forty ſeven married couples marched along with the ſon of mileſius.

TÓCHAR, à cauſe-way, a pavement.

TÓCHAR, a croud or multitude, a great quantity. *tòchar mór éiſg*, a great shoal of fish. vid. *Tighern*: annal.

TOCHAR, a dowry.

TOCHARAIS, the winding of thread on a bottom of yarn &c.

TOCHARAISIM, to wind up.

TOCHARASTA, wound up.

TOCHD, a fit or trance. *tochd guil*, a fit of crying or weeping.

TOCHD, a bed-tick.

TOCHD, ſilence.

TOCHDACH, & *tochdamhail*, quiet, ſtill, ſilent.

TOCHDAIM to be ſilent. *do thochdadar*, they ceaſed ſpeaking, or were ſilent.

TOCHÉIM, a ſlow ſtep or pace.

TOCHLAIM, or *tachlaim*, to dig, to root, to raſe out. *do thochuil ſe amach iad*, he rooted them out. *toichéoluidh tú*, thou shalt dig. *tochaltaoi log*, ye dig a pit. *tochlaidh go nuige a hiochdar*, raſe it to the foundation.

TOCHRA, a gift or preſent.

TOCHT, a piece, or fragment.

TOCHTAM, to ſilence.

TOCHTHA, choſen, pro *toghtha*.

TOCHUIL; *gur thochuil mé*, that I digged. vid. *tochlaim*.

TOCHUS, or *tachas*, the cutaneous diſorder, called the itch. alſo any itching.

TOCOMHLADH, a ſtepping or ſtriding.

TÓDHAS, ſilence.

TÓDHERNAMH, punishment.

TODHOCHAIDE, the time to come, or future time.

TOFAS, the topaz ſtone.

TOGAÌDHE, choſen, choice, ſelect. *meiſge trom orrtha ó fhion togaídhe*, they were very drunk from choice wine. L. B.

TÓGBHA'IL, a taking; alſo a shewing, or demonſtrating.

TÓGBHAIM, to take, to raiſe or lift up. *do thóg ſe a shúile ſúas*, he lifted up his eyes. *tòigéolhuidh ſé ſúas do cheann*, he shall lift up thy head. alſo to carry or take away.

TOGHA, a choice. *togha duine*, a good man.

TOGHAIRM, a ſummons or citation of one or more to appear. ex. *do chuir toghairm ar Churadhaibh Connacht go Cruachuin*, he ſummoned the Champions of Connaught to Cruachan.

TOGHAIRM, a prayer or interceſſion; alſo a petition or requeſt.

TOGHAM, to chuſe, *togh amach dhúinn daoine*, chuſe us out men. *do thogh ſé*, he hath choſen. *toghfa me*; I will chuſe. this verb is always pronounced *tobhaim* & *tobh*, & more properly written ſo, as the Hebrews have *tobh*, bonus. pl. *tobhim*, agreeing perfectly with our *tobha*, or *tobhtha*.

TOGH-GHUTH, conſent, voice, ſuffrage.

TOGHTHA, choſen, elect. more properly written & pronounced *tobha*, or *tobhtha*, Heb. *tobh*, bonus.

TOGHUIL, a deſtruction, overthrowing, or laying waſte. *toghuil na Traoi*, the deſtruction of TROY.

TOGRA, a choice. *do réir togra a chroidhe*, according tho the purpoſe of his heart.

TOGRAIM, to pleaſe with, or deſire. *no go ttogra ſé féin*, till he pleaſe. alſo to chuſe. *do thogradar*, they choſe; alſo to deſign or intend, *noch thoigeórus*, that intendeth.

TÓGTHA, heaved, or lifted up.

TOI, or *taoi*, a bearing, a birth.

TOIBHÉIM, a reproach, a ſtain or blemiſh. *a óigh gan toibhéim*, o immaculate Virgin (Mary).

TOIBHÉIMEACH, ſtained, polluted: alſo reproachful.

TOIBHRIM, to appear. *do toibhreadh aingeal*, an Angel appeared.

TOICE, wealth, worldly ſubſtance.

TOICE, an opprobrious name given to a young woman of bad behaviour.

TOICEACH, & *toiceamhail*, rich, wealthy.

TOICH, Land or ground, a diſtrict, or territory.

TOICH, a natural right or property *Toich dhuit bheith ad Righ*, you have a naturalRight to beKing.

TOICHEAL, a journey.

TOICHÉAMACH, gradually, ſtep by ſtep.

TOICHED, an arreſt; alſo confiſcation.

TOICHEDTE, confiſcated.

TOICHIOL, victory.

TOICHIM, a going, or departing.

TOICHIOSDAL, & commonly ſaid *tòſdal*, arrogancy, preſumption.

TOICHIOSDALACH, or *tòsdalach*, preſuming, ſelf opinionated: it is ſometimes taken in good part: as *ſlùagh toichioſdiolach*, a delightful army.

TOICHNEADH, a faſt.

TOIDHEARNAMH, puniſhment.

TOIDHLIGH, a flame or blazing fire.

TOIFLIUN, heat, warmth.

TOIFLIUNACH, hot, ſcalding.

TOIGH, a houſe. vid: *tigh*.

TOIGEARNAMH, puniſhment, ſuffering.

TOIL, the will or deſire. *déàntoil amhàin*, with one accord. Gr. *thelema*.

TOILEACH, & *toileamhail*, willing, voluntary.

TOILEAMHLACHT, & *toileas*, willingneſs.

TOIL-FHEIDHMNÍGHIM, to enjoy.

TOILÍGHIM, to be willing.

TOILIGHTHE, willing.

TOILIÙGHADH, a willingneſs, or a being willing.

TOILLE, a hollow or cavity.

TOILLÍN, diminut. of *toll*, a little hole.

TOILIREL, obſtinate.

TOILTEACH, voluntary.

TOILTEACHD, & *toilteamhlacht*, willingneſs.

TOILTEANACH, willing, voluntary.

TOIMHDIGH, a tincture.

TOIMHFREAGRAIM, to anſwer.

TOIMHLIM, to eat.

TOIMHSEACH, a farm.

TÒIN, genit of *tòn*, the arſe or breech.

TÒIN, the tone or accent. Lat: *tonus*, & Gr: *tonos*.

TOINEAL, a trance; alſo aſtoniſhment.

TOINEAMH, a Salmon.

TOINEAMH, a monument.

TOINIÚDH, a coming, or going.

TOINNEAMH, Death.

TÓINNLEASAIGHTHEÓIR, a Currier, a Tanner.

TÓINTE LÌN, a ſpindle of thread; alſo a ſurgeon's tent.

TÒIR, a church-yard; *Seantòir*, an old burying place.

TÒIR, of or belonging to a church.

TÒIR, a purſuit, or diligent ſearch after a perſon or thing. *an toir*, the purſuers. *a ta an tóir am dhiaigh*, I am cloſely purſued.

TÓIREACHT, purſuit; *a ttóireacht*, in purſuit.

TOIR-DHEALBHACH, Turlogh, a man's name, i. e. one, whoſe features or countenance reſemble that of the Celtic or German God *Thor*, or Jupiter: whence the Germans & English ſay *Thorſday* or *Thurſday*, for *Dies Jovis* & the Irish *Dia-torduin*, & vulgo *Deardaoin*.

TOIRBHEARTHA, delivered, given up.

TOIRBHEIRT, & *toirbheartas*, a delivering, tradition; alſo a doſe.

TOIRBHIRT, delivered.

TOIRBHREADH, idem quod *Toirbheirt*.

TOIRBHRIM, to give, to deliver, to yield or ſurrender; alſo to aſſign or appoint. *do thoirbhir ſé*, he hath delivered.

TOIRCHIMEACH, benumed.

TOIRCHIMEACHD, ſtupidity.

TOIRCHIMIM, to burden, to benum.

TOIRCHIOS, a conception, or fœtus.

TOIREAMH, an Elegy.

TOIREAMH, from *oireamh*, a ploughman. *féuch tiucfuid na laethe, na mbéarfuidh an toireamh air an mbùanaighe*, behold the days will come, that the Plowman shall overtake the reaper. rectiùs *aireamh*, Lat: *arator*.

TOIRÉIMNÌGHIM, to walk ſtately.

TÓIRÌGHIM, to purſue, to follow cloſely.

TÒIRIGHTHE, purſued, chaſed.

TOIRIOSG, & *tuirioſg*, a ſaw. *le toirioſguibh*, with ſaws.

TOIRMEASG, & *toirmioſg*, a hindrance, an impediment; an oppoſition.

TOIRMEASGAIM, to prohibit: to oppoſe or reſtrain. *toirmiſgeam ìad*, let us forbid them. *toirmiſg íad*, do you hinder them. *cìa thoirmiſgſios é*, who shall reſtrain him.

TOIRMISGTHE, prohibited, reſtrained.

TÒIRN, a great noiſe. hence, *tóirneach*.

TÓIRNEACH, thunder. *tòirnigh*, thundrings. *toirnîghe*, of thunder.

TÓIRNÌGHIM, & *tòirnim*, to thunder, to make a loud noiſe, to shout. *do thòirnigh ſé*, he shouted.

TOIRRCHEAGHADH, & *toirrchiùghadh*, a geting with child.

TOIRRCHIGHIM, to impregnate, or get with child. *do toirrcheadh i*, she conceived.

TOIRRCHIOS, fruit. *agus biaidh a toirrchios iona naithreach theinntighe eitealluigh*, & her fruit shall be a fiery flying ſerpent. alſo a conception.

TOIRRIOMCHRAM, to carry over.

TÒIRSE, & *tòirſi*, a lamp, or torch.

TOIRSEACH, tired, fatigued; alſo heavy, ſad.

TOIRT, the quantity of a thing, as how much, or how big. alſo the bulk. *nil toirt ann*, it has no bulk.

TOIRTEAN, uſeful, ſerviceable.

TOIRTHEAMHAIL, fruitful, plentiful: *as an machaire toirtheamhail* out of the plentiful field.

Toirtheamhlacht, fruitfulneſs, plenty.

Toirtìn, a thin cake. vid: *tort.* Gallicè *tartine.*

Toirtis, a tortoiſe.

Toiscidhe, the will, or deſire.

Toisg, a journey or expedition; alſo buſineſs; alſo a circumſtance. plur. *toſga* & *toſgaibh*, *toſgaibh na cúiſe*, the circumſtances of the affair or cauſe. *as bocht, mo thoiſg aige*, my ſtate is miſerable with him.

Toisg, a wholeſome lecture, advice, or admonition.

Toisg-bhéodha, expeditious, ſwift in performing a journey.

Tôit, ſmoak, vapour.

Toit, a piece or fragment.

Toit, whole, entire. Lat. *totus.*

Tòiteа'n, a conflagration, a burning of a houſe or effects.

Tòiteamhail, ſmoaky.

Toithghiobhair, a whore, proſtitute.

Toith-leanna'n, a concubine.

Toithshearach, a filly, or young colt.

Tóitim, to perfume, to ſmoak.

Tóitrìghim, to burn, or ſcorch.

Tol, a curch-yard.

Tola, a church-Officer. *Tola àrdbreacan*, vid. Chron. Scot. ad an. 765.

Tola, ſuperfluity.

Toladh, deſtruction.

Tolaibh, a multitude.

Tolaim, to pierce through, to penetrate. *do toladh an Laoch ris an ga*, the Hero was pierced through with the ſpear. vid: *tollam.*

Tolc, a hole, or crevice.

Tolc, a wave. plur. *tolcaibh. tulc*, idem.

Tolg, a bed.

Tolgdha, proud, haughty; alſo warlike.

Toll, vulg. *poll*, a hole; the anus.

Toll, hollow: *le ſtribcuibh tolla*, with hollow ſtreaks.

Toll, a head.

Tollachd, a hollow, crevice or cavity.

Tollam, to make a hole, to bore or penetrate. *mà tollfas ſé*, if he ſhall bore. *do thollamar re ſaighdibh iad*, we pierced them with arrows.

Tollthach, piercing. *Lebhiatan an nathair nimhe thollthach*, *eadhon. Lebhiatan an natair nimhe cham*; Leviathan the piercing ſerpent, even Leviathan that crooked ſerpent. Iſ. 27. 1.

Tolteanas, willingneſs.

Tom, a bush, or thicket.

Tomhaidhm, quaſi *tonn mhaidhm*, any rupture of water as of a new Rivulet or Lake. *tomhaidhm Locha Léin ro chlos*, the gushing or ſudden ſpringing of Lough Leune was heard.

Tomhailt, to eat. from *toimhlim. ag tomhailt a phroinne*, eating his meal.

Tómhaisim, to reſolve or unriddle.

Tòmhaisim, to gueſs, to unriddle; alſo to weigh or meaſure. *ní mó toimheoſtar airgiod*, neither ſhall ſilver be weighed. *do thomhuis mé*, I meaſured. *toimheoſaid*, they ſhall meaſure.

Tómhaisiúghadh, menſuration.

Tomhaitheamh, threatning, or threats.

TÓMHAS, meaſure.

TOMHAS-SHLAT, a meaſure-yard, & *ſlat-tómhas*, a yard-meaſure.

TOMHRA, protection.

TOMHRAÌDHE, a Patron, or Protector.

TOMHURAS, ſilence.

TÒMHUS, a Riddle or paradox.

TOMLACHT, thick milk, or curds.

TOMTHACH, one that threatens, a ſwaggering fellow.

TÓN, the arſe or breech. genit. *tóna* & *Tóin*. Gr. *Noton*.

TONA, a tune.

TONACH, a shirt, a covering, a Garment. *do ràinig an tonach Piláit tré cranncur, amhuil a dùbhairt Eoin.* Pilate got the shirt by caſting lots, as John ſaid. L. B.

TÒNCHLÓDHACH, a turncoat.

TONN, or *tond*. Lat. *unda*, a wave or billow. plur. *tonntha*.

TONN, a ſtrengthening.

TONN, a hide, skin, or pelt.

TONN, quick.

TONNA, a tub, a tun.

TONNACH, waved, undulated.

TONNACH, glittering. *mar loinnir do ghaith tonnaigh*, as the light of thy glittering ſpear.

TONNACH, a mound, or Rampier.

TONNADH, poiſoned water.

TONNAIM, to raiſe in waves. alſo to dip in water. vulg. *tomaim*.

TONNADÉIR, a tunning dish.

TONNCHASTACH, a turn coat.

TONNÓG, a Duck or Drake, any aquatic palmiped.

TONTA, waved. *mar Ofràil tonta*, as a wave-offering.

TOPNASCA, a ball, a bottom, as of yarn.

TOR, a tower. Lat. *turris*, *tor neamh-rùadh*, nimròd's tower. *tor conuing*, an Iſland in Tir Connel Flah: p. 170. *tor cleiteach*, a creſt or tuft of feathers.

TOR, a bush, or shrub.

TOR, & *toras*, wearineſs, fatigue.

TOR, a Sovereign or Lord; from *Thor* a German God, to whom the Germans dedicated the fifth day of the week, by them called Thoesday, Anglo-Saxonicè, Thurſday. Ir. *dia-thordain*.

TORADH, regard. alſo fruit, profit. plur. *torrtha. ní thugadar na daoīne toradh air*, the men ſet no ſtreſs or regard on him, or would not ſo much as anſwer him.

TORAIDHEACH, & *torrthach*, fruitful, fertil.

TORAIDTHEACH, flexible, pliant.

TORAIN, a ſort of vermin, that deſtroy ſeed corn.

TORAN, a ſound, or great noiſe. *do chorruigh an talamh le toran a ttuitmhe*, the earth shook at the noiſe of their fall. wel. *Taran*. alſo Thunder. ex. *toran acus Saighnèn*, thunder and lightning. vid. Tighern: annal: & Chron. Scot.

TORC, or *Turc*, a hog or Swine. *do bhiathadh a ttorc*, to fatten their hogs. *Torc allta*, a wild boar. wel. *Turch*; from this celtic word is derived the Lat: word *Turſio*, a ſea hog or porpoiſe. *taithig torc allaidh a tréud*, a wild boar uſually came to her flock.

TORC, the heart. alſo the face.

TORCAR, killing.

TORCBHAILL, Præcordia.

TORCHAIR, he fell, or he died: he was killed.

TORCHAITHÌR, a throne.

TORCHRAIM, to fall down, to dye or periſh.

TORCHUR, a ferrying, or paſſing over.

TORCMHUIN, the neck of a hog. Lat: *glandium*.

TORDHAN, an elegy.

TORG, a killing, or deſtroying.

TORLA, a ſurety.

TÓRMACH, an augmentation, or increaſe. alſo growing ripe for bearing, as when cows are near calving.

TÓRMACHAIM, to magnify.

TÓRMACHADH, an increaſing.

TORMAÌGHIM, to increaſe, or augment.

TORMAIGHTHEÓIR, an augmenter, or improver.

TÒRMA'N, a noiſe or ſound. *tórmàn mór*, a great noiſe.

TÓRMA'NAIM, to make a noiſe, to murmur, to tingle. *tórmànfuidh a chluàſa*, his ears ſhall tingle.

TORMUILT, as *tomhuilt*, eating.

TORNALAIM, to turn with a lath.

TORPA'N, a crab-fiſh. *pro portán*.

TORRACH, with child, pregnant.

TORRACHT, round.

TORRACHTAIM, to make round.

TORRACHTAIN, going.

TÒRRADH, & *torramh*, a watch, a guarding.

TÒRRADH, & *tórramh*, a wake, waking over a dead corps by night.

TÒRRAMHUIM, to watch, to guard: *do chuàidh do thórramha a thréad*, ivit ad cuſtodienda pecora ſua. àlſo to wake over a dead corps: alſo to viſit a holy place, as Pilgrims do. ex. *cúmhduíghidh teampoll damh is an ionad ùd dà thórramhadh O Oilithreachuibh as gach ionad ſò cheatair àird na cruinne*, build me a Temple in that place, to be viſited by Pilgrims from the four quarters of the globe. old parchm. *fleàdh tórraimh*, a funeral feaſt.

TORRTHACH, & *torrthamhail*, fertil, fruitful.

TORRTHAMHLACHD, fertility.

TORT, & *Toirtin*, a cake, or little loaf. wel: *Torth*: & cor *Torh*.

TORT, by you, aſide, i. e. *tar tù. ag gabhail thort*, paſſing by you. *na laithibh do chùaidh thort*, the days which you paſſed.

TORTAOBH, confidence.

TORTAOBHTHA, confiding, or depending upon.

TORTAOBHTHACH, a Commiſſary.

TORTHACH, fierce. *torthamhail*, idem.

TORUIBH, over you; i. e. *tar ibh, no ſibh*.

TÓRUÍGHEACHD, purſuit, or purſuing; Ioſ. 20. 5. *cuiridh tóruígheachd orra go luàth, oir bearrthaói orra*; purſue after them quickly, for ye ſhall overtake them. *ag tóruìgheachd*, purſuing.

TÒRUÌGHIM, to purſue. *do thòrruigh ſe iadſan*, he purſued them.

TORUINSE, over us, by us, i. e. *tar inne*, or *ſinne*.

TORUSCADH, to fall, or be ruined, to be killed. *go ttoruſcàir ſè cheàd dióbh*, that ſix hundred of them were killed. L. B.

TOSACH, a beginning; a front; a foundation. *a ttoſach*, in the beginning. *a ttoſach an chatha*, in the front of the Battle. *O Aghaidh thoſaigh an gheata iochtair go nuige aghaidh thoſaidh na cùirte*; from the fore front of the lower gate, to the fore front of the inner court. Ezek. 40. 19. *croicinn toſuigh*, the foreskin. from the word *tùs*, & therefore more properly written *tuſach*. vid: *tùs*.

TOSAÍGHIM, to begin. *a nuàir do thoſuigheadar*, when they began.

TOSA’NUIBH, thorns. vid: *Doſànuibh*.

TOSGÚGHADH, motion.

TÓSTAL, arrogance. vid: *toi-chioſdal*.

TÓSTALACH, preſumptuous, arrogant.

TOSUIGH, former. *mar an fhearthain thoſuigh*, as the former rain.

TOT, a wave. alſo a ſod, or turf.

TOTA, the Rower’s ſeat in a boat.

TOTCHÓMHÚA, a she couſin german.

TOTH, feminine, femaſe.

TRA’CHANT, the Ebbing of the tide.

TRA’CHD, a tract or draught; alſo a treatiſe. Lat. *tractatus*.

TRA’CHDAIRE, a Hiſtorian. *amhail ſiadhait na Tràchdairíghe*, as Hiſtorians relate.

TRA’CHDAM, to treat of. Lat. *tracto*. alſo to handle.

TRACHLADH, to looſen.

TRACHT, ſtrength.

TRA’CHT, the ſtrand, bank or shore of a River, or ſea. *tràig*, the ſame.

TRA’CHTA, a treatiſe, or diſcourſe on a ſubject.

TRADH, a lance.

TRADA’NACH, quarrelſome, contentious.

TRA’GHBHAILE, an old name of Dundalk in the County of Down.

TRA’GHRÓD, a way by the ſea shore.

TRAID, quick, active.

TRAIDE, firſt: *a traide*, in the firſt place.

TRAIDEÁCH, pro *troideach*, a warriour.

TRA’IGH, the ſea shore, properly the shore at low water.

TRAÌGHIM, to ebb, to be at low water.

TRAÌGHIGE, & *traíghigeachd*, a Tragedy.

TRAÍGHLAIGHTHEÒIR, a ſpy, or ſcout.

TRAILL, a kneading tub, a trough, a tray.

TRAILL, a ſervant, or ſlave. hence the ſaxon *thrall*, *enthrall*.

TRA’ILLÌDHEACHT, ſlavery.

TRAINÍGHIM, to cull or chuſe.

TRA’ITHIM, to ebb.

TRAO-CHLUITHE, tilts & tournaments. i. e. Trojanus ludus.

TRAONA, a raile.

TRAONÓIR, idle, lazy.

TRAONÓRACHD, leiſure, eaſe.

TRAOTHAM, to leſſen or abate. *do thráodar na huiſgeadha*, the waters were abated.

TRAPA’N, a bunch, or cluſter. *cnuàſaighidh na trapáin*, gather ye the cluſters.

TRASDA: *go tràſda*, hitherto.

TRASGRADH, deſtruction. oppreſſing, or over-whelming.

TRASGRAIM, to oppreſs, or deſtroy.

TRASNA’N, a ledge. *idir traſnànuibh*, between the ledges.

TRA’TH, due time; or ſeaſon, ſoon, ſpeedily. *an trath*, When, as ſoon as.

TRA’TH, prayer time, the Canonical hours. plur. *tráthanna*. *tràtha maidhne*, mattins or morning prayer, hence it ſignifies morning time. *tràth-nóna*, the prayers at none or the ninth hour, which is about three in the afternoon, hence it ſignifies the evening. *ùim thràth nóna*, in the after noon. *an tràth ſoin*, then. at that time.

TRATHRACH, or *thràthnín*, a little ſtalk of graſs. *briſidh a chuibhrigh amhail thrathrach crion*, his bands or fetters break like withered ſtalks.

TRÉ, *trí* & *trés*, through, Lat. *per* & *præ*. *tré eagla*, through fear: *trí na chroidhe*, through his heart, *très* is ſeldom ſaid but when the particle *an*, immediately follows it. ex: *très an baiſdeadh*, through, or by Baptiſm: *tré na ſgéith*, through his shield. *tré ſin*, therefore, through that. *tré mar*, for that, Lat. *quoniam*.

TREABH, a tribe, or family. pl. *treabhaibh*, & *treabhtha*. Lat. *tribus*.

TREABHACH, pertaining to a tribe, or family; or one of the ſame tribe.

TREABHADH, a plowing, or cultivating.

TREABHAIM, to plow, *do threabh ſé an machaire*, he plowed the plain.

TREABHAIRE, a plow man: alſo a ſurety.

TREABHAN, a tribune.

TREABHAR, skillful, diſcreet.

TREABHLACHT, a family, or houshold. alſo tribulation.

TREABHLAIM, & *treabhlaighim*, to trouble or diſtruſt.

TREABHTHA, earing, ploughing; alſo a Village, a homeſtal.

TREAPHTHACH, a farmer or Huſbandman. alſo one of the ſame tribe. wel: *Xentreavak*, a Neighbonr. & *Kiddtrevang*, of the ſame town. Ir: *comh-treabhach*, of the ſame tribe.

TREABHTHAIRE, a plowman.

TREABHUR, a ſtock, or kindred.

TREACHEANN, three heads, three tops, three ends.

TREACHLADH, a looſing.

TRÉAD, a herd, a flock. *tréad gabhair*, a trip of goats.

TREADHAN, a faſt.

TREADHMO, wounds.

TRÉADÚIGHE, a Herdſman. *tréadúighe caorach*, a shepherd.

TREAGH, a ſpear or trident. *an bhféadan tù a chroicion do lionadh d'iàrnuibh corrànachà? no a cheann le treaghuibh eiſg?* canſt thou fill his skin with barbed irons, or his head with fish ſpears.

TRÉAGHAIM, & *tréaghdaim*, to penetrate, or pierce through.

TREALAMH, apparel: *trealamh do chinn*, thy head-cloths. alſo furniture. *trealamh cogaidh*, inſtruments of war.

TREALL, a short ſpace, or time. *gach re treall*, now & then.

TREAMAGHADH, binding, obligation.

TREAMAÍGHIM, to bind, tie, or faſten unto.

TREAMHAM, through him. *treampa*, thro them.

TREANA, lamentation, wailing.

TREANADH, the week from thurſday before whitſunday to the thurſday after.

TRÉANAS, abſtinence. vid: *tréigheanas*.

TRÉAN, ſtrong, ſtout, *le na thréanaibh*, by his ſtrong ones. Pſ. 10. 10 comp: *tréine*.

TREARTHA, art, ſcience.

TREARTHACH, artificial.

TREAS, the third. *an treas roinn*, the third diviſion. *an treas leabhar*, the third Book.

TRÉAS, by, or through. Lat. *per*. vid: *tré*, *tréas an machaire*, thro the plain.

TREAS, a battle or skirmish.

plur. *treaſaibh. ba cródha a ttreas é*, he was brave in battle.

TREAS, adverſity. ex. *Dià nod ghuidheadh ſri gach treas, nach modh ſáſat mo bhéol.* I pray to God in all my tribulations, as well as my tongue can ſpeak.

TREASÚMHA, droſs. Lat: *ſcoria.*

TREATA, plaiſter.

TREATH, or *treagh*, a trident. *treath iàſgaireachta*, a fishing ſpear.

TREATHAN, a wave.

TREATHAN, the ſea, high water.

TREATHAN, a foot.

TRÉATUIR, a traitor.

TRÉATÙIREACHT, rebellion, treaſon, threachery.

TRÉCHEANN, three heads.

TRÉD, a flock, a herd.

TRIDEINEAS, for three days, *ſgaoilſeadſa teampul mo chuirp, & diuſcſad è iar tredeineas.* I shall diſſolve the temple of my body, & raiſe it up again after three days L. B.

TRÉDHEANAS, or *treigheanas*, abſtinence from flesh.

TREFID, blowing a blaſt.

TREIBSE, or *treibhſe*, place, room, ſtead.

TREIBHSEACHD, viciſſitude, or change.

TREID, or *troid*, a quarrel or great ſcuffle, *treid idir chomhurſain*, a quarrel between neighbours. Ariſtophanes makes uſe of the word *threte*, to ſignify rixari, litigare, which Greek word his ſcoliaſt ſays he borrowed from the Barbarians. vid: Pezron ch. 4. in his antiquity of the Gauls.

TREIDHIM, to pierce through, to penetrate. wel. *treydy*, & Gr. *trao*, perforo. TRÉADHADH, the ſame.

TREIGEAL, a departure.

TRÉIGEAN, a forſaking. *tréigean mòr a làr na criche*, a great evacuation in the midſt of the Country.

TRÉIGIM, to leave, or quit; to forſake or abandon. *ni thréigſidh ſé thù*, he will not forſake thee. *nior thréig tù iad*, thou didſt not forſake them.

TRÉIGHEANAS, abſtinence from flesh.

TRÉIGHTHE, virtuous qualifications or accomplishments. it is ſometimes written *tréighe*, ex. *na tréighe dlighthear do ſhlaith*, the qualifications neceſſary for a Prince. this word wants the ſingular number. *threithe*, idem.

TRÉIGHTHEACH, & *trèighthea-mhail*, virtuous.

TRÉIGHION, a loſs. *tri tréighion a ſhola*, by the loſs of his blood.

TREIMHID, by, or through.

TREIMHSE, a ſpace of time. ex. *le treímhſe mór*, for a long ſpace of time.

TRÉINCHRIOS, corrupted from *Gréin-Chrios*, the zodiac.

TRÉINE, & *tréineas*, might, power. compar. *tréine.*

TRÉIN-FHEAR, a ſtout man; a champion.

TREINSE, a trench.

TREISE, force, ſtrength; alſo ſtronger. *is treiſe thù nà miſi, agus rug tù bùaìdh*, thou art a ſtronger man & haſt prevailed.

TREISINÉR, a treaſurer; as of a church.

TRÉITH, weak; alſo ignorant.

TREITIOL, a champion, or warriour.

TREÓDSA, i. e. *triotſa*, i. e. *tri tuſa*, through thee.

TREÒGHDHAM, to pierce or bore:

TREÒID, an ancient name of

Drogheda in the County of Louth.

TREÒRADH, a leading, or directing.

TREÓRAIGHTHEÓIR, a guide or leader.

TREÓRAIM, to lead, or conduct, to guide. *do threoruidh miſi*, I have led. *treórochus*, that may lead. *treórochuidh ſé ſinn*, he will guide us.

TRÉORTHA, led, conducted.

TRÉRAN, three parts or pieces.

TRÉS, for, becauſe. propter.

TRÍ, three. *trí fichid*, ſixty. Gr. *tris*, ter. Lat. *tria*.

TRÌAD, through thy means, for thee.

TRIAGHA'IRDHIM, to triumph.

TRÌAS, a march, a progreſs.

TRÌAL, a purpoſe or deſign; a plot, a deviſe. *óna thrial*, from his purpoſe.

TRIALAIRE, & *trialàn*, a traveller. a wayfaring man.

TRÌALLAM, to go, to march, to proceed. *do triall ſé*, he marched or travelled. *an tan triallfus mé don Spainn tiocſaidh mé dà bhùr ccionn*, when ever I take my journey into Spain, I will come to you.

TRÌALLAM, to imagine, or deviſe: to deſign or plot. *bo bhrigh gur thríall ſé*, becauſe he deviſed. *do thríall ſe an aghaidh an Rígh*, he determined againſt the King.

TRIAMHAIN, weary, fatigued.

TRIAMHNA, weakneſs, or lowneſs of ſpirit.

TRIAMHUIN, a wailing, or bemoaning.

TRÍAN, the third part. *dà thriàn*, two thirds.

TRÌANACH, three by three. terni.

TRIANTA'N, a triangle; alſo a three cornered bread.

TRÌATH, a Lord or King.

TRÍATH, a hog or ſwine.

TRÌATH; a wave.

TRIATH, a hill or hillock.

TRIC: *go tric*, often.

TRÌD, through, utterly. *tríd amach*, altogether. vid. *fríd*.

TRÌDÉAG, thirteen.

TRIDNE, by us, or through us. *tridſion*, by him.

TRILIS, a bush of hair.

TRÌLISEACH, bushy, hairy, creſted.

TRILSÌN, a ſmall torch.

TRÍMHEAS, three pound weight.

TRÍNSE, a trench.

TRIOBLÓID, tribulation or trouble. *trioblóid agus doghruing air anam gach eùn duine do ghnidh olc*, tribulation & anguish on the ſoul of every man who doeth ill.

TRÍOCHA, & *trìochad*, thirty. *trìocha cèad*, a Canthred or Barony.

TRIOCHA-CÉAD *an chala*, now called *Cala Luimne*, the eſtate of the *O Cèadſas*.

TRÍOCHAD CÉAD *ó ccaisín*, now called the Barony of Tullow in the County of Clare, the eſtate of the *Macnamaras*.

TRÌOCHADH MÉODHANACH', now called weſt Barryroe in Carbury in the County of Corke, the ancient Eſtate of the O Cobhtaigh or Cowhigs, & of the O Fichiollaígh, or Fields.

TRIOCHADH-CÉAD CHORCABHAISCIN, in the County of Clare the ancient Eſtate of the *O Baſcoine*, *O Donail*, & *O Moelchorcra*.

TRIOCHADH-CÉAD-CLADHACH, in Orgialla, the ancient Eſtate of the *mac-Ionaigh*, English *mac-Kenna*, originally of Meath, but in the

the middle ages ſettled in the County of *Fermanagh* in Orgialla among the poſterity of the Colla's according to this Irish Rhyme of O Dubhgáin in his topographical Poem. *Righ ar thriochad céad Cladhach: mac-Ionàigh ad chualabhair: bile céllidhe croidheach cliarach:Midheach é gidh* Orgiallach.

Trìodsa, i. e. *trî tuſa*, through thee.

Trìfhoghar, a triphthong.

Trìomsa, by me, or through me.

Trìonòid, the Trinity. wel: *ytrindod.*

Triopal, a bunch or cluſter of grapes. *tugadar a ttriopuil caora apùighe ùatha*, their bunches bore ripe Berries.

Triopas, tripes.

Trist, ſad, melancholy, tired. *ba triſt an Laoch òn tturus ſan*, the champion was melancholy for that expedition.

Trist, a curſe.

Tríucha, a canthred. *duine tar tríucha*, a ſtranger. Lat. *advena.*

Tríur, three perſons. *tríur mac*, three ſons.

Trius, & diminut. *triùſan*, a trouſe, or pair of trouſers. viz: breeches & ſtockings in one garment. *triùmhas*, idem.

Trócaire, mercy.

Trócaireach, merciful.

Trochladh, a looſening.

Trodach, quarrelſome, riotous.

Trodhain, or *troghan*, a Raven, or bird of prey.

Trogh, children.

Trógha, miſerable, unhappy.

Troghain, ſun-riſing.

Troghthach, or *troightheach*, a footman, a footſoldier. *tri cheùd troghthach*, three hundred foot ſoldiers.

Troiath, a helmet.

Troich, an evil body, a bad perſon: alſo a coward.

Troid, & *troideadh*, a fighting, or quarrelling.

Troidim, to ſtrive or contend, to wrangle or quarrel. *do throid ſé*, he fought. *troidigh*, fight ye.

Troidh, & *troigh*, a foot. *troighthe*, feet. *trì chéud troidh ar fhaid*, 300 feet long. this word is moſt commonly written with a *g*, as *troigh*; though it should be rather written with a *d*, *troidh*; eſpecially as the Welsh have *troed*, to ſignify a foot. I am of opinion that *troidh*, should properly mean planta pedis, tho' it is now uſed to ſignify the foot, as the Irish word *Cos*, which properly meant the foot, being like the Gr. *Pous*, & Lat. *Pes*, is now uſed to ſignify the *Crus*, or *tibia*, i. e. from the knee to the ankle. the English *trod*, as, *he trod*, has a cloſe affinity with this Irish word *troidh.*

Troighe, ſorrow, grief.

Troighín, a brogue, a ſlipper.

Troigh-leathan, broad-footed.

Troightheach, a footman. *Coiſidhe*, idem.

Troighthín, a ſock.

Troighthin, a dizzineſs.

Troimchill, a ſanctuary.

Troimdhé, tutelary Gods.

Troime, heavineſs: alſo more heavy.

Troimeacht, heavineſs, weight.

Troisgeadh, a faſting, or faſt.

Troisgim, to faſt. *do throiſgeàdar*, they faſted. *na throſgadh*, faſting.

TROISTE, a threefoot ſtool, a tripod.

TROIRTHLÌGHIM, to conſume or pine away.

TROM, weighty, heavy. *codhladh trom*, a deep ſleep. *rò throm*, very grievous: alſo ſad, penſive. wel: *trum*.

TROM, protection.

TROM, blame, rebuke.

TROMAM, to aggravate, to make heavy; to load or burden.

TROMA'N, a great weight.

TROMARA, a client.

TROMBHANÓGLACH, a woman client.

TROMBHÓD, vervein mallow. Lat. *alcea*.

TROMBHUÌDHEAN, a tribe, or clan of vaſſals..

TROMCHASAIR, a great ſhower.

TROMCHÙMHAL, a woman ſlave.

TROM-CHÙISEACH, important.

TROMDHA, weighty, grave.

TROMLUÍDHE, the night-mare.

TROMLU'ÍDHIM, to overlay. *do thromluidh ſi air*, ſhe overlaid it.

TROMM, the Elder-tree.

TROM-MHA'THAIR, a matron.

TROM-ÒGLA'CH, a client.

TROMRA, or *Tromràth*, a Land or territory in Thomond, which was a part of the ancient patrimonial Eſtate of the O Briens of *Aràn*, deſcended from *Taig-Glé*, the third ſon of Dermod King of Munſter an. 1120, & the youngeſt brother of *Concùbhur O Brien* ſurnamed *na Catharach* & *Slaparſalach*, King of Munſter immediately after the death of his father Dermod, from whoſe three ſons, viz. *Concùbhar* or *Conor* the firſt, *Tordhealbhach*, or *Turlogh* the ſecond, & *Taidhg* or *Thady* ſurnamed *Glé*, i. e. fair, deſcended all thoſe of the name O Brien which were of the poſterity of *Taidhg* or *Thady*, the eldeſt ſon of the great Monarch *Brien Bóirbhe*: the O Briens of *Cuanach* & *Aharla*, are deſcendants of *Donogh*, a younger ſon of that Monarch, & King of Ireland after his father. the O Briens of *Dubh-thír-laighean* in the County of Wexford were deſcendants of an elder Stock than thoſe now mentioned, being the poſterity of *Lorcan*, King of Munſter in the ninth century, & the grand father of *Brien Bóirbhe*. the *O Briens* of *Clangibbon* & *Coiſmágh* are the eldeſt deſcendants of that name of all the poſterity of the Monarch Brien Bóirbhe, thoſe of the Thomond branch are the next, being deſcendants of Turlogh, ſecond ſon of Dermod: & thoſe of *Aran* & *Tromra* are the third in Rank, being deſcended from Dermod's third ſon. they were always Sovereign Lords of the Iſles of *Aran* in the bay of Galway, & of *Tromra* in the County of Clare until the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, as appears by an addreſs which the Mayor & Sheriffs of the City of Galway wrote in their favour to that Queen, wherein it is mentioned that the corporation of that City paid them an annual tribute of a certain number of pipes of wine, in conſideration of their protection & expences in guarding the bay & harbour of Galway againſt pirates & coaſt-plunderers. an authentic Copy of that addreſs is poſſeſſed by Iohn O Brien of Clontis in the County of Limerick Eſq. who is now the worthy direct Chief of that Princely family. we find in the annals of Inisfallen that *Taidhg Glé* & his brother *Turlogh* anceſtor of the Thomond branch, were always at variance with each other, after the death of *Conchùbhar* their eldeſt brother, *Turlogh* took his brother Taig priſoner an. 1145, kept him in confinement for ſometime, without regard to the interpoſition & garantee of the holy Malachias Archbishop of Ardmagh. Taig was afterwards revenged of Turlogh by joining Dermod mac Carty King of ſouth Munſter & Turlogh O Conor King of Connaught againſt him, conſequent to which junction Turlogh was dethroned & banished to Ulſter, & *Taig* made King of North Munſter an. 1162. but he was afterwards diſpoſſeſſed by Turlogh.

TROMRÓIR, a trumpeter.

TROMTHURA, & *tromthurle*, a tribe of vaſſals.

TROFÉIR, a trooper.

TROSDAMHAIL, ſerious.

TROSDA'N, a pace, a foot.

TROSGA, a faſt, or faſting. this pure Celtic word perfectly correſponds with *thréſcia* in the Greek compound word *Ethelo-thréſcià*, Lat. voluntaria jejunia, & rendered in the vulgate, *ſuperſtitio*, from the original Greek 2th. chater v. 23: of S. Paul to the Coloſſians, where he alludes to the ſuperſtitious judaical faſts, obſerved without public authority, & according to the dictates of each man's will. ſuch were the faſts they obſerved on account of bad dreams, &c. vid. Buxtorf. Synagogæ Judaicæ caput. 13. circa finem. but it may be added, that the Irish word *toilthroſca* (or *troſga toiltheanach*) perfectly correſponds with the above Greek word *Ethelo-thréſcia*, not only in the ſecond part of the compound, but even in the firſt, ſince the Irish word *toil* means the will, Gr: thelema, Lat: *voluntas*, juſt as the Greek *Ethelo*, ſignifies to will, Lat. *volo*.

TROSTA, a crack.

TROSTAMHALACH, ſeriouſneſs.

TROTHAILTE, waſted, conſumed.

TROTHLAIGHTHE, the ſame.

TRUACA'NTA, compaſſionate.

TRUADH, lean, piteous.

TRUADHUS, leanneſs.

TRUAGH, pity.

TRUAGHA'N, a wretch or miſerable creature, wel: *Tryan*, lean.

TRUAGHA'NTA, lamentable.

TRÙAÌGHE, pity, favour. *do níd trùaighe*, they favour: alſo woe, miſery. *a thruàighe*, alas! woe is me!

TRUAÍGHMHÉIL, compaſſion, pity, alſo miſery. *mo truaighmhéil*, my calamity.

TRUAIL, a sheath or ſcabbard. *as a thruail*, out of it's sheath.

TRUAILL, a body, or carcaſs.

TRUAILLEACH, a sheath, or ſcabbard.

TRUAILLEAGHADH, profanation, a polluting or corrupting.

TRUAILLÍDHEACHT, corruption.

TRUAILLÌGHIM, & *truaillim*, to pollute, unhallow, or profane. ex. *do thrùailligh ſé an ceall naomhtha*, he profaned the ſacred church. *rò thruàil a anam ria craos*, he polluted his ſoul with exceſs. alſo to deflower, ravish or corrupt. *nàr trùailleadh a hòghacht*, whoſe virginity was not corrnpted.

TRUCHA, a short life.

TRUDAIRE, a ſtammerer.

TRUID, & *truideóg*, a ſtare, or ſtarling. rectiùs *druid.*

TRUILL, a kind of veſſel. Lat: *Trulla.*

TRUIME, heavier; alſo heavineſs.

TRUINSÍGHIM, to incloſe, or entrench.

TRULL, i. e. *ceann*, a head.

TRÙMPA, & *trùmpuidhe*, Iews-harps.

TRÚMPADÓIR, a trumpeter.

TRÚMPOIR, a player on the Iews harps.

TRUSC, the fiſh called cod.

TRUSCA'N, a ſuit of cloaths; alſo a ſmelt or ſparkling.

TRUSGA'N, goods, Chattels, furniture. *mo thruſcàn*, my ſtuff, *truſcàn tighe*, the furniture of a houſe.

TRUSGAR, oarweed. Lat: *alga.*

TRUSDALAIM, & *truſtolaim*, to truſs up, to gird the Loins.

Tú, you, thou, Gr: Dor: *Tu*, as *tude.* Lat. *tu.* Gall. *tu.*

TUA, ſilence.

TUACHAIL, prudent, cunning. *èdtuachail*, imprudent, aukward.

TUACHAIL, a going.

TUADH, a hatchet, or ax. *as tù mo thùadh chatha*, thou art my battle-ax. Jer. 51. 20. *re tùadhuibh is re òrduibh*, with axes & hammers. *tùadh ſnaighthe*, a chip-ax. Gr. *thuein*, to ſtrike. & Gall: *tuer*, to kill.

TUADH, fame, renown.

TUADH-MHÚMHAIN, North-Munſter or the country called Thomond, reduced in latter ages to the County of Clare alone, the patrimonial Eſtate of the Dal-Caſſian Princes, a conſiderable part of which remained in the poſſeſſion of their Chief deſcendants the O Briens 'till the year 1741, when the laſt Earl of that name died without iſſue, & the Eſtate & title of Thomond came into an Engliſh family. the country now called the County of Clare was recovered from the people of Connaught by *Lùig meann*, one of the anceſtors of Brien Borove, towards the end of the third century & maintained ever after by his warlike poſterity againſt the repeated attacks of the Conacians. the above *Lùig meann*, was King of Munſter anno 280. vid: *Deas*, ſuprà.

TUAGH, Dominion.

TUAGHA, hooks, crooks, or hinges. i. e. *bacàin*, *Lûbàin*, *no ſlùagha.*

TUAGHRÒD, a way, or road.

TUAI, bad, naughty.

TUAICHIOL, & *tuaichle*, wit, cunning, prudence.

TUAICHLE, augury.

TUAILEACHT, the twilight.

TUAILEAS, reproach, calumny.

TUAILEASACH, reproachful, calumnious.

TUAILEASAIM, to accuſe, or charge falſely.

TUAILEASÓG, a ſcold.

TUAILIM, to be able.

TUALANG, able or capable. *as tualang miſe*, I am capable.

TUAIM, a village or homeſtall; alſo a fortified town.

TUAIM, a moat, a hillock, or riſing ground. hence *tuama*, & *tuma*, a tomb or grave. This Celtic monoſyllable *tuam*, is the root & original upon which the Latin word *tumulus*, hath been formed. and the Latin word *cumulus*, a heap, is but a corrupt writing of *tumulus*, by changing the initial T into C. both theſe words are ſynonimous to mons or monticulus, as appears by comparing with each other Juſtin. lib. 43. c. 1. Pauſan. in Arcad. c. 43. & Dionys. Hallicar. antiq. Rom. l. c. but to return to the words *tuaim* & *tuama* or *tûma*, which litterally & properly ſignify a moat, hillock or heap; & conſequently or derivatively a tomb & grave; it is to be remarked in juſtification of this derivative meaning of theſe words, that the graves of all perſons of good note in ancient times were formed of coped heaps of Earth in the shape of moats or hillocks: and the graves of great malefactors & perſons put to an ignominious death conſiſted not of earth, but of heaps of looſe ſtones raiſed in a coping shape to a great height, as appears from Joſ. 7. 26. & 8. 29. & 2. Reg. 18. 17.

TUAIRIM, an opinion, gueſs, or conjecture.

TUAIRIM; *fa thuairim*, as it were, towards. *fà thuairim na ſleibhe*, towards the mountain. *fà thuairim do shlàinte*, towards your health. or I drink your health.

TUAIRIMIM, to conjecture or gueſs.

TUAIRISG, an account; or detail of *tuairiſg an Chatha*, a detail of the battle.

TUAIRNÍN, a mallet, or beetle.

TUAISCEART, the north quarter. *ris an tuaiſceart*, unto the north. Iſ. 45. 6.

TUAITH, & *tuaithe*, northern.

TUAITH, a tract, or territory.

TUAITHLEACH, from *tuath*, a country man.

TUAITHEAN, the north.

TUALAING, patience.

TUALAINGIM, to endure, to bear patiently.

TUALANG, able or capable. *is tûalang miſe*, I am capable.

TUALTHACHD, poſſibility. vid: *tuailim*.

TUAMA, a tomb, or grave.

TUAM-DA'-GHUALANN, Tuam in the County of Galway, the ſeat of the Arch-Bishop of Connaught.

TUAM-GRÉINE, a hill in the County of Limerick, now called *cnoc gréine*, *cnoc*, is ſynonimous to *tuam*, both ſignifying a hill, Lat. *tumulus*, *mons*.

TUAMANN, fierce, moroſe. *tarbh tuamann*, a fierce bull.

TUAPHOLL, a whirl-pool.

TUAR, an omen, preſage, or forerunner. hence the Irish proverb. *màrta tirim tuar plannda*, a dry march forebodes a ſeaſonable growth of all ſorts of plants.

TUARA, ſatisfaction.

TUARAIM, to bode, or portend.

TUARCAIM, to knock, or ſmite.

TUARGABH, was taken.

TUARGNACH CATHA, the Chief Commander. or General of an army.

TUARUSGBHA'IL, a report or character. *droch-thuaraſgbhàil*, a bad reputation.

TUARUSDAL, hire, wages. *Serbhiſeach tùaruſdail*, a hired ſervant. *fear tuaraſdail*, Lat. mercenarius.

TUAS, above, before. vid: *ſuas*.

TUASGEART, northern, northward.

THASLAGADH, a releaſing, or diſſolving.

TUATA, & plur. *tuataídhe*, a Layman; an illiterate perſon.

TUATH, the North. vid: *Deas.*

TUATH, a Lordſhip.

TUATH, a country, or diſtrict. genit. *tuaithe* & *tuatha.*

TUATHA, & *tuaitheach*, ruſtic. alſo the people in general. *tuatha eireann* the people of Ireland.

TUATHA DÉ DANANN, the name of the fourth colony of Ireland.

TUATHA *Fiodhgha*, the name of ſome British Gentry, that uſed poiſoned darts or arrows in Ireland in the time of Herimon K. ad A.° M. 2737.

TUATHA *ſiodhbhuídhe*, a diſtrict of the Queen's County, anciently poſſeſſed by the *macaboys.*

TUATHACH, a Lord, or Sovereign.

TUATHACHD, a Lordſhip, or Seigniory.

TUATHAL, the left hand, alſo aukward, or ungainly. *ar tuathal*, the wrong way, or aukwardly.

TUATHAL, the proper name of a man, common among the Iriſh Scots; it is the ſame as *Totilla* among the Goths, many other Gothic names are obſervable among the Scots.

TUATHALLACH, aukward.

TUATHALLA'N, an awkward ungainly perſon.

TUATAMHAIL, rude, ruſtic.

TUATHCHUIRD, ſorcery, augury,

TUBAIST, & *tubuiſt*, misfortune, miſchief. *mà bheanann tubuiſt dhò*, if miſchief befall him.

TUBAISTEACH, unlucky, unfortunate.

TUBHA, a ſhew, or appearance.

TUC, & *tecc*, a bone.

TUCA, a tuck, or rapier.

TUCCAID, a cauſe, or reaſon.

TUCHARSAIM, to rub.

TUCRA, meat.

TUCHT, a form, or ſhap.

TUCHT, time the ſame as *tràth. tucht*, i. e. *an tràth*, when, or as ſoon as.

TUCHTAÌGHIM, to chooſe.

TUDHAMLACH, carriage, behaviour.

TUDHCHADAR, they came. *tudhchaidh ſe*, he will come.

TUDHCHAM, & *tudhchàidhim*, to come, to arrive.

TUG, gave, brought. *tugadh an talamh ſeur*, let the earth bring forth graſs. *tugudis na huiſgeadha*, let the waters produce. *tugadar ùatha*, they brought forth. *do thug an Tiàrna ar gach uile chrann fàs*, the Lord cauſed every tree to grow.

TUGHA, rather *tuighe*, ſtraw.

TUGHNAIM, to apply, to adjoin.

TUIDHLE, *or taidhleach*, pleaſant, delightful.

TUIDHME, a confederacy, or conjunction.

TUIDHMEACH, a yoke fellow.

TUIDHMIM, to join to yoke.

TUÌGHE, ſtraw. *ni thabharthaoi feaſda tuighe don phobal. eirgidis agus cruìnnighdis tùighe doibh ſein*, ye ſhall give the people no more ſtraw, let them go & gather ſtraw for themſelves. Exod. 5. 7.

TUIGIM, to perceive or diſcern, to underſtand. *do thuig ſe*, he knew. *do thuig an pobal uile*, all the people underſtood.

Tuigse, & *tuigſin*, the underſtanding. alſo skill, knowledge. *nil tuigſe agam ann*, I have no skill in it. *tuigſin olc agus maitheaſa*, diſcerning good & eril.

Tuigseach, &, *tuigſeanach*, skillful, intelligent.

Tuile, & *tuile*, a flood, or inundation. plur. *tuilthidhe. do chuadar do thonna agus do thuiliìdhe thoram*, thy waves & floods are gone over me. Pſ. 47. 2.

Tuil, ſleep, reſt.

Tuiig, a hill, or hillock.

Tuilíghim, to overflow.

Tuilim, to ſleep. *tuilſeadar mo dhearca ſúan.* my eyes ſlumbered. this word is oftener written *tuilſim. con tuil codhladh cimeadha*, dormiebat ſomnum captivæ matris. *con tuil cach*, dormiebant omnes.

Tuille, & *tuilleadh*, a remnant, ſomething to the good. *tuile*, idem. *tuille*, more, an addition to.

Tuilleamh, wages, hire. *do chruinnigh ſi iad do thuilleamh méirdrighe*, she gathered them with the hire of an harlot. Mic. 1. 7.

Tuillim, to augment, or encreaſe; to enlarge.

Tuillim, to deſerve, to earn. *do thuill ſè a thùaraſdhal ſà dhó*, he earned his wages doubly. *do réir mar do thuill a làmhà*, as his hands deſerved. *do thuill tù bàs*, thou haſt deſerved Death.

Tuillin, deſert, merit. *do réir a ttuilline*, according to their deſert.

Tuillsim, to ſleep. *do thuilſeadar uile feadh na hoidhche*, they ſlept the entire night.

Tuillthe, earned, deſerved.

Tuiltine, an old name of *Lothra* in lower Ormond.

Tuinge, an oath.

Tuinidhe: *clocha tuinidhe*, immoveable rocks.

Tuinneamh, Death. *iàr d'tuinneamh*, after Death.

Tuinnidhe, a Den. *tuinneadh biothamhnach*, a Den of thieves. *ag dul a mùgha a bhfàſùighibh, & a ſleibhtibh, & a d'tuinighibh, & a nuamhnuibh talmhan*, wandering in Wilderneſſes, & mountains, & Dens, & caves of the earth. ad Hæb. 11. 38.

Tuinnídhe, poſſeſſion.

Tùir, plur. of *tor*, towers, bulwarks.

Tuir, a Lord, a Sovereign, or General.

Tuirbheach, or *tuirmheach*, bashful, shamefaced. hence, *aongus Tuirbheach* was ſo called, vid K. ad A. M. 3813.

Tuirchimìghim, to make ſorry, to grieve or trouble.

Tuirchreich, a reward.

Tuirean, a troop, or multitude.

Tuireann, wheat.

Tuireann, a ſparkle of fire, like that of Iron from an anvil, or as lightning. ex. *ſceinnidh tuireann ar gach Leath*, ſparkles flash on every ſide.

Tuireosg, & *tuirioſg*, a ſaw. *fà thuirioſgaibh*, under ſaws.

Tuiridh, a requeſt.

Tuiridh, an elegy.

Tuiridh, a pillar, or ſupporter of a houſe or church. *tug Samſon a ghuaille fris an ttuiridh ro bhavi fón tteach*, Samſon laid his shoulders againſt the pillars that ſupported the houſe. L. B.

TUIRÍGHIN, a tongue.

TUIRÍGHIN, a Prince; alſo a Judge.

TUIRÍGHIN, a pillar, or ſupporter.

TUIRINN, the genit of *tuirean*, wheat, *a meilt tuirinn*, grinding wheat.

TUIRISC TAIDHE, conviction of theft.

TÚIRLIN, a deſcent.

TÚIRLINIM, or *tùirlingim*, to alight, or deſcend. *do thúirling ſé*, he alighted.

TUIRMHEACH, modeſt, bashful.

TUIRMHEACHD, modeſty, ſhamefacedneſs.

TUIRSE, & *tuirſi*, wearineſs, ſadneſs, *léigſidh mé mo thuirſe dhiom*, I will leave off my heavineſs.

TUIRSEACH, & *tuirſeamhail*, weary.

TUIRSÍGHIM, to weary, *deagla go tuirſeòchuinn iad*, leſt I weary them.

TUIRTHEACHDA, a rehearſal, or relation.

TUIRT, time; alſo quantity, conſideration.

TUIS, a noble man, a gentlenam.

TUIS, a Jewel. *ór-tùiſe*, precious Jewels.

TÙIS, from *tùs*, a beginning, head, or origin.

TÚIS, incenſe, frankincenſe.

TÙISBEANADH, a front.

TÙISDEACH, gen. *tuiſdigh*, a parent.

TÙISDIN, creation. *tùiſdin na cruinne*, the creation of the world. alſo a beginning of any thing. vid: *tùſdin*.

TÙISEACH, & *tàoiſeach*, a Commander or Officer. *taoiſeach ſlùagh*, the General of an army. from *tús*, or *tùis*, hence the family of M*ac an toish*, in Scotland i. e. *mac an tuiſeaicc*, the ſon of the General, or head of an army. lat: Dux, Ducis.

TUISEAR, a cenſer.

TUISILL, treſpaſs.

TUISLE, the hinge of a door or gate. *do chur dá thuiſlighibh è*, he threw it off the hinges.

TUISLEADH, & TUISLÍGHE, a ſtumbling. *ceap tuiſlighe*, a ſtumbling block. hence *barrathuiſle*, a head long ſtumble; alſo a faltering in any affair. from *bàrr*, the head; & *tuiſle* a ſtumble, ſo that *barrthuiſle* ſignifies to fall head-long, to ſtumble.

TUISLÌGHIM, to ſtumble. *nì bhfaighidh do chos tuiſleadh*, thy foot ſhall not ſtumble. *do thuiſligheadar*, they ſtumbled.

TUISLIGHTHE, ſtumbled; fallen or tumbled down.

TÙISMEADH, & *tùiſmeaghadh*, delivery, traveling or bringing forth young. *laéthe a tùiſmídh*, dies pariendi. *bean tùiſmidh*, a midwiſe. *re mnàibh túiſmidhe*, unto the midwives.

TÙISMÌDHIM, to bear or bring forth.

TÙISMIGHTHEÓIR, a Parent. *dà d'tuiſmighteóirighibh*, to their parents.

TUISTÍUN, a groat.

TUISTEAMAÇH, frail, ruinous, ready to fall.

TUITH, a ſide.

TUITIM, to fall. *do thuiteadar ionnta ſan*, they fell into them.

TUITIM, a fall. *do ſuàir ſé tuitim*, he he got a fall. *tuitim na laoch*, the fall of the Heroes.

TUL, the face or countenance, the front or forehead. *rò briſeadh a ccnàmha, a ſúile agus tul a néadan.* hence alſo, *tula na naomh*, the Relicks of the Saints. alſo *tula an teampuil* the place where the bones & ſculls are heaped up.

TUL, a beginning or entrance.

TUL, more.

TUL, quick, ſoon.

TUL, a manner, or fashion.

TUL, naked.

TULA, a hill or hillock. Hebraicè *tel*, the ſame.

TULLA, a green or common.

TULACH-ÓG, in Ulſter, the eſtate of the *O Hogans*, & the *O Gormleighs*.

TUL-BHREICNEAGH, ſpotted, freckled.

TULCA, bands.

TULCACH, & *tulcànach*, hilly, full of hills.

TULCHA'N, diminut. of *tulach*, a hillock. ſometimes written *tulgàn*.

TULCHÒMHRAIC, an aſſembly or Congregation. *ro tug a ghiolla eòlas Shamſon go teach tulchòmhraic na philiſtineach*, his leader conducted Samſon to the aſſembly houſe of the Philiſtins. L. B.

TULCHROMACHD, & *tul-chlaonachd*, a declivity.

TULGA'N, the ſame as *tulchàn*.

TULGANACH, hilly, uneven.

TULGHAIRIM, to provoke.

TULGLAN, a handſome hillock.

TULGHLÙASACHT, promotion.

TULL-BHALLSGADHA, ſpots, freckles.

TULLÓG, the fiſh called pollock.

TULRADHARCACHD, foreſight, providence.

TULSCA'N, a looſening.

TULSTAONACHD, a declivity.

TULTARADH, by mere chance, accidentally.

TUM, a buſh. *tumdris*, a bramble buſh. *tùm chleiteach*, a tuft of feathers. *cas tum*, a curled lock.

TUMA, a tomb, or ſepulchre.

TUMADH, a dipping.

TUMAIM, to dip. *do thum ſé a mheùr*, he dipped his finger. *do thumadar an cóta annſa bhfuil*, they dipped the coat in the blood.

TUMTHA, dipped.

TÚMTHAIRE, a dipper, or diver.

TUR, dry, bare, alone. *biadh tur*, dry food, i. e. without drink.

TUR, a requeſt, or petition.

TUR, a reſearch.

TÚR, a tower. Lat. *turris*. Gr. *turos*, & *turſis*.

TUR, heavineſs, wearineſs.

TUR, a journey, or tour. Gall. *tour*.

TURA, much, plenty, abundance. *tura nàmhad*, a great deal of enemies.

TURAS, & *turus*, a journey or expedition. *do thionnſgain a thurus*, he began his journey. *turus* is alſo the ſtate of a perſon or thing. *c'réd é a thurus*, what is he doing, or upon. *turas ceannúighe*, traffick.

TURASGAR, ſea ore, or ſea wrack. Lat. *alga*.

TURBIT, a turbot, Rhombus.

TURBHAIDH, or *urbaidh*, miſchance, misfortune.

TURCHAR, Riches.

TURCHÓMHRAC, an aſſembly, or Congregation.

TURGABHAIL *gréine*, the courſe of the ſun from it's riſing tó it's ſetting: thò it is ſometimes uſed to ſignify Sunriſe, & oftentimes to imply the ſetting of the ſun. from *tur*, a tour & *gabhàil*, to take. Gall. *tour*. i. e. the artificial day.

TURGAIBH, he took up.

TURGABHALA, iniquity.

TURGABHLACH, guilty.

TURGNAIM, to collect, or gather.

TÙRLACH *inbhir mòir*, the old name of Arclow.

TÚRLACH, is any ground covered with water in winter, & dry in ſummer.

TURNA, a furnace.

TÚRNA, a ſpinning-wheell.

TURNAIDHE, a miniſter.

TÙRNAIM, to humble; alſo to deſcend.tis ſometimes written *toirnim*; *do toirneadh ceanas clann Cuinn*, the power of the Conatians was reduced or humbled. *tùrnamh na ndiómaſach ro dhleacht*, *'tis* jūſt to humble the proud. alſo to deſcend, or come down, as from a high to a low place. *mar thùrn an chloch don t'ſliabh*, as the ſtone deſcends from the mountain. in this latter ſenſe it is vulgarly corrupted into *tùrlion*, as *tùrlin dót chapal*, unlight or deſcend off thy horſe.

TÚRNAMH, a deſcent.

TÙRNAMH, reſt, quiet: *nì théid tùrnamh*, he is never at reſt.

TURNÓIR, a turner.

TURSCOLBADH, frequent skirmiſhes, or engagements.

TURTRA, a diſtrict of *oirgiàlla*, formerly poſſeſſed by the *O Flins*, the *O Donnellans*, & the *O Heircks*.

TURTUIR, a turtle. Lat: *turtur*.

TURUS, a journey. vid: *turas*.

TURUSA'N, a traveller.

TU'S, a beginning, a foundation. *ar tùs*, in the beginning, alſo firſt. genit. *tùis*: *ar ttúis* or *ar dùis*, in the firſt place. hence *tùiſeach*, corruptly written *taoiſeach*, a leader, or Duke. Lat. *Dux*, *Ducis*, quaſi *Dus*, *duſis*. the *x* & the *ſ*, being of the ſame ſound in the Celtic as it is in French.

TUSA, thou, even thou, thou alſo. *eadrumſa agus tuſa*, between me & thee.

TUSCARNADH, fiction.

TÚSDIN, the beginning. ex. *O Thuſdin accus O Tibearſan na dilinde*, from the beginning & overflowing of the waters of the deluge. L. B.

TÚSGA, rather; alſo the former. *nidh bhus tûſga*, ſooner, or rather than.

TUSGA, incenſe.

TUSLÓG, a leap or Jump, vulgarly *truſlóg*.

TUSLÓGACH, deſultory, skipping, jumping. *fuàim thormàin na rothadh & iomrûaghadh na neach & na ccarbad ttuſlógach*, the noiſe of the rattling wheels, & of the prancing horſes & of the jumping charriots. Nah. 3. 2.

TUSLÓGAIM, to skip or jūmp. *ag tuſlóga ar na cnocuibh*, skipping upon the hills.

TUSMHODH, a bondſlave.

TUSORNACH, a parricide.

TÚTACH, filthy, dirty; alſo ungainly, aukward.

TÙTAIGHIL, dirt, filth: aukwardlineſs.

REMARKS ON THE LETTER U.

U *is now the ſeventeenth & laſt Letter of the Irish Alphabet which originally conſiſted but of ſixteen Letters. vid. Remarks on the Letter* P. *our Grammarians call this vowel by the name of* U, *which, according to Flaherty ſignifies* heath, *vulgarly called* fraoch, *Lat.* erica. *But should it not rather ſignify that noble ornament of the forreſt, the yewtree, which, in Irish is called* úr, *otherwiſe written* ùbhur *&* iùbhar, U *is one of the three broad or grave vowels, & was uſed indifferently inſtead of* a *or* o, *not only in the Irish language, but likewiſe in the Greek & Latin. Caſſiodorus obſerves that the old Latins made no difference between* u *&* o *in their manner of writing or pronouncing,* Volt *being frequently uſed for* Vult, colpa *for* culpa, præſtu *for* præſto, poblicum *for* publicum; *&* hoc *for* huc, *as in Virgil's Æneid.* « hoc » tunc ignipotens cœlo deſcendit ab alto « *& for the Greek* nux *the Latins wrote* nox; *for Gr.* mule *Lat.* mola. *alſo* a *for* u, *as Gr.* culix, *Lat.* calix, *Gr.* mudao, *Lat.* madeo; *likewiſe* u *for* a, *as for the Greek* Hecabe *the Latins wrote* Hecuba, *Gr.* calamos, *Lat.* culmus; *and in the Latin we find the* a *in the word* calco *changed into* u *in its compoand* conculco. *the Irish Alphabet has no* v *conſonant, to which an aſpirated* b, *or* bh *is equivalent in power & pronunciation, as likewiſe in the Greek a ſingle* b *or beata ſerves for* v *thus for the Hebrew word* David *the Greeks write* Dabid, *as the Irish do* Dábhì. *vid. Rem. on the Letters* b *&* f. U *is the initial, or leading vowel of the three uphthongs* ui, ua *&* uai, *called* na tri huilleana, *from* uillean, *the honey-ſuckle tree, Lat. caprifolium.* Scioppius & Cariſius *have remarked that a ſyllable may be formed either by one vowel or by two or three, as in the word* aquae; *&c. but* Quintilian *will not allow that three vowels can be united in one ſyllable, & Terencian joins him in the ſame opinion:* ſyllabam, *ſays he,* non invenimus ex tribus. *But a ſyllable of three vowels is very common, as well as eaſy & natural in the Irish language. the Hebrews have the diphthong* ui, *as in the word Galui, Lat.* revelatum, *&c. as alſo a whole word conſiſting only of two vowels, as the Hebrew* ai, *which ſignifies an Iſland, Region, or country. vid. Opituis's & Buxtorf's Heb. Lexicons. I would be curious to know how the ingenious Monſr. Bergier, who allows no radicals but conſonants, would make out the radical formation of this Hebrew word* ai, *or of the Greek words* uiou *the genit. &* uiea, *the accuſat. of* huieus, *filius; & of many other words of a like frame in other* *languages, eſpecially in the Irish, wherein words conſiſting of vowels alone are very frequent. nor is Mr. Bergier's own language deſtitute of words of ſuch a frame: the word* eau, *water, is an obvious proof of it, amongſt many others. I should rather join in opinion with the Learned & judicious Author of the treatiſe on the mechanical formation of languages, who reckons the vowels amongſt the radical elements of all words. their being commutable with each other should not deprive them of that privilege, no more than the conſonants; many of which are equally interchangeable, & promiſcuouſly uſed. Before we have done with the vowels it is fit to remark, that words beginning with a vowel, being of the maſculine gender & of the nominative caſe ſingular, muſt admit of the Letter* T *as a prefix, when preceded by the Irish particle* an, *as* an t'anam, an t'uabhar, &c.

UA, from. Lat. de, ab, ex. as, *ua'im*, i. e. *ua me* from me, *ua'it*, i. e, *ua tu*, from you; *ua'ibh*, i. e. *ua ſibh*, or *ua ibh*, from ye, hence.

Ua, ſignifies any male deſcendants, whether ſon, or grandſon, or in any other degree of deſcent *from* a certain anceſtor or ſtock, thus *uà Briain*, ſignifies the ſon or any other deſcendant of *Brian*, *ua Neil*, the ſon, or of the poſterity of Nial &c. in latter ages this word *ua* has been changed into *O*, as *O Briain*, English *O Brien*, *O Neil*, &c. in this manner it is uſed as a prefix to family names & ſerves to diſtinguish families from each other by ſubjoining the name of the anceſtor which is regarded as the ſtock. other Irish families are diſtinguished by the word *mac*, which ſtrictly ſignifies *a ſon*, ſubjoining in like manner the name of the ſtock, as *mac Carthaigh*, English, *mac Carty*, *mac Dómhnail*, English, mac Donel &c. and in this manner the word *mac* ſignifies a deſcendant, or poſterity as well as *ua*, or *O*. *ua* ſometimes ſignifies an heir of one's own iſſue or poſterity, as in the expreſſion *d'imidh ſé gan ua gan àitiùghadh*, he died without either heir or habitation. this word *ua* ſignifying a ſon, is of the ſame root with the greek *uicus*, which makes *uious* in the genit. & *uiea*, in the accuſat. lat. filius. the names of ſome Irish families of note, beginning with *O* or *mac*, which have not as yet been mentioned in this Dictionary, shall be ſet down at the end of this letter, with an account of their reſpective ſtocks, & ancient properties.

Uabhan, fear, dread, horrour. *Lá an uabhain*, the day of horrour, or the dreadful day (of Judgment.) in it's inflexions it forms *ùabhain*, & *ùabhna*. it is ſometimes written *obhan*, & ſometimes improperly written *uamhan* & *O* *mhan*, for the Greek *Phobon*, which is evidently of the ſame root, is written with *b*, & not *m*. wel. *ovan*. Arm : & Cor : *oun*. cantabr: *owna*.

UABHAR, pride, pomp, vainglory. Lat . ſuperbia.

UABHARACH, or *naibhreach*, proud, haughty, arrogant.

UACHD, a will or teſtament. *fágbhaim le huacht*, I leave by my laſt will & teſtament, alſo I proteſt. written ſometimes *úghachd*.

UACHDAR, the top, ſummit or upper part of any thing. *ùachdar na nuiſgeadha*, the face of the waters. *lamh láidir an uachdair*, Gall. vigueur de deſſus, the motto of the O Briens. *làmh a nùachdair*, the upper hand in wreſtling, or fighting. *O Uachdàr go hìochdar*, from top to bottom.

UACHDAR, cream.

UA'CHDAR TÍRE, the upper part of Ormond.

UACHDARACH, uppermoſt, higheſt. *Bár na cràoibhe ùachdaruighe*, the top of the uppermoſt bough.

UACHDARA'N, a Preſident, or Governour.

UACHDARA'NACHD, Preſidency, ſupremacy, Sovereignty.

UADHA, or *uaidh*, from him. *chuige agus ùadha*, to & from him, to & again.

UADHBHACHD, terrour, horrour.

UADHBHA'SACH, terrible.

UAGH, a grave. *ar a huaigh*, upon her grave. *chum na huàighe*, to the grave.

UAGHBHA, a choice, election, or option.

UAIBH, from you i. e. *ua*, or *ó ibh*, or *ſibh. gus an ccuid as sia uàibh don talamh*, unto the uttermoſt part of the Earth. *tighidh uaibh*, come ye forth.

UAIBHREACH, proud, vainglorious.

UAIDH, & *uadhaſan*, from him.

UAIGH, & *uamh*, a den or cave.

UAIGHRÉIR, full of arbitrary ſway.

UAIGNEACH, loneſome, ſolitary, alone.

UAIGNEAS, loneſomeneſs, ſolitarineſs. *luighid a nuaignis*, they lurk privily.

UAIL, a wailing or lamentation, lat. ululatio.

UAIL, a howling or cry; *uail con*, the howling of a dog or dogs.

UAILL, vanity, pride, vain glory. *uaill is diomas an thſáoghail*, the pride & vanity of the world. *tré a nuaille*, through their pride.

UAILL, famous, illuſtrious, renowned.

UAILLEADH, a roaring or howling.

UAILLFEARTACH, howling, *a bhfaſach uaignigh uaillfeartaigh*, in the Solitary howling wilderneſs.

UAILLIGHIM, to roar or howl, *do nuaillmé*, I have roared *uaillim*, idem. Lat : *ululo* & Gr. *ololuzo*.

UAILLMHÌANACH, ambitious.

UA'ILTHEART, or *ualthart*, the howling of a wolf, dog, &c.

UAIM, or *ſuaim*, a ſound, or report.

UAIM, notes on the harp; alſo concordance in Verſe.

UAIM, from me. i. e. *ùa*, or *ó me*.

UAIMH, a Den or cave.

UAIMHNEACH, dreadful, horrid, terrible. potius *uabhanach*, vid : *uabhan*.

UAIMHNÍGHIM, to terrify; alſo

to be afraid. *nà huaibhnighthear ſibh rómpaſúd*, be not ye afraid of them.

UAIN, a time or turn, alſo an opportunity, alſo reſpite. *ar ùain*, at leiſure, or free from buſineſs. *uàin muilinn*, the turn of grinding in the mill.

UAIN, the lone of a thing.

UAINEACHD, vacation.

UAINN, & *uainne*, from us, i. e. *ua*, or *ó inne*, or *ſinne. innis doibh uàinn*, tell them from us.

UAIR, in old Iriſh manuſcripts is often written for *óir*, which is is always uſed when a reaſon is aſſigning for ſome thing lately affirmed, & anſwers ſometimes to the Latin *enim*, enimvero, ſometimes to *quia*, or quoniam, & to the Engliſh *for. becauſe that*; *uàir nil a n'Albain fear is ſearr inas é*, for in Scotland there is not to be found a better man than him.

UAIR, an hour; alſo once, on a time. Lat. *hora*, Gr. *hora*. wel. *aur. an dà uàirſe*, theſe two times. *a nuàir* when; *an uàir ſin*, then, immediately. *ar uáribh*, ſometimes. *móràn d'uairibh*, often, many a time.

UA'IRIODHACH, otherwiſe *fuariodhach*, ſubject to cold diſtempers, chilly. hence *aodh uàiriodhach* was ſo called. vid. K: A: D. 593.

UAIS, noble, well deſcended. *colla uais*, colla the noble, an Iriſh Prince. *uàis-ingean*, a noble daughter.

UAISLE, & *uaiſlibh*, *the* nobility or gentry. *uaiſle Eirean*, the nobility of Ireland.

UAISLE, & *uaiſleacht*, nobility, generoſity.

UAISLÍGHIM, to nobilitate, or make noble.

UAISLIÙGHADH, a making noble.

UA'IT, from thee. i. e. *úa*, or *ó tu. abair uàit*, ſpeak out, ſay on.

UAITHCHRITH, horrour.

UAITHI, or *uàithe*, from her, or it, of her, i. e. *ua*, or *ó i*, *a nidh fhàſas uàithe ſein*, that which grows ſpontaneouſly.

UAITHNE, menſtruà muliebria. *do chuaidh Rachel a nionad incleithe amhail róbheith fri huàithne, agus an Laimh dhia ſona taobh.* Rachel in locum ſeceſſit occultum, & quaſi menſtrua pateretur, ſedit ſuper Idolum patris ſui. L. B.

UAITHNE, green; alſo greenneſs.

UAITHNE, a pillar, or poſt.

UAITHNE, union; a poetical term the ſame with *Cómhardughadh*, or correſpondence, but with this difference that the former is uſed always in that ſort of verſe called *Rànuìgheacht mór*, & in that called *Casbháirne*.

UAITHNE, the country now called Owny in the counties of Limerick & Tipperary, the ancient Patrimony of the *O Dinnahanes*, & afterwards of the *O Ryans*.

UAÌTHNÍGHIM, to prop, or ſupport.

UALACH, a burden, a charge. *d'éad-tromadh na nualach ttrom*, to make light their heavy burden. *do chuir ſé d'uàlach uirre*. he charged or obliged her.

UALA'IGHIM, to load, or burthen.

UALLACH, pro *Eolach*, expert, ſkillful. *as é rob ualcha*, he was the moſt expert.

UALLACH, vain, ſilly, vain glo-

rious, oſtentations. alſo lewd. *duine uallach éadtrom*, a vain conceited coxcomb.

UALLACHA'N, a Coxcomb.

UALLACHAS, ſillineſs, vanity, conceit: alſo leudneſs. Ezek. 16. 43.

UALMHA'IGHIM, to howl, or roar.

UALMHURNACH, an outcry.

UA'MCHASAIM, to encompaſs, or ſurround.

UAMH, a cave, a Den or oven. *an uaimh thineadh*, in a fiery furnace. *uamh talmhan*, a ſubterraneous cavern, a ſouterain.

UAN, rectiús *uaghn*, or *uaghan*, Lat. agnus, a Lamb. *uàn cáſga*, the paſſover or the Paſchal Lamb. plur: *uànaibh*. Gr: accuſat. *oon*: Lat. ovem.

UA'N, froth, foam. *uàn tuinne*, the frot or foam of the ſea.

UARACH-MHULLACH, the herb called the Devits bit, Lat. ſucciſa

UARACH, temporary, of a short duration. *ni bu uarach im shearc n'Dé*, she was conſtant in the love of God.

UAS, upon, more than, upwards, or above. Lat. ſuper.

UASAL, noble, well deſcended. alſo a Gentleman, alſo Sir. *a uaſail ionmhuin*, beloved Sir. pl. *uaiſle*, Gentry; alſo the nobility.

UATH, fear or dread.

UATH, the Earth, or mould.

UATH, a hawthorn or whitethorn; hence according to the Book of Lecan it gives name to the Letter H.

UATH, a ſmall number. *Taoiſeach ar uatha ſochuidhe*, an Officer of a ſmall number of troops.

UATH, & *Uathmhar*, terrible.

UATH, ſolitary, loneſome, or alone: *agus é an uath agus an aonar*, and he was left ſolitary & alone.

UATHA, ſingle. *an Uibhir uatha*, the ſingular number. alſo ſolitary, loneſome.

UATHADH, a little, a ſmall quantity, a few. *ar uathadh buidhne*, having but few attendants. *do gairmeadh Righ go gléithinneachdé, agus é air úathadh a thaoiſeacha*, he was ſolemnly declared King altho' he had been attended but by a few of his Chieftains. *Caithréim Thoird*:

UATHAMHAIL, ſingle, ſolitary.

UATHBHA'S, aſtoniſhment, ſurpriſe, wonder.

UATHBHA'SACH, shocking, dreadful, terrible.

UA'THCHÒMHRA'DH, Soliloquy.

UBH, the point of a thing. *Ubh clóidhimh*, the point of a ſword.

UBHAL, an apple. *mar ùbhal a shùl*, as the apple of his Eye.

U'CAIRE, a cottener or napper of Frize or ratteen. the tranſlator of the bible Interprets it a fuller. *a ſlighe mhóir mhachaire an ùcaire*, in the highway of the Fuller's field. Iſ. 7. 3.

UCFAIM, to abolish, or extinguish. *ró ucfas ollràidh*, that will abolish pride & haughtineſs.

UCH; ah, alas! *uch! ar an Draoi*, alas! ſays the Druid.

UCHD, the breaſt, the boſom. *ad uchd*, in thy boſom. *tug uchd air*, he faced him, he aſſaulted. *tug uchd ar an loing*, he attacked the ship. *as uchd*, in the name, or, for the ſake of. *as uchd Dé*,

for God's ſake, rectius. *ucht*, Lat. *pectus*, præfigendo litteram (*p*) & ſubſtituendo (*e*) loco (*u*).

UCHD-EA'DACH, & *uchdeideidh*, a Breaſt-plate.

UCHTACH, a ſtomacher or breaſt plate. Iſ: 3. 24. *Uchtach Eich*, the Breaſt plate of a Saddle. alſo delivery in ſpeech.

U'D, that there, *an taobh ùd*, that ſide.

U'DHBHRANN, a joint.

U'DHMADH, an Incloſure.

U'DHMADH, à wythe uſed for ſhutting a wicket or door of a cow houſe.

UDMALL, quick, active, ſtirring. *ná bi fór udmaille*, do not be going.

UGA, choice, election.

UGADH, birth.

U'GHAIM, plur. *ùghamadh*, horſe harneſs, or traces. *a nùghaim an Chamuil*, in the Camel's furniture.

U'GHAMAIM, to accouter, to harneſs. *d'ùghmuidh ſe*, he ſaddled. *ùghamuigh na heich*, harneſs ye the horſes.

U'GHAMTHA, harneſſed, equipped, or accoutred.

UGHBHUÌDHEACA'N, for *obhbhuidhecán*, the yolk of an Egg.

U'GHDAR, an Author.

U'GHDARA'S, & *ùghdardhas*, authority, Lat. *authoritas*.

U'GHDARA'SACH, authentic, alſo powerful.

U'GHDARA'SAIM, to authorize or impower; to authenticate.

U'GHRA, a fight, a conflict, or skirmish.

UIBHIR, a number. *uibhir chorr*, the odd number. this word should rather be written *uimhir* or *nuimkir*, as it has a plain affinity with the Lat: *numerus*.

UIBNE, a ſmall pitcher, or can.

UIBNE, or *ibne*, drinking.

UIDH, care, heed.

UIDHE, a journey. *uidhe éun là deàg*, Eleven days journey.

UIDH-GHIOLLA, a running footman.

UIDHEACH, muſical, harmonious.

UIDHÍDHEACHT, harmony, melody.

UIGE, a jewel, pearl, or precious ſtone.

UIGE, a web, Lat. *tela*.

UIGE, or *oige*, carded wool for Clothes to be ſpun into thread; hence it ſignifies the drawing out of a Poem; alſo a Poem itſelf.

UIGE, knowledge, skill, ingenuity, or underſtanding. *gan uige*, *gan intleacht*, without knowledge or underſtanding.

UIGINGE, a fleet or navy. *àrd tàoiſeach Uiginge*, an Admiral.

U'IL, a contracted writing of *ùidhil*, a Iew. *na hùil*, of the Iews, it's only a variation of *ùid*; Lat. *Judæus*.

UILC, the plur. of *olc*, evils, miſchiefs.

UILE, all. *uile chómhachtach*, omnipotent.

UILE, & *uilean*, an Elbow: alſo a nook, or corner. cor. *Illin.* & well: *Elin*. Gr. *olene*. & Lat: *ulna*.

UILEACHD, univerſality, generality.

UILECHÚMHACHDACH, almighty.

UILIDH, all. *go huilidhe*, univerſally, all together.

UILLE, & *oille*, greater.

UILLÉANN,

UILLEANN, an Elbow. vid: *uile.*

UILLEANN, the honey ſuckle; hence tis the name of the diphthong. *ui*, vid. O Flaherty.

UILLEANNACH, cornered, or having Angles. *Ceathar-Uilleannach*, four ſquare, or quadrangular.

U'IM, the Earth. Lat. *humus.* vid. *um.*

U'IM, & *úmha*, Braſs, or copper.

U'IMCHEALLACH, & *ùimcheallóg*, any cloſe private place.

U'IMCHRITH, an Earth-quake.

UIME, about him, upon him. *do chuir ſé uime a Eúdach*, he has put on his cloaths, he is dreſſed. *uime*, & *uime ſin*, therefore.

UIMEDIM, to encompaſs, to embrace.

UIMFHALRASTAIM, rectius *uimfhalaraim*, to pace or amble.

UIMHIR, a number. *Uimhir óir*, the Golden number.

UIMLEAC, & *uimleacàn*, the navel.

UIMLEACTHA, of the faſhion of a navel.

UIMMHEIRG, Ruſt.

UIMPE, on her, *ní chuirſidh ſi uimpe a heàdach*, she will not put on her cloths.

UIMPHILIOCHDAIM, to embrace.

UIMREAMHAR, very fat.

UINCHE, a battle.

UINGE, an ounce. *uinge d'ór*, an ounce of Gold.

UINNE, blind.

UINNEAMH, ſtrength.

UINNIUN, an onion.

UINSI, is; or, it is.

U'IR, mould, Earth. *O a ùir*, o thou Earth. Job. 16. 18. *ùir-lios*, a garden.

U'IR, fire, vid: *ur.*

U'IRCHUIL, a cricket; it may alſo ſignify the churr-worm, or Fen-cricket Lat: Gryllus. i.e. Salamander, Moufet's *Grylla-talpa.*

UIRDHÚIGHADH, an eclipſis as of the Light of the Sun or Moon, or of the conſonants.

UIRDHREACHADH, a delineation.

U'IRE, more fresh; alſo freshneſs.

UIREASBACH, indigent, beggarly; alſo needful.

UIREASBADH, want, defect.

U'IRFHÍACLA, the fore-teeth.

U'IRGHA'IRDEADH, a rejoycing.

UIRGHIÒL, a command.

UIRGHREANNACHD, puberty, ripeneſs of age.

UIRID, & *uiread*, a share or portion, as much as.

UIRID, whilſt, or as long as: ex. *uirid bhias muir uim Eirionn*, whilſt or long as a ſea shall encompaſs Ireland.

UIRÌSEAL, or *uiriſiol*, baſe, mean. alſo ſlavish, cringing.

UIRÍSLE, & *uirìſleachd*, lowlineſs, meanneſs.

UIRÌSLÍGHIM, to debaſe, or diſparage.

U'IRLIS, tools or inſtruments of a tradeſman.

U'IRLIOCAN, a vomiting.

U'IRLIOS, a walled garden, from *ùir* earth & *lios* a fort, ditch.

U'IRNÉIS, & *ſùirnéis*, a furnace.

UIRRE, unto her, upon her or it. *a niompóchuidh ſé uirre aris*, shall he again return unto her, or upon her? *do rug ſé uìrre*, he overtook, or caught her.

UIRTREANA, i. e. *feirſde*, the pits of water remaining on the ſtrands after the ebb. *for Uirthreanna na* *tràgha*, on the ſtrand pits.

Uis, humble, obedient. *don Righ bádar uiſe*, they were obedient to the King.

Uisedeólachd, ſupplication.

Uiseóg, or *ſuiſeóg*, a Lark.

Uisg, *uiſge*, or *uiſce* & plur: *uiſgìdhe*, water. *fiór-uiſge*, ſpring water. *uiſge beatha*, aqua vitæ. Scot: S. *uishg.* & Turcicè, *ſu*, & *ſchuy*. this word *uiſge* enters as part of a compound into the names not only of many places in Ireland, but alſo of ſeveral cities in England & elſewhere, which are ſituate near rivers, lakes, or marſhy grounds. but is múſt be noted, that it has been corrupted by the Britans, Romans & Saxons into *ox*, *ex*, *ax*, & *ux*, which are only different expreſſions of *oſg*, *eſg*, *aſg* & *uſg*, all ſignifying water or *uiſge*; the Iriſh or Celtic *ſg* or *ſc* being noways different from the Lat. & Engliſh *x*, which the French to this day call *ſg*. thus *ox-ford*, or *oſg-ford*, litterally mean: *water-ford*, & then agrees with Mr. Leland's definition *ouſe-ford*, from the river *ouſe* or Iſis, on which Oxford is ſituate, the word *ouſe* itſelf being only another corruption of our *uiſge*. Thus alſo *oxus* is the name of a conſiderable river of Aſia according to Pliny. *Ex-céter* the chief city of Devonſhire was formerly called *Iſca*, & now litterally means *eſg*-or *uiſg-cathair*, i.e. *Water-town*, for *cathair* ſignifies a town. in the old Britiſh it is called *Kaer-eask*. *Hex-ham* in Northumberland ſituate on the river Tine was by the Romans called *Axelo-dunum*, both words litterally meaning a town of water, or *watry town* i.e. *hex-Eſg-* or *uiſg-ham*, water-town, for *ham* ſignifies à town; & *Axelo-dùnum*, or *Aſgelo-dunum* i.e. *dùn-uiſgiùil*, *dùn* being the Iriſh for a town, & *uiſgiùil*, watry, of water. *Uxello dunum* the Roman name of *Yſſoul-dun* in the Province of Guienne is of the ſame root, as is *Uxella*, the Lat. name of Crocker-well in Devonſhire. *Uſocana* or *Uxocona*, was alſo the Latin name of Oken-yate i.e. *water-yate*, or *iath*, which latter word in Iriſh means a Region or Country. Thus we find that the ancient name of Adrianople in Thrace was *Uſcudama* according to Ammianus, i.e. *uiſge-daimh*, or the watry reſidence, for *daimh* in Iriſh, ſignifies a houſe or reſidence, like the above *dùn*, & can in compounds be applied to a village, town &c. vid: *daimh* ſupra.

Uisgeamhail, or *uiſgiùil*, moiſt, moorish, fenny, of or belonging to waters. *tír, no aìt uiſgeamhail*, a watry Region or place, a marsh.

Uisgìghim, to water or irrigate.

Uisire, an oyſter.

Uisire, or *Uſaire*, an Uſurer.

Uisíarraim, to humbly beſeech, to intreat. Lat: obteſtor.

Uisíarrthach, importunate.

Uisneach, an ancient name of the County of Longford.

Ulachd, colour.

Uladh, or *Ulladh*, the Province of Ulſter, in the moſt northern parts of Ireland. *Ullaigh*, or *Ullaigh*, the Inhabitants of that Province, the Ultonians ſo called, according to Keat: from *Ollamh fó-*

dha, who was King of that Province.

ULAIDH, a Pack-ſaddle.

ULBHÚADHACH, all victorious, triumphant.

ULCACH, the quinſy.

ULCHA, a beard. *Ulch ſhada*, having a long beard.

ULLA, a place of Devotion, commonly ſaid of a burying place. *an tulla cnàmh na ccómh-bráithreach*, the burying place of the bones of their confreres. alſo a croſs or Calvary belonging to a Cathedral Church. *Ulla an teampuill*, the Calvary of the Church. *Ulla agus Clogàs an Naoimh Cholmàin*, the croſs or Calvary, & the ſteeple of S. Colman firſt Bishop of Cloyne in the ſouth of the County of Corke, vid: *Tul.*

ULLA, now the County of Down, anciently poſſeſſed by the *Mageneſſes.*

ULLAMH, or *ollamh*, a learned man, or Proficient in any ſcience. *ollamh ré Dàn*; a Profeſſor in Poetry. *àrd ollamh*, a Poet Laureat, *Ollamh leìghis*, a Phyſician. gen. *ollamhan. Mùr Ullamhan*, an Academy.

ULLAMH, ready, prepared, forward, apt. *ullamh chum Urchòide*, prone to miſchief.

ULLAMHAIM, & *ullmhùghadh*, to prepare or make ready. vid: *ullmhaighim.*

ULICHABHCA'N, an Owl. *atàim mar Ulchabhcàn an n'uaigneis*, I am like an owl of the Deſart. *compànach do Ulchabhcànaibh*, a companion to owls.

ULLMHA'IGHIM, to make ready, to procure, or provide. *noch do ullmhaigh mé*, which I had provided. *do ullmkaigheadar*, they prepared. *tan ullmhóchus ìad*, when they shall make ready.

ULLMHAIGHTHE, prepared, made ready.

ULLMHÒID, a preparation, proviſion.

ULLMÙGHADH, a geting ready, a preparing.

ULLTHACH, pro *Uàlach*, a burden, a load. as much as one may carry on his back, or in his arms.

ULLTACH, an Ultonian, or Ulſter-man.

UM, & *uim*, when prefixed to nouns of time, ſignifies about: as, *uim an amſo ſo*, about this time. *uim thràth nona*, about evening. & when prefixed to other nouns, it implies along with, or at the head of. ex. *do thàinig Toirdhealbhach ann uim Laochuibh toiſgbheódha na Midhe*, Turlogh came thither at the head of the active Heroes of Meath. tis alſo uſed to ſignify meeting, when it immediately follows *tárlaim*, or *tangaim: do thàrlaidh ſé uim Dhómhnal*, he met with Daniel. *um* ſignifies alſo about or upon, as *umainn*, *umad*, quod vid. Wel. *am.* Lat. in compounds *am.* & Gr. *amphi.*

UM, with, or together with. Lat. *cum.*

UMAD, about thee, or upon thee. *cuìr do bhreacàn umad*, put on thy plaid. *cuir umad*, dreſs thyſelf, i.e. *um*, or *uim tù.*

UMAINN, i. e. *um inn* or *um ſinn*, about or upon us. *a tá umainn*, we are dreſſed.

U'MAN, human; *nadùir uman*, human nature. Lat. humanus.

UMAIRE, a Ridge. alias *iomaire.*

Sſſij

UMAR, a trough; alſo diverſe ſorts of veſſels. *umar bhaiſde*, the baptiſmal font. *umar Uiſge choiſreagtha*, the holy water-veſſel. *a numar an ſhiona*, in the wine-trough. *Umar muc*, a hog trough.

UMBRACAIM, to embrace.

UMCHASADH, a vertigo, a dizzineſs.

UMCHROIDHEAI, the Pericordium, or membran incloſing the heart.

UMDHRUIDIM, to ſhut up cloſe; to beſiege.

UMDHRUIDTHE, cloſed up, ſtopt up.

UMFA'SGAIM, to embrace.

UMGHAOTH, a Whirl-wind.

UM-GHLACAIM, to gripe or graſp.

U'MHA, copper. *Coire ùmha*, a copper chauldron. 'tis ſometimes uſed for braſs.

U'MHA, vid: *Uamh*, a cave or den.

U'MHAIL, heed, attention, conſideration. *cuir a n'ùmhail damh*, put me in mind. *chréd fá a bhfaiceann tù an broth atà a sùil do dhearbhràtar, agus nàch cuireann tù a n'ùmhail an t'ſail a tá ann do ſhuil féin?* Why beholdeſt thou the mote that is in thy Brother's Eye, & conſidereſt not the beam that is in thine own. Mat. 7. 3.

U'MHAL, humble, obedient. Lat. *humilis*.

U'MHALACHD, humility, obedience.

U'MHALÓID, agony. *Umhaloid an bhàis*, the pangs of Death.

U'MHLADH, obeiſance, ſubmiſſion.

U'MHLAÌGHEACHT, humility, obedience.

U'MHLAÌGHIM, to obey or ſubmit, to humble. *ùmhluigh thù féin*, humble thy ſelf.

UMHLÙGHADH, an humbling, or ſaluting with a low bow. *dà nùmhlûghadh féin*, humbling themſelves.

UMLABHRA, circumlocution.

UMORRO, but, even, Moreover. vid: *Iomurro*, *umurro*, idem.

UMSHUÌDHIM, to beſiege.

U'NA, hunger, famine; want of victuals.

U'NA, the proper name of a woman, very common in Ireland. *ni bhion an teach a mbion U'na, là nà Leath gan nùna.* the houſe which *U'na* governs, is never a day or ſix hours without hunger & famine. *U'na ingean Rígh Lochlonn fá màth air dó Chonn chéadchathach*, Una the daughter of the King of Denmark was the mother of *Conn chéadchathach*.

U'NFAIRT, wallowing. *ag ûnſairt a ſalchar*, wallowing in dirt.

U'NFARTAIM, to tumble or toſs, to wallow. *ûnſairtigh ſibh féin a lúaithreadh*, wallow yourſelves in the Aſhes.

UNG, *unga*, or *ionga*, the nail, Lat. *unguis*.

UNGADH, Unction, anointment. *Ungadh déighionach*, extreme unction.

UNGAIM, to anoint. *ar na Ungadh le hola a nainm an Tiarna*, ungentes Oleo in nomine Domini, Lat: *Ungo*.

UNGTHA, anointed. *neach Ungtha an Tighearna*, the anointed one, or the Chriſt of the Lord. *an aghaidh a Ungtha*, againſt his anointed.

U'NSA, an ounce. vid: *Uinge*. Lat: *Uncia*.

U'NTAS, a windlaſs.

UPTHA, ſorcery, witchcraft.

U'R, fresh. *feòil ùr*, fresh meat.

U'R, *ùir*, mould or earth. alſo the grave. *cuirſidh mé ſan ùir iad*, I will bury them in the earth, or grave.

UR, evil, miſchief, hurt.

UR, ſlaughter.

U'R, generous, noble-hearted. it is alſo prefixed as a part of a compound, & then ſignifies, noble, commendable, as *ùr-shliocht*, a noble race.

UR, a brink, or border. *eadhon go húir na ſairrge*, even to the edge of the ſea. Ioſ. 13. 27.

U'R, a beginning, *an ùr-thoſach na hoidhche*, in the evening, in the very beginning of night.

UR, Heath. hence the Letter *U* takes it's name.

U'R, fire. hence. *U'r-chuil*, a cricket, or ſalamandar, i. e. a fire-fly. *cuil an ùir, no'na teine*. Gr. *pur*, ignis. hence the Lat. *uro*.

U'R, a moiſt place, a valley. is the ſame as the Hebrew *ur*, a valley: as, *ur chaldæorum*, is vallis Chaldæorum.

U'R, very: as *ùr-ghràna*, very ugly. *ùr-íſiol*, very mean.

URACH, a bottle. alſo a pail, a ſmall tub.

URACHT, a ſupport.

URAICEACHD, an accidence, or primmer.

URAICEACHT, a beginning, alſo a book for the education of youth.

URAIGE, the former.

URA'N, courteſy, affability.

URBHAIDH, a ward or Cuſtody.

U'RBHAÍGHE, bane, ruin, deſtruction.

U'RBHLA'ITH, fruitful, abounding with bloſſom. *ſirim ort dèis do chaithmhe: a Abhluinn ùr-bhlaith bheannuighthe: dod chaitheamh a chuirp an Righ: maitheamh m'uilc is m'aingnimh.* Litterally, O fruitful bleſſed hoſt which I have now received, thou body of my King, I humbly beſeech thee to pardon me my ſins & iniquitous actions.

UR-BHOTH, a hut or cottage.

URCHAIL, fetters, ſhakles. *urchail róna*, a fetter of hair.

URCHAILTE, fettered; alſo forbidden.

URCHALLACH, a Heifer of a year & a half old. one of two years old is *Collaid*. one of three years old is *aos dàra*.

URCHÒID, hurt, harm, detriment, malice; miſchief.

URCHÓIDEACH, & *urchòideamhail*, malicious, miſchievous.

URCHÓIDIM, to hurt or damage; to bear malice.

URCHOSG, a preſervative againſt any kind of evil: hence *urchoſg*, & vulgarly called *Urrahuſg*, is a ſpell or ſuperſtitious kind of prayer, otherwiſe called *arrtha*.

URCHRA'DHACH, wretched, miſerable.

URCHUR, a throw, a caſt, a ſhot. *àth an urchuir*, Shot-ford, a village of Weſt-meath.

URCHUIDMHEADH, a Denial, or put off; an excuſe.

URCHUIDMHÍGHIM, to excuſe.

URDHAITHE, defect.

URDHÚBHA, a darkening, or ecclipſis: *ùrdhùbha na Gréine*, an ecclipſis of the ſun.

U'RFÓMHAR, autumn.

URGBHA'IL, a lifting, or taking up.

U'RGHA'IRDEAS, rejoycing or

congratulation. *ùrghàirdeachus*, id.

U'rgha'irdim, to rejoyce.

Urghais, an exchange, or alteration.

Urgnamh, a feaſt.

Urgnamhóg, a Goſſip.

Urgnamhóir, & *Urgnamhaídhe*, a Gueſt; alſo a ſmell feaſt.

U'rghra'nna, very ugly, deformed, monſtrous.

U'rla, & *ùrlamh*, a lock of hair: hence tis put for the hair in general.

U'rlabhair, & genit. *úrlabhra*, utterance, the faculty of Speech. *gan aithne gan U'rlabhra*, ſenſeleſs and Speechleſs.

U'rlaìdhe, a skirmish, or conflict.

U'rla'imh, poſſeſſion.

Urlaithe, quick, active, ready.

Urlamh, quick, ready.

U'rla'mhas, or *U'rlàmhus*, poſſeſſion; alſo the ſupreme power & authority. *ar tteacht d'ùrlámhas Eirionn a ſeilbh Gall*, when the ſupreme power or Dominion of Ireland came into the hands of the English, *Caith-réim Thoirdhealbhaigh*. alſo captivity.

U'rlann, a ſtaff. *U'rlann ſleagha*, the ſtaff of a ſpear.

U'rla'r, a floor. *ùrlar thìghe*, the floor of a houſe. *U'rlár bhûailte*, a threshing floor.

Urlataidh, activity of body; tumbling.

U'r-lua'chair, green Rushes.

Urmagh, armoy.

Urmais, *do urmais*, he reſolved upon, or he intended.

Ur-múmhain, Ormond.

U'rnaidhm, or *ûrshnaidhm*, a knot or tie; alſo the pin or Jack, that faſtens the wires on a harp.

U'rnaìghe, a prayer. plur: *urnaighthe. do rinne ſé Urnáighe*, he prayed.

Urradh, a ſurety; hence it ſignifies a good or warrantable Author: alſo a defendant in a proceſs.

Urradh, a chieftain.

Urradh tìgh, houshold goods, furniture.

Urraé, obedience or ſubmiſſion.

Urraid: *ceann Urraid*, the principal perſon.

Urraim, reſpect, obedience, honour, deference. *adchoda Airm Urraim*, the ſword requires obedience.

Urrain, a ſtay, or ſupport.

Urramach, reſpectful, ſubmiſſive.

Urramachd, hommage, ſubmiſſion.

Urran na leise, the hip or huckle bone.

U'rrlugaim, to vomit. *d'ûrluic ſé iona hucht*, he vomited in her boſom.

U'rrlugan, vomiting. *ag ûrrlugan go hiomarcach*, vomiting exceſſively.

Urrúdhas, ſecurity: ſuretyship; alſo undauntedneſs, courage. *don donas an turrûdhas*, ſuretiship attends the unfortunate.

Urrúdhasach, bold, confident, undaunted.

Ursa, & *Urſain*, the ſide poſt of a door. plur: *Urſanna*, *ag Urſannaibh mo dhóirſe*, at the poſts of my doors. *ar dhá urſainn*, on the two ſide poſts. hence it ſignifies a bold intrepid man, *urſa an chreidimh*, the faith's defender. hence the compound word *cómh-urſa*, a neighbour. Lat. *urſa*, a bear.

Urscar, & *urſcartadh*, a cleanſing.

Ursóg, diminut: of *Urſa*, a little bear.

Ursul, a pair of tongues. quaſi *furſul.* Lat: forceps.

Urthaìdhe, an oath.

Uruladh, an altar.

Urusa, or *ſurus*, eaſy, feaſible, practicable. *uruſa leam lèigion dò*, I can eaſily give it over. *ni huruſa liom*, I can hardly.

Us, news, or tydings of any thing; a narrative or ſtory.

Usa, eaſier. *c'ia is uſa a ràdh*, whether is it eaſier to ſay *ni huſa liom ſo ná ſin*, this is not eaſier to me than that.

Usa, juſt, righteous, true.

Usacht, power or faculty. *is uſacht dhìbhſe*, you may, it lies in your power.

Usaide, eaſier. *is uſaide dhuit an nidh ſin a dhéunamh*, thou mayſt the eaſier do it.

Usarb, Death.

Usga, pro *túſga*, Incenſe. *Iodhbartha loiſge méithealluighe toirbhéorad duit re huſga Reitheadh*, I will offer unto thee burnt ſacrifices of fat cattle with the Incenſe of Rams.

Usgaraim, to clear or rid.

Uslainn, play or ſport; as in juſtling or wreſtling.

Uslainneach, chearful, briſk, merry; alſo nimble, active.

Uslainneachd, chearfulneſs, briſkneſs, activity.

Uspairneachd, wreſtling, ſtruggling; alſo ſtrife, or contention.

Usúir, an uſurer.

U'suíreachd, uſury.

U'ulp, a fox, Lat. vulpes, otherwiſe *madadh rûadh*, *ſionach*, *cû allaidh*, *ſaince*, *feònda*, *rodmhuin*, & *Cliàmhach*.

Note I. *U* being the laſt of the five vowels, as well as the laſt Letter of the *Iriſh Alphabet*, we think it proper to make one remark in this place, which regards all the vowels, & which is, that in the *Iriſh* language words beginning with a vowel according to their natural & radical ſtructure, are often diſguiſed by abuſively prefixing the Letter (*ſ*) before the initial vowel. thus, for inſtance, the words *Aill*, *àinne*, *Athach*, & a great number of others, which are taken notice of in the courſe of this Dictionary, are frequently written & pronounced *ſaill*, *fàinne*, *ſathach*, &c. and it ſeems this abuſe has likewiſe taken place in the Latin, where in the word *acies* for example, which in general ſignifies the *front* or *fore part*, as well as the edge or point of any thing, ſuch as the *front* of an army, is changed into *facies*, when applyed to the front or face of man, or beaſt: & when the Romans omitted the Letter (*f*) in the old Latin words *ferba*, *fædus*, *folus*, *foſtis*, & *foſtia*, & wrote *herba*, *hædus*, *holus*, (afterwards *olus*) *hoſtis*, *hoſtia*, it would ſeem as if they regarded the Letter (*f*) as foreign or adventitious to thoſe words from the beginning, another abuſive manner of maſking Iriſh words beginnign with a vowel proceeds from the Iriſh particle *an* ſignifying *the*; for when it precedes ſuch words, the Letter *n* in that particle is detached from

from the Letter *a*, & tranſpoſed as a prefix before the initial vowel: as in the words *a naidhe*, *a néagoir*, *a nintin*, *a nonòir*, *a nuair*, inſtead of *an aìdhe an eagcóir*, *an intin*, *an ónoir*, *an ûair*, which is the proper and natural writing.

Note II. inaſmuch as it hath been mentioned at the word *ua* in this Letter, that a short account should be given at the end of the Dictionary of ſome Illuſtrious or Noble families of the ancient Irish, whoſe ſtocks & former ſettlements had not been inſerted in the alphabetical courſe of this work, it is juſt we should fullfil our promiſe with regard to the following families. viz.

I. MAC-MURCHA, otherwiſe *Coemhànach*, English *Kavanagh*, the Chief family of the Province of Leinſter deſcended in a direct line from *Domhnal Coemhànach*, eldeſt ſon of *Dermod* King of *Leinſter* in *Henry* the ſecond's time, & the 23d. direct deſcendant from *Cathaóir-mor*, who was King of Leinſter & Meath in the year 174. the chief Patrimony of this Princely family of the *Mac-Moroughs*, or *O Kavanaghs*, in ancient times & before they removed to the Barony of *Idróna* in the County of Carlow, was the Country of Ive-Kinſelagh, which comprehends a great part of the County of Wexford. THOMAS O KAVENAGH of *Boraſs* in the County of *Carlow* Eſq; is now the worthy direct *Chief* of the very ancient & noble houſe of the *Mac-Moroughs*.

II. The O BRAINS, now pronounced *O Brin*, English *O Byrne*, are deſcended in a direct line from *Bran-dubh*, who died King of Leinſter in the year 601, according to our annals, being direct deſcendant of *Breasal Bealaidh*, who was the grandſon of *Cathaoir-mór* above mentioned. The ancient Eſtate of this noble family was the large diſtrict of *Triucha Céad àn Chumair*, whoſe preſent name I do not know. I ſuppoſe it to be a part of the County of Wicklow.

III. The *O Tüathails*, English *O Tool*, are deſcended from the ſame Stock with the *O Byrns*. Their ancient Eſtate was the diſtrict called *Ibh-Muiradh*. I alſo find mention of their having been ſettled in the Territory of *Imáile* in the County of Wicklow. the *O Brenans* are alſo of the ſame Stock & were anciently ſettled in the Territories called. *Triucha céad I Eire*, whoſe ſituation & modern name I am quite ignorant of.

IV. The ancient & noble family of *O Conor Failge* is deſcended from *Roſſa-Failge*, whom our antiquaries mention as the eldeſt ſon of *Cathaoir mór*. The *O Duns* & *O Dempſies* are ſet down as Branches of the houſe of *O Conor Failge*, & *O Duinin* is mentioned as a deſcendant of *O Duin*. No other families are reckoned by our *Seanchuys* as the offspring of *Roſſa Failge*, though I find the *O Broghairms*, the *O Cionaoiths* English O Kennys, *O Heanguſa*, English O Henneſſy, *O Hamirgin*, & *O Murachain* mentioned as Co-partners with *O Conor*, *O Dun* & *O Dempſy* in the poſſeſſion of the diſtrict of

Ive

Ive Fàilge. vid. *Mac Fearguil's* Topographical Poem. a modern Learned writer hath been led into a miſtake in mentioning the *O Byrns* & *O Tools* as deſcendants of *Roſſa Fàilge*. the *Mac Gormans* are mentioned as the poſterity of *Dàire Barach*, another ſon of *Cathaoir-mór*, & the territory of O Mbairce aſſigned as their ancient Inheritance. vid. *cambr. Evers.* p. 27. I have now before me a genealogy written in the year 1721. by *Andrew Mac curtain* for *Nicholas Mac Gorman* Eſq; who was then the *Mac-Gorman* or *Chief* of the family in the County of *Clare*. I find in the above cited poem another family called *O Gormàin* & not *Mac-Gorman*. The *O Ryans* are likewiſe Deſcendants of *Cathaoir-mor* through *Dómhnal* ſon of *Nàthi* who was the ſixth in deſcent from that King: as alſo the *O Murphys* through *Phelim* ſon of *Eana Cinſealach*, a powerful King of *Leinſter* in the 4th century, & the Grandfather of the above *Nàthi*. The *O Dwyers* are thrown up to a higher antiquity than all the preceding families, as being deſcended from *Niachurb*, the great grand father of *Cathaoir-mór*. The three laſt mentioned families have figured much higher in Munſter than they had done in their own Province. In this ſame Province the *Mac-Giolla-Phàdraics*, Eng. *Fitz Patrick*, formerly Sovereign Princes of the Large tract called Oſſery, & now Earls of Upper Oſſery, derive their deſcent from *Conla*, ſon of *Breaſal Breac*; from whom deſcended the above King *Cathaoir-mór*, in the 12th degree. The O *Carrols*; deſcendants of *Kian*, grandſon of *Oliol-Olum* King of Munſter in the beginning of the third century, were alſo Sovereigns of a part of *Oſſery*, & the *O Doncha's* of another part, vid. Cambr. Everſ. p. 27.

We have likewiſe to obſerve that the Chief families of Connaught are deſcended from two ſons of *Eocha-Moimhedhebin* King of Meath in the 4th century, excepting the *O Kellys*, the *O Maddins*, the *O Lallys*, the *O Neachtans*, & the *Mac Egans* all deſcendants of *Colla dà Chrioch*, brother of *Colla uais* King of Meath & Ulſter an. 327. the two ſons I have pointed at were *Brian* & *Fiachra*. From the former are deſcended the *O Connor's*, the *O Rourks*, Princes of *Breiſne*, the *O Reyly's*, Lords of a part of *Breiſne* called *Muintir-Maol-Mórdha*, the *O Flahertys*, the *O Beirns*, the *O Fallons*. the *O Flins* of *Clanmulruana*, the *O Malys*, the *O Bradys* or *Mac Bradys*, a family of the *O Flanagaſins* (vid. Flanagan. ſupr.) the *Mac-Dermots* of *Moyluirg* & *Carrick*, formerly Princes of *Tiroiliolla* &c. (vid. *Diarmaid* ſupr.) the *O Molones*, the *Mac-Concannans*, or *Mac-Congenain* & others. From *Fiachra*, the ſecond ſon of the ſame King are deſcended the *O Seachnaſſys* & the *O Dowds*, the former through *Eocha Breac* ſon of *Dathy* King of Meath, an. 405. & the Latter from *Fiachra* another ſon of the ſame *Dathy*. The *O Heyns* of *Ibh-Fiachra aidhne* are alſo deſcended from *Eocha Breac* through *Guaire Mac-Colmàin* ſo renowned for his hoſpitality towards the middle of the 7th century, as was his co-temporary *Cuana* ſon of *Calcin* Lord of Fermoy in the County of Cork, reſiding at his Caſtle of *Cloch-Liaſuin* near Mitchelſtown, from which Caſtle he was called *Laoch Liaſuinne*. vid. Keating in the reign of Conal Claon K of Meath. the *O Cahils* are of the ſame ſtock, & were co-partners with the *O Seaghnaſſys* in the Diſtrict of *Kinealae*. The *Maguires* & *Mac-Mahons* whom I have already mentioned, were alſo of the Chief deſcendants of *Colla da Crioch* & formerly Lords of all the County of *Fermanach*. the *O Hagans*, of the ſtock of O Neil, were Lords of *Tullach-og* in Ulidia or Ulſter. The *O Morans*, the *O Mahady's*, the *O Curra's* Eng. *Curry*, the *O Luinnſe*, Eng. *O Linchy*, the *O Leathlabhair*, Eng. *Lawler*, the *O Heochagàin*, all of *Ultonian* origin, are of the ancient *Rudrician* Race of the Kings of Ulſter. The *O Hallorans* of *Clanfergail*, the diſtrict of Galway, as alſo St. *Finbara* the firſt Biſhop of Cork, were Deſcendants of *Cairbre* ſon of the above *Brian* the firſt born of K. *Eocha Moimhedhóin*. vid. Ogyg. p. 376. there was another family of the *O Hallorans* formerly ſettled in the County of Clare who deſcended from the ſtock of the *O Briens* & the other *Dalcaſſians*.

In the Province of Munſter the families of the *O Keeffes*, the *O Dalys*, the *Macgiolla Choda's*, English *Mackill.coddys*, the *Mac Ceilegòid*, Eng. *Mackillegod*, the *O Donovans*, the *O Cuileains*, the *O Moriartys*, all deſcended from the ſame ſtock with the *Macartys*, I mean from *Eogan mór* ſon of *Olliol Olum* King of all Munſter in the third century. And in north Munſter the following families of a noble origin have been likewiſe hitherto overlooked in this Dictionary. Viz. the *O Gradys*, the *O Quins*, the *O Heffernans*, the *Mac-Coghlans*, the *O Deas*, the *Mac-Clancys*, the *O Muronys*, the *O Conrys* tranſplanted to Connaught, the *O Kearnys*; all deſcendants of *Conal-Each luath* who was King of all Munſter in the year 366, & was the fifth direct Deſcendant from *Cormac-Cas* King of the ſame Province, & ſon of Olliol-Olum above mentioned. The ſame *Cormac-Cais* is the Stock of the *O Briens*, who are his direct Deſcendants, as alſo of the *O Kennedys* & *Macnamaras*, whom we have already mentioned. From the ſame Stock are alſo deſcended the *Mac-Craiths* or *Magraiths*, the *O Lonergans*, the *O Aghiarans* or *O Aherns* the *O Mearas*, the *O Hurlys*, the *O Seanchans*, the *O Fogartys*, the *O Duhigs*, the *O Hehirs*, & the *O Hickys*. The *O Nunans*, another ancient family hitherto not mentioned, were hereditary Wardens or Protectors of *St. Brendan's* Church at *Tullaleis* in the County of Cork, & proprietors of the Lands of *Tullaleis* & *Caſtle Liſſin*, under obligation of repairs & all other expences attending the Divine ſervice of that Church, to which them Lands had been orininally given as an allodial endowment by its Founder.

.V. the *O Gairbhie's*, pronounced *O Gairvie*, English *O Garvey*, a very ancient & noble family of that great & famous diſtrict of Ulſter anciently called *Craobh-ruadh*, & who are mentioned by *O Dúbhagàin*, as proprietary & hereditary *Toparchs* or Lords of the large territory called *I'bh-Eachach Cúba*, now called *Iveagh* in the County of Down, of which he mentions them as actual poſſeſſors in the thirteenth century, long after the arrival of the *Engliſh* & *Welsh* adventurers brought over by the King of Leinſter in *K Henry* the ſecond's time. This family is deſcended from the ſame ſtock with *Maginnis*, Lord Baron of Iveagh, & *O Móra* of *Leix* in Leinſter, I mean from the old *Rudrician* line, who were the firſt Race of the Kings of Ulſter; & whoſe common ſtock *Rúdhrigh-mòr* was King of Ulſter & Meath, & ſupreme Sovereign of Connaught in the year 104 before the birth of Chriſt, according to O Flaherty's computation grounded on our annals, that is to ſay, 1872 years before the preſent time. The *O Garveys* as well as the *Maginis's* & *O Moras* are deſcended from this King through the line of the famous warriour *Conal Ceàrnach*, & more immediately from *Eocha-Cóba*, who was likewiſe anceſtor of Lord Iveagh, not of *O Mora*, & from whom the country called *Ive-Eachach-Cóba*, now Iveagh, had its name. He was the twenty ſecond direct Deſcendant from *Rúdhrigh-mòr*, & the thirty fourth anceſtor in the aſcending line from a *Maginis* called *Ædh mac Airt-óig*, whoſe genealogy I have now before me in a manuſcript of about 100 years. So that I compute this *Eocha Cóba* as the 37th or 38th anceſtor of the preſent *Maginnis* Lord *Iveagh*, as alſo of the preſent Chief of the *O Garveys*, who I am well informed, is *Robert O Garvey* Eſqr, now ſettled at Rouen in company with his brother *Anthony O Garvey* Eſqr, to whom *Chriſtopher O Garvey* Eſqr; ſettled in the ſame city is an uncle, being their father's younger Brother. This family have been the Founders & Patrons of the Pariſh-church of the town of *Newry* in the County of Down, whereof they were formerly Governers & wherein they have ſtill their family-tomb. They have preſerved to this day from the different wrecks & revolutions of times a Remnant of their very ancient & large Eſtate, a land called *Aughnagon* near Newry, one of the oldeſt tenures in all Ireland, or perhaps in any other Country. The above Robert *O Garvey* Eſqr; is married to Miſs Mary Plowden of *Plowden-hall* in the County of Shropshire, daughter of William Plowden Eſqr; of the ſame place, & Niece of the preſent Right Honourable Lord Dormer a Peer of England, & has by this Lady two ſons, James & Robert. It is remarkable that in the ſame place, where O Dugan mentions the O Garveys as chief proprietary Lords &

poſſeſſors of Iveagh in the 13th century, he mentions the *Mac-Ænguſa*, or *Maginis* as then the Lord & proprietary poſſeſſor of the Diſtrict called *Clan-Ædh* alone, & not of Iveagh; whence it appears unaccountable why his Succeſſours took their title from the Barony of Iveagh, of which they became Lords Baron. I find mention of another family of the *O Garveys* in *O Dugàn*, as poſſeſſors of a Diſtrict called *I've-Breaſail-macha*, in the County of Ardmagh, deſcendants from *Colla U'ais* King of Ulſter in the year of Chriſt 327, but of quite a different ſtock from the ancient Rudrician Kings of that Province. Theſe two different families of the O Garveys are alſo mentioned in Cambrenſis everſus pag. 26.

VI. the *O Cuindealvàins*, the direct heirs & Deſcendants of *Laoghaire* the ſecond ſon of *Nial-Naoighiallach*, & King of Meath & Ulſter in St. Patrick's time, were Lords of the Country called *Ive Leary* in Meath, & as deſcendants & Heirs of King *Laoghaire* the ſecond ſon of Nial the great, should be held in the next rank of dignity to the great O Neils, amongſt all the other families of the ſouth & north Hy-Neils. I am not informed of the preſent ſtate of this family.

VII. We have mentioned in two different places in the Dictionary the family of the *O Lallys*, whoſe ancient & large Eſtate was the country called *Maonmhuighe*, now *Clanricard* in the County of Galway, of which they were diſpoſſeſſed for the greater part by the Burks Earls of that Country; and now we are well informed that the late General Lally's family were the principal branch & chiefs of the O Lally's of *Mænmhuighe* or *Clanricard*, & that Brigadier *Lally* in the French ſervice is now the direct chief of that branch, which derives it's Princely deſcent from *Colla-dà-Chrioch*, a younger brother of the above *Colla-Uais*, & who was likewiſe the Stock of the *O Kellys*, the *O Maddins*, & the *O Neachtains*, as well as of the *Maguires* & *Mac-Mahons* of Oirgialla.

VIII. Though we have mentioned the *O Flins* of Connaught at the word *Flann* a family deſcended from *Eocha-Moimheadhòin* King of Meath & Ulſter in the 4th century; & whoſe large Eſtate was the diſtrict called *Clan-Maolrùana*, yet we forgot to mention that the preſent chief of that ancient family is *Edmond O Flin* of *Ballinlagh* Eſqr; & that the Right Honourable Lady Ellen O Flyn Counteſs *de la Hues* of *Lahnes Caſtle* in Normandy is of the ſame direct branch of the O Flins; her Ladyship being daughter to Timothy O Flyn of Clydagh in the County of Roſcommou Eſqr. The Principal ſeat of the O Flins of Connaught was *Ballinlagh* in the County of Roſcommon not far diſtant from the above Clydagh & bordering on *Loch y Fhlainn*, & *Sliabh y Fhlainn* which comprehends a large tract of ground, & formed a very conſiderable part of the ancient Eſtate of this noble family.

FINIS.

VOICI L'EXTRAIT

INSÉRÉ DANS LE JOURNAL DES SÇAVANS

DU MOIS DE MARS 1769,

CONCERNANT CE DICTIONAIRE.

L'EXTRAIT qu'on va voir de cet Ouvrage, nous a été fourni par l'Auteur. C'eſt une choſe qui arrive rarement, & lorſque des circonſtances particulieres nous déterminent à prendre ce parti, nous nous faiſons une Loi d'avertir nos Lecteurs. L'Auteur du Dictionnaire & du Mémoire, très-verſé dans les Antiquités Celtiques, eſt ce même Sçavant Irlandois, dont nous avons inſéré un Memoire ſur les Poëmes de M. Macpherſon, dans nos Journaux de Mai, Juin, &c. 1764.

NOUS allons rendre compte principalement de la Préface de ce Dictionnaire & des remarques qui s'y trouvent ſur chaque lettre de l'Alphabet Irlandois.

La Préface contient des réflexions & des éclairciſſemens ſur différentes matières qui ont rapport à la Littérature Irlandoiſe & à la Langue Celtique, dont on fait voir que pluſieurs Sçavans Etrangers reconnoiſſent l'Irlandois pour le Dialecte le plus parfait & le mieux conſervé. On y montre auſſi, tant par des autorités reſpectables que par des raiſonnemens & des exemples, que la connoiſſance de ce Dialecte eſt très-utile pour l'éclairciſſement des Antiquités des Nations Celtiques, & ſpécialement de celles de la Grande-Bretagne & des Gaules.

On y expoſe en même tems les raiſons propres à faire croire que les anciens Irlandois, qui étoient une Colonie des Celtes Gaulois, avoient été poſſeſſeurs d'Albion (premier nom de l'Iſle Britannique) pluſieurs ſiécles avant les Bretons ancêtres des Gaulois, circonſtance d'où il ſuit naturellement que la connoiſſance de la Langue Irlandoiſe eſt eſſentielle pour éclaircir l'Hiſtoire naturelle & les premieres Antiquités de la Grande-Bretagne; & c'eſt ce qu'Edouard Lhuyd, ſçavant Antiquaire du Pays de Galles, a non ſeulement avoué, mais bien prouvé par pluſieurs raiſons, auxquelles l'Auteur de ce Dictionnaire en ajoute encore de nouvelles.

Il remarque ſur-tout l'affinité ſi frappante qui ſe trouve entre une infinité de mots du Dialecte Celtique d'Irlande, & ceux du Latin & du Grec qui ſignifient les mêmes objets, ſoit des ſens, ſoit de l'entendement; & cette même affinité ſe trouvoit ſans doute entre les autres Dialectes Celtiques & ces deux Langues, dans le tems que la Celtique étoit conſervée dans les Gaules & en Eſpagne. On fait voir dans la Préface que cette affinité de la Langue Celtique avec le Latin & le Grec ne peut avoir pour cauſe aucun emprunt fait par la Langue Celtique aux deux autres Langues. Les deux caractères que portent les mots qu'on a choiſis du Dialecte Irlandois, font voir clairement qu'ils ne dérivent d'aucune autre Langue, mais qu'ils ſont des ſignes originaux des idées ou des objets ſenſibles qu'ils déſignent. Ces deux caractères ſont 1°. que chacun de ces mots a été de tout tems l'unique dans la Langue pour ſignifier la choſe qu'il exprime; 2°. que chacun ſignifie une idée ou un objet ſenſible pour leſquels aucune Langue ne peut manquer d'avoir des mots particuliers dès le commencement de ſa formation. On a indiqué dans la même Préface quelques mots de la Langue Françoiſe qui portent également ces deux caractéres & qu'on a généralement cru dérivés du Latin, mais qui ſont des mots primitifs de la Langue Gauloiſe ou Celtique, comme il s'en conſerve encore pluſieurs autres dans le François, quoique ce dernier Dialecte ait réellement emprunté un grand nombre de ſes mots de la Langue Latine dans les derniers ſiécles.

Il ſe trouve dans la même Préface un autre article qui peut-être ne ſeroit pas moins intéreſſant, ſi on le jugeoit bien fondé. C'eſt l'affinité, & preſque l'identité de conſtruction radicale qui ſe trouve entre un grand nombre de mots Iberno-Celtiques, & ceux du même ſens dans le Latin & le Grec; d'où l'on conclud que ces deux dernieres Langues ont dérivé ces mots de la Langue Celtique, & cela pour deux raiſons; la premiere que cette derniere a été originairement la Langue univerſelle de toute l'Europe; la ſeconde que ces mots tant Grecs que Latins qui s'accordent avec la Celtique d'Irlande portent des marques non équivoques de leur dérivation, en ce qu'ils conſiſtent en plus de ſyllabes que ceux de la Celtique avec leſquels ils s'accordent en conſtruction radicale. Si ce raiſonnement eſt juſte, il doit s'enſuivre que pluſieurs Sçavans ſe ſont trompés en jugeant que tous les mots Latins qui reſſemblent aux mots Grecs du même ſens ont été empruntés de la Langue Grecque. Il eſt vrai qu'il y a pluſieurs mots Latins qui ſont réellement dérivés du Grec; mais l'Auteur penſe que les mots Latins & Grecs qui, s'accordant entr'eux, ont le même accord que ceux de la Langue Celtique du même ſens, ſont dérivés les uns & les autres de cette derniere Langue, & conſéquemment qu'en ce cas le Latin ne doit rien au Grec. C'étoit naturellement la Langue Celtique qui faiſoit le fonds primitif du Latin, qui dans ſon origine n'en étoit qu'un Dialecte; & il y a apparence que le Grec en étoit un autre avant ſon mêlange avec le Phénicien & l'Egyptien par le moyen des Colonies de ces deux Nations qui s'étoient établies parmi les Grecs primitifs. Si les Sçavans des différentes Nations de l'Europe cherchoient ainſi dans leurs Langues reſpectives les mots primitifs qui ont dû appartenir de tout tems à la Langue, & qui s'accordent en conſtruction radicale avec le Latin & le Grec de la même ſignification, une Collection des mots de cette eſpéce ſeroit un moyen d'étendre nos connoiſſances ſur la Langue Celtique dans ſes différens Dialectes, & feroit voir en même tems qu'elle a fait originairement le fonds principal du Grec & du Latin. Les mots primitifs de cette eſpéce ſont généralement dans le Celtique d'une ſeule ſyllable, ou tout au plus de deux; & ceux qui leur correſpondent dans le Latin & le Grec ſont ordinairement de deux ou trois ſyllables & quelquefois de quatre, conſervant toujours au commencement des mots les racines Celtiques d'où ils ſont dérivés, & montrant en même tems leur dérivation & leur nouveauté, tant par l'augmentation des ſyllabes que par leurs terminaiſons.

On trouvera auſſi dans la Préface pluſieurs autres réflexions, tant littéraires qu'hiſtoriques, & particuliérement une Diſſertation ſur les Pelaſgues. Cette Diſſertation a été faite à l'occaſion d'un Ouvrage publié à Londres l'année paſſée, où l'Auteur prétend déduire tous les deſcendans de Japhet par ſes fils Gomer, Magog & Javan, ſous le nom de Pélaſgues, de ſorte qu'il identifie par tout ſon Ouvrage les termes *Langue Pélaſgienne* & *Langue Japhétique*, voulant déſigner par-là le Dialecte qui devint propre à Japhet & ſes enfans, après la confuſion des Langues. Cet Ecrivain adopte l'opinion du feu Colonel Grant Irlandois, Aſtronome, qui demeuroit à l'Obſervatoire de Paris, & qui avoit prétendu prouver qu'une ancienne Inſcription qui ſe voit ſur une Médaille Syberienne conſervée à Péterſbourg, eſt toute écrite en Irlandois, d'où il conclud que l'Irlandois n'eſt qu'un Dialecte de l'ancienne Langue Scytho-Tartare. On réfute ici & le Colonel Grant & l'Auteur qui le ſuit. On prouve par l'autorité d'Hérodote, Liv. I, & par celle de Strabon, fondé ſur Ephorus, Liv. V. que les Pélaſgues n'étoient qu'un peuple particulier de la Grece, faiſant profeſſion d'une vie militaire, toujours errans, diſperſés en différens corps dans pluſieurs quartiers du Péloponneſe, de la Theſſalie, de l'Achaïe, dans les Iſles de la Mer Egée, & par-tout où ils trouvoient des occaſions de faire quelques profits par l'exercice des armes. Strabon remarque, toujours d'après Ephorus, qu'ils engageoient d'autres Peuples à ſuivre le même genre de vie, & à s'unir avec eux; ce qui rend raiſon de leur multitude, & de l'étendue du nom Pélaſgue : à quoi M. Peloutier, qui peut-être a été l'Auteur des égaremens de l'Ecrivain Anglois, ne paroît pas avoir fait attention, dit notre Vocabuliſte.

On trouvera vers la fin de la Préface quelques réflexions ſur les Druides des Celtes Gaulois qui ſe tranſporterent originairement en Irlande, & ſur la pureté de la Morale qu'ils enſeignoient & pratiquoient du tems du Paganiſme. On a cru devoir conclure le fait de cet enſeignement & de cette pratique morale des Druides d'Irlande, de ce que des noms ou termes propres pour exprimer tous les devoirs & vertus morales, ſe ſont trouvés dans l'ancienne Langue Irlandoiſe avant la converſion des Irlandois à la Religion Chrétienne. Cet argument tend à confirmer le témoignage d'Ariſtote & de *Diogènes Laërce* ſur les grandes connoiſſances des Druides, témoignage qu'un Ecrivain Anglois rapporte en ces mots : » *Philoſophos » Gallicos Græcis Philoſophis priores exiſtimant nonnulli Græci Scriptores, ut Ariſtoteles apud Diogenem Laërtium, qui non à Græcis ad Gallos Philoſophiam deveniſſe, » ſed à Gallis ad Græcos prodiiſſe ſcriptum reliquit* ». *Godvin in Cæſar. de Bello Gallico, Lib. 6. §. 12.*

La deſcription que fait Lucien de l'Hercule Gaulois, que les Celtes des Gaules appelloient Ogmïus, & l'explication que cet Ecrivain nous dit avoir reçue d'un ſçavant Druide du Pays, ſur la maniere dont ce Dieu Payen étoit dépeint par les Gaulois, nous ſont voir auſſi combien les Druides Gaulois cultivoient l'Eloquence, la Philoſophie & la Littérature, dont ils prenoient Hercule pour l'Inventeur & le Dieu tutelaire. Lucien dit que quoiqu'ils le repréſentaſſent comme les autres Hercules avec la peau de lion & la maſſue, avec un arc tendu dans la main gauche, & un carquois ſur l'épaule, ils le peignoient en même tems en Vieillard » tout » blanc, chauve, ridé, baſané, ſemblable à ces vieux Nautonniers, ou plutôt à » Charon lui-même, ou à Japet qu'on prend pour le plus ancien des hommes », ce ſont les propres paroles de Lucien. Il ajoute que cet Hercule tenoit enchaînés par l'oreille des Peuples qui étoient attachés à ſa langue par des filets d'or fort déliés, comme par autant de chaînes, & qui le ſuivoient volontairement & ſans réſiſtance, tant ils ſe plaiſoient dans leur captivité. Un Druide qui parloit un fort bon Grec, dit à Lucien qu'il vouloit lui apprendre le myſtère renfermé dans ce ſymbole. Nous ne prenons pas, dit-il, comme les Grecs, pour le Dieu de l'Eloquence, Mercure, mais Hercule qui eſt bien plus puiſſant, & notre opinion eſt qu'il a fait tout ce que nous admirons, non pas par la force de ſon bras, mais par celle de la raiſon & de l'éloquence. Nous le peignons ſous la figure d'un Vieillard, parce que la raiſon n'eſt parfaite qu'à cet âge, & c'eſt pourquoi Homere fait découler un fleuve de miel de la bouche de Neſtor, & compare à un parterre de fleurs les diſcours des Vieillards de Troyes. Ce Dieu tient tout le monde attaché par les oreilles, ce qui eſt l'effet du raiſonnement, & ſa langue où ils ſont pris eſt l'inſtrument de leur captivité. Ses dards ſont la force de ſes raiſons; ils ſont empennés à cauſe que les paroles ſont ailées, comme Homere les appelle. Voilà en ſubſtance ce qu'en dit Lucien dans l'original; & tout cela fait voir, ſelon l'Auteur du Dictionaire, combien les Druides ou Philoſophes Gaulois cultivoient l'Eloquence, la Philoſophie & la Morale.

On trouvera dans les remarques ſur la lettre (A) que les anciens Druides & Sacrificateurs Payens d'Irlande adoroient le Soleil ſous le nom de *Bel*, *Beal* ou *Belus*, comme faiſoient les Aſſyriens, les Chaldéens & les Phéniciens. Il eſt difficile d'expliquer comment ce nom & ce culte de Belus étoient parvenus juſqu'aux Irlandois Payens. On ſçait que le nom de *Beal* ou *Baal* qui ſignifie *Dominus* ou *Dominator*, étoit premierement celui du vrai Dieu, & qu'après que les Peuples que je viens de nommer eurent tranſporté ce nom ſacré au Soleil qu'ils adoroient comme le plus grand de leurs Dieux, le Seigneur défendit aux Iſraëlites de l'appeller du nom de *Baal*, comme on le voit au 16e Verſet du 2e Chap. d'Oſée, dans l'original Hébreu. Les Druides Irlandois allumoient de grands feux par tout le Pays en l'honneur de *Beal* ou du Soleil, le premier jour du mois de Mai, & au ſolſtice d'été, & la Langue Irlandoiſe n'a encore aujourd'hui d'autre nom pour le premier de Mai que celui de *la Béaltine*, qui ſignifie littéralement *le jour du feu de Belus*, & n'en a point d'autre pour le mois de Mai que celui de *mi* ou *mios na Béal-tine*. On trouvera à la page 44 du Dictionnaire Irlandois une note ſur le mot *Béal-tine*, où l'on fait voir que les Druides faiſoient paſſer par ces feux religieux de Belus tous les quadrupédes, & il paroît par un uſage qui ſubſiſte encore en Irlande parmi les Peuples de la Campagne, qu'on faiſoit paſſer auſſi au travers de ces feux les jeunes garçons qui avoient la force de ſauter aſſez bien pour éviter de ſe brûler, uſage qu'avoient auſſi les Philiſtins & les Iſraëlites rebelles, comme nous voyons aux Livres des Rois. Ce culte de Belus obſervé par les anciens Irlandois ſe manifeſte auſſi par le nom qu'ils donnoient à l'année. *Bel-ain* eſt l'unique mot qu'ils ont eu de tout tems pour ſignifier l'année. C'eſt un mot compoſé qui ſignifie littéralement *le grand Cercle de Belus*. *Ain* en Celtique Irlandois ſignifie un grand Cercle, & *ainne*, un petit Cercle ou un *anneau*, *annulus*. C'eſt ſur ce mot Celtique *ain* qu'a été formé le Latin *annus* qui proprement n'a ſignifié dans l'origine qu'un grand Cercle, comme l'atteſte Varron; » *nam ut parvi circuli annuli*, *ſic magni* » *dicebantur anni* ». Le mot Iberno-Celtique *Bel-ain*, marque plus expreſſément le cours entier du Soleil autour du Zodiaque, que le mot Latin *annus*, qui proprement ne ſignifioit originairement qu'un grand cercle *en général*.

On trouvera à la page 374 du Dictionnaire au mot *Oiffrion* une note où l'on fait voir qu'il y avoit parmi les Celtes d'Irlande quatre ordres diſtingués de perſonnes conſacrées, ſoit aux Sciences, ſoit aux fonctions de la Religion Payenne; ſçavoir, les Druides, les Bardes, les Prophétes, que les Irlandois appelloient *Faidh* ou Baid (ce que les Romains appelloient *Vates*, mot qu'ils ont formé ſur le *Baid* des Celtes) & les Sacrificateurs qui dans le Dialecte Celtique d'Irlande s'appelloient *Oiffrideach* (pluriel) *Oiffridice*. Ce dernier ordre étoit partagé en deux; les uns ſacrifioient ſur le haut des montagnes, *in locis excelſis*, tant décriés par l'Ecriture Sainte, & s'appelloient *càrnaice*, du mot *carn* qui ſignifie un grand tas de pierres, c'eſt ce qui formoit leur Autel; les autres ſacrifioient dans des Temples ſitués dans les plaines; ceux-ci retinrent le nom générique de *Sacrificateurs*, qui dans l'Irlandois ſe dit *Oiffrideach*.

A la page 170 du Dictionnaire au mot *Deas* on trouve une autre note qui montre la grande antiquité des uſages des Celtes d'Irlande, conformes, ſans qu'ils le ſçuſſent, à ceux des Hébreux, particuliérement dans la maniere dont ils diſtinguoient les quatre plages ou côtes de l'hémiſphère.

Deas, en Irlandois eſt l'unique mot pour ſignifier la main droite, & l'eſt auſſi pour déſigner le Sud ou le côté du Midi. De même en Hébreu *Jamin* ſignifie proprement la main droite, comme en Jer. 22. 24. & Pſ. 59. 13. & c'eſt en même tems l'unique mot pour déſigner le côté du Midi, comme l'on voit dans Job. 23. 9. & Joſ. 15. 1. *Tuaidh* ou *Thuaidh* en Irlandois eſt l'unique mot pour ſignifier proprement la main gauche, & l'unique auſſi pour déſigner le Nord; de même en Hébreu *Smol* eſt proprement la même gauche, comme en Jer. 48. 14. & ce mot eſt toujours employé pour ſignifier auſſi le Nord, comme en Job 23. 9, &c. La ſignification propre du mot Irlandois *Iar*, eſt celle de *poſt*, *ponè* ou *poſt tergum* en Latin, & c'eſt l'unique mot en Irlandois pour ſignifier auſſi le couchant ou l'occident; de même en Hébreu le mot *Achor* qui ſignifie proprement ce qui eſt derriere, *poſterior pars*, ou *poſt*, *ponè*, comme en 2 Reg. 10. 9. & Gen. 9. 28. eſt employé pour ſignifier auſſi le couchant ou oueſt, comme dans Job. 23. 8. & Joſ. 15. 8. La raiſon de tout cela eſt que les anciens Irlandois, auſſi bien que les Hébreux, conſidéroient les différens côtés du monde relativement à la poſition où ils ſe trouvoient, lorſqu'ils faiſoient leurs prieres ou offroient des Sacrifices à la Divinité : & une Tradition Rabbinique fonde cet uſage de prier ou adorer Dieu la face tournée vers l'Orient ou le Soleil levant, ſur ce qu'Adam, dit-on, ſe trouva dans cette poſition au moment de ſa création. *Vid. Hen. Opit. Lex Heb. Chald-Bibl. ad vocem cedem.* L'Auteur juge du moins que cet uſage étoit obſervé par les Patriarches, & non pas dérivé des pratiques des Payens qui adoroient le Soleil, comme le plus grand de leurs Dieux, puiſque le Peuple de Dieux l'a conſervé. Nous avons remarqué ci-deſſus que les Autels des Druides Irlandois étoient placés du côté oriental de leurs Temples. Les Bretons ou Gallois avoient toujours & ont encore la même maniere de déſigner les quatre points cardinaux, & il eſt à preſumer que les anciens Gauloïs l'obſervoient auſſi. Les Hébreux deſignoient l'Orient par le mot *cedem*, quoique ſa ſignification propre ſoit *antè*, ou *anterior pars*, parce qu'il l'étoit relativement à la poſition dont nous venons de parler. En Irlandois l'Orient eſt ſignifié par le mot *oir*, le même que *ortus* en Latin, & le même mot Irlandois ſignifie auſſi la partie antérieure de quelque choſe que ce ſoit.

La note ſur le mot *Eirin* (qui eſt le nom Irlandois d'Irlande) fera voir que cette Iſle & ſes Habitans furent connus des Ecrivains Grecs, près de ſix ſiécles avant l'Ere Chrétienne, & long-tems avant les Romains.

Les notes ſur le mot *Dia* (qui eſt le nom de Dieu en Irlandois) page 175, & ſur *Dia* ou *Die*, qui ſignifie *jour*, éclairciſſent encore quelques points des Antiquités Celtiques ; mais rien ne fait mieux connoitre l'antiquité du Dialecte Celtique d'Irlande, que les remarques ſur chacune des Lettres de l'Alphabet Irlandois ; on y voit l'analogie que ce Dialecte conſerve avec les autres anciennes Langues, ſur-tout avec le Latin & le Grec, & ſouvent même avec l'Hébreu ; on indiquera particuliérement ici celles qui ſe trouvent à la tête des lettres A, C, D, G, P ; la remarque ſur cette derniere lettre fournit des raiſons de croire qu'elle n'appartenoit pas anciennement à l'Alphabet du Dialecte Celtique d'Irlande, & que cet Alphabet ne conſiſtoit dans ſon origine qu'en ſeize lettres ; c'étoit auſſi le premier nombre des lettres apportées en Grèce par Cadmus, & qui furent communiquées aux *Aborigénes* d'Italie par Evandre, au même nombre de ſeize ſeulement, comme l'atteſtent Tacite, Pline, & d'autres Anciens. Cette circonſtance du nombre des lettres de l'Alphabet des Irlandois ſemble en démontrer la grande antiquité ; & l'on peut penſer que les lettres dont ſe ſervoient les Druides Gaulois du tems de Céſar n'étoient que du même nombre, & que quoique Céſar les appelle *des Lettres Grecques*, elles n'avoient d'autre forme que celles des premieres ſeize lettres qu'Evandre àvoit communiquées aux Aborigenes, puiſque Tacite & d'autres Anciens nous diſent que la forme des premieres lettres uſitées chez les Latins étoit la même que celle des anciens Grecs ; » *& forma litteris Latinis primùm eadem quæ* » *veterrimis Græcorum* ». Tacit. Annal. II. c. 14. ce qui eſt bien naturel, puiſqu'elles furent reçues des Grecs. Les Druides Gaulois avoient conſervé ces anciennes lettres Grecques, & les Romains en avoient changé la forme long-tems avant le tems de Céſar ; c'eſt pour cela qu'il diſtinguoit les lettres des Gaulois & des Helvétiens, de celles des Romains ; quoique tous ces trois Peuples les euſſent reçues originairement dans la même forme, & de la même ſource.

Quant au fond même de ce Dictionnaire, on a eu ſoin d'y inſérer non-ſeulement tous les mots qui ſe trouvent dans les Vocabulaires, tant manuſcrits qu'imprimés qu'on a connus juſqu'à préſent, mais auſſi de feuilleter pluſieurs autres manuſcrits Irlandois, en vieux parchemin, dont le langage & le ſtyle portent des marques authentiques de leur antiquité reſpective, depuis le milieu du ſixiéme ſiécle, où quelques-uns de ces écrits ſurent composés par des Diſciples de S. Patrice, juſqu'au quinziéme. L'Auteur du Dictionnaire en a heureuſement pu ramaſſer un bon nombre, d'où il a tiré une collection fort conſidérable de mots Irlandois, qui ne ſe ſont pas trouvés dans les Vocabulaires précédens. On a cité & inſéré dans tout le cours de ce Dictionnaire des phraſes Irlandoiſes, extraites de ces différents manuſcrits qui ſervent d'autorités pour le ſens propre des mots qu'on en a tirés : l'on verra par-là les changemens que la Langue Iberno-Celtique a ſubis depuis le ſixiéme ſiécle juſqu'à nos jours. Ce ſera un moyen pour nos Contemporains & pour la poſtérité de juger de l'antiquité des Manuſcrits Irlandois qui exiſtent encore.

P. S. On a inſéré dans le Dictionnaire les noms d'un grand nombre des anciennes Familles nobles d'Irlande, leurs tiges, & les terres ou domaines qu'elles poſſédoient à l'arrivée des Anglois du tems de Henri II, & pendant les ſiécles ſuivans.

E R R A T A.

PRef. Pag. jv lin. 26 27 for Scythiani, read Scythians. P. xvij lin. 41 for baſe & *L. French*, read baſe *Latin* & *French.* Ibid. lin. 43 for ſatisfactory, explication, read ſatisfactory explication: P. xxx lin. 32 33 for Celtic, of *Europe* wherein, read Celtic of *Europe*, wherein. P. xxxvj lin. 8 for *Hellus*, read *Hellas*. P. xxxvij lin. 34 for prætera, read præterea. lin. 40 & 41 for *Somothraces* & *Somothraciam*, read *Samothraces*, and *Samothraciam*. P. xlij lin. 4 for rather as mere a nothing, read rather almoſt as mere a nothing. lin. 27 for natnrally, read naturally. P. xliij lin. 31 for iuſcription, read inſcription. P. xlv lin. 1 for liſe, read life. lin. 24 for allowanges, read allowances. lin. 33 for enercaſe, read encreaſe. P. xlvj lin. 44 for thongh, read though. Rem. p. 4. for *ito*, read to. Diction. P. 2 col. 1 for inorrow, read morrow. P. 4 col. 2 for indifferenly, read indifferently. Ibid. col. 2 for *Itish*, read *Irish*. P. 6 col. 1 for in offenſive, read inoffenſive. P. 7 col. 1 for conſeſs, read confeſs. P. 9 col. 2 after *aicide*, read *aicillidhe*, dextrous, handy: & *aicillidheacht*, dexterity. from the root *aicil*, able, unde *Achilles*. P. 11 col. 1 for caled, read called. P. 12 col. 2 for treſſpaſs, read treſpaſs. P. 13 col. 2 for *ainſgianac*, read *ain-ſgianach* & *ain-ſgianta*. P. 14 col. 1 after the Irish word *a b'parrthas*, read he was ſeated amidſt legions of Angels with Enoc in paradiſe. Pag. 20 col. 2 for *Almhaine*, read *Almhain*. Pag. 21 col. 1 after the Irish word *nagalmha*, read Thady revile not the Poet Torna, who is not in the way of accoſting you. P. 21 col. 1 for their, read her. P. 21 col. 2 for *amarg*, read *amhairg*; & for unte, read unto. For foolly & follishneſs, read folly & foolishneſſ. P. 23 col. 2 after the Irish word *Nóis*, read Joſeph Penitentiary of *Clon mac Nóis*. Pag. 24 col. 1 for *na ngall mbuadha*, read *na ngall mbuanna*. Pag. 27 col. 1 for aos ealdhan, read *aos ealadhan* P. 29 col. 1 for neer, read near; & for areh-bishop, read archbishop. P. 30 col. 1 for hence Arminius, read hence is derived the name of Arminius, & col. 2 after the Irish words *ſan Mùmhan*, read Cardinal Papyron left a Pallium at Ardmagh, a Pallium in Dublin, & an equal number in Connaught & Munſter. P. 41 col. 1 after *bàs don bhith*, read it is by a woman that death came into the world; & for *bearránac*, read *bearrànach*. P. 43 col. 2 for *bhachtaighthe*, read *beachtaighthe*. P. 44 col. 1 for *at bhe la*, read *at bhéala*; & for *do guitis na Drùithe*, read, *do ghnitis na Drúithe*. P. 47 col. 2 after the Irish words *agus a eadaíghe*, read he manfully shrugged himſelf in the midſt of his military dreſs & armour. P. 49 col. 1 after the words *mbigſt* *dſàghail*, read I am charmed to have found this little animal. P. 55 col. 2 for *acus ſó theann ſé*, read *acus ró theann ſe.* P. 57 col. 2 for ſurmame, read ſurname. P. 59 col. 1 for Tron-circle, read Iron-circle. P. 62 col. 1 for ſuperiſtrious, read ſuperſtitious; & for wiew, read view. P. 66 col. 2 after the Irish words *dà athair é*, read Jacob carried the Soop, & gave it to his father. P. 68 col. 1 for *bùanaĭl*, read *bùanacht.* & col. 2 for *as dà bhraoi*, read *ſa dà bhraoi cearta caol-dùbha*, her eyes green as a branch of the leek, & her two black ſmall even eyebrows. P. 70 col. 2 after the Irish words *bhídis dà reith*, read Jacob put ſpeckled oſiers in the ponds where the sheep were led to wash & cool themſelves in the ramming ſeaſon. ibid. lin 29 P. 71 for his exchange, read this exchange. P. 72 for *bean ſclàbha*, read *beanſclàbha.* ibid. for ſervaut, read ſervant. for prefexing, read prefixing. for ony, read any. P. 75 col. 1 for cæmentum ſit, read cæmentum fit. P. 78 col. 1 for apoſttle, read apoſtle. for wal, read wall. P. 79 col. 2 for the ſame as *calgach*, read the ſame as *colgach.* P. 82 col. 2 for *neach a ſhéachad*, read *neach a ſheachadh.* P. 78 col. 2. for Linſter, read Leinſter. P. 88 col. 2 for intemiſſione, read intermiſſione. P. 89 col. 1 for radical. origin, read radical origin. P. 95 col. 2 for mening, read meaning. P. 95 col. 2 after *cillín* diminutive of *cill* or *ceall*, read alſo a purſe or ſtore of hoarded cash. P. 101 col. 1 after *Claibín*, a ſpigot, read alſo the latch of a door. col. 1. for *agus fruithe Éirionn*, read *agus Sruithe Éirionn.* & for the Anglo-Sex:, read Anglo-Sax. P. 102 col. 1 for eaſt fide, read eaſt ſide. P. 105. col. 1 for ſtone-ſtepis, read ſtone-ſteps. & for hairy ſalcp, read hairy ſcalp. P. 112 col. 2 for occafioned, read occaſioned. for proceding, read proceeding. for fimilis, read ſimilis. P. 113 col. 1 for *an Rlgh*, read *an Righ.* P. 115 col. 1 for *coimpreamhad*, read *coim-préamhadh.* for Spititu, read Spiritu. P. 118 col. 2 for *ccmach*, read *comach.* P. 119 col. 1 for confering, read conferring. for *parler* or the French, read *parler* of the French. P. 120 col. 1 for corresponence, read correſpondance. P. 121 col. 2 for *Spioradh naoimh*, read *Spiorad naoimh.* (N. B. the *addenda* directed to be read in the *errata* are either interpretations of *Irish* phraſes not explained in the Dictionary, or words that had been forgot; P. 127 col. 1 for bulit, read built. P. 128 col. 2 for *macphenſon*, read *mac-Pherſon.* P. 129 col. 1 for *cnnaircim*, read *connaircim.* for 100 beattles, read 100 battles. & col. 2 for fitter or you, read fitter for you. P. 133 for the letters C & B, read the letters C & P. 136 for potis, read potius. P. 137 for territory, read territory. P. 147 col. 1 for chiúineas, read *ciùineas.* col. 2. for *cuingir chapal*, read *cuingir damh.* for or waggon two, read or waggon of two. 148 col. 2 for of his liſe, read of his life. P. 149 col. 1 for ſods or twigs, read rods or twigs. P. 150 for VUITH-BHEIRT, an helmet, read CUITH-BHEIRT, or rather CAITH-BHEIRT, an helmet. P. 151 col. 2 for *Cormarc cais*, read *cormac cais*. P. 152 col. 1 for doubleſs, read doubtleſs. for Mr. Lhyd, read Mr. Lhuyd. for ide, read id eſt. col. 2 for Mr. O Fiaherty, read Mr. O Flaherty & the ſame for O Flaberty. Pag. 154 col. 2 for at Ardmahg, read Ardmagh. P. 163 col. 2 for *Dan-ou*, read *Dàn-ou*. P. 169 col. 2 after *fearg dearmhur é*, read he fell into a terrible paſſion & anger. Pag. 170 col. 1 for filius dexteræ is alſo, read filius *dexteræ*: is alſo. P. 181 col. 2 after the words *ar a Naomhthacht*, read it doth not become me to go into Ægypt, ſays Moſes. &c. his miracles & the courſe of his actions for thirty years were not proper to be put in the hands of the People by reaſon of their Sanctity. after *Dileas*, read *Dillſe*, & *Dillſeacht*, ſincerity, fidelity. P. 183 col. 1 after *ar an b'popall juduígheach*, read the order & beginning of the (divine) vengeance according as it is recorded by Joſephus in his hiſtory, to wit, every rapine, oppreſſion & deſtruction of the Jews by the Romans. for *eag-comlan*, read *éagcómhlan*. P. 184 col. 1 for German Celtlc, read German Celtic. P. 186 col. 2 after *ſan dìtreabh*, read the ſon of God was pleaſed to be tempted by the Devil in the Wilderneſs. P. 189 col. 1 for *bod éidtr*, read *dob éidir*. P. 190 col. 1 for *ae*, read *as*. P. 191 col. 1 for *doitheheal*, read *doithcheal*. P. 192 col. 1 for builing, read building. col. 2 for *Ihbſáilge*, read *Ibhſàilge*. for ſtill ſubſiſt. with any, read ſtill ſubſiſt with any. for the above Donals, eldeſt ſon, read the above Donal's eldeſt ſon. P. 201 col. 1 for aciently, read anciently. P. 202 col. 1 for *dreach aohhda*, read *dreach aobhdha*. for *chhath ſo*, read *chath ſo*. col. 2 for *duhh-donn*, read *dubh-dhonn*. P. 203 col. 1 for Nowegia, read Norwegia. for *dhuh-ſnàmhuidhe*, read *dubh-ſnàmhuidhe*. col. 2 for *duilleabhrai*, read *duilleabhar*. P. 205 col. 1 for old Spanih, read old Spaniſh. col. 2 for *namhotha*, read *naomhtha*. P. 206 col. 1 after *nídh dom ealaidhin*, read 'till I go to the city to the end that I may there find ſome perſon who may want my goods. P. 208 col. 2 for I jugde, read I judge. P. 210 col. 1 for a philoſonher, read a philoſopher. for *éag eacnach*, read *ag éacnath*. P. 212 col. 1 for *earba duinu*, read *earba duinn*. P. 214 col. 1 for Philip. was eighry ſix years, read Philip was eighty ſix years. col. 2 for muſic, read muſic. Pag. 216 col. 1 for uglhy, read ugly. Pag. 220 col. 1 for Ierland, read Ireland. Pag. 221 col. 1 for later, read latter, this correction often occurs throughout the Dictionary. col. 2 for a ttwing, read a wing Pag. 224 col. 2 for *éulogh*, read *éulógh* & col. 1 after *òige agus aoiſe*, read after being victorious in youth and in old age. P. 231 col. 2 for a ſickdeſs, read a ſickneſs. P. 232 col. 2 for muſroomg, i. e. a rowth, read mushroom, i. e. a growth. for *foſgadh*, read *foſgadh*. P. 235 col. 1 for Godeſs, read Goddeſs. for *carthanſon*, read *càrthan ſionn*. P. 239 col. 1 for *Mitchil*, read *Michil*. P. 240 col. 1 for ring os, read ring of. P. 241 col. 1 for naer, read near. P. 243 col. 2 for ſinlanders, read Finlanders. P. 246 col. 2 for preſcnted, read preſented. P. 247 col. 1 for *ſlaitheas Eibhir*, read *ſlaitheas Eibhir*. for *bſlaitheas*, read *bhſlaitheas*. P. 248 col 1 for I cannor, read cannot. P. 249 col. 2 for EOCHT, read FOCHT. P. 251 col. 1 for chatge, read charge. P. 256 col. 1 for EORBAIS, read *Forbais*. P. 260 col. 2 for let hir, read let his P. 276 col. 2 for *grei damh*, read *geir damh*. P. 277 col. 2 for CEOIN, read GEÓIN. P. 279 col. 1 for meatings, read meetings. P. 283 col. 1 for ſgew, read shew. P. 286 col. 2 for *G*, read &. P. 288 col. 1 for ghampion, read champion. P. 294 col. 1 for *go iadhadur*, read *do iadhadur*. after *iarmheirge*, read *iarmhur*, a remnant. alſo the refuſe. P. 295 col. 1 for *lean l'artaige*, read *le na l'artaige*. after which read the people of Iſrael were 70 years in Babylon together with their children & poſterity. Ibid. for ſishes, read fishes. for yee, read ye. P. 296 col. 2 for dung hill, read dunghill. for *chrann*, read *crann*. P. 301 col. 2 for are compound of, read are compounds of. P. 302 col. 2 for offoring, read offering. P. 312 for begening, read beginning. P. 314 col. 1. for lylng, read lying. P. 316 col. 2 for *loochra*, read *laochra*. P. 318 col. 2 for *Leadan*, read *Leadán*. P. 320 col. 1 for *togtha*, read *toghtha*. P. 324 col. 2 after the sharp knife, read on board the ship. for linnen. cloth, read linnen-cloth. P. 331 col. 1 for LÙAITREACH, read LUAITHREACH. for LUAMHNACC, read LUAMHNACH. P. 332 col. 1 for au herb, read an herb. P. 338 col. 1 after they were routed, read MAIG, an affected attitude & diſpoſition of the head & countenance, with a proud gate &c. thus it is ſaid of a woman. *do chur si maig uirthe ſein*, or *a tà maig uirthe*. MAIGEAMHUIL or *maigiuil*, affectedly proud as to the exterior. P. 344 col. 1 for *Tiobrad* in the County of Corke, read *Tiobrad* in the County of Kerry. P. 347 col. 2 for *meiſnùighad*, read *meiſniùghadh*. P. 348 col. 1 for *mianduiltadh*, read *miandiùltadh*. P. 351 col. 1 for Fabreit, read Fabretti. P. 358 col. 1 for *Tenaiſte*, read *Tánaiſte*. col. 2 for *do bronn ſé*, read *do bhronn ſé*. P. 360 col. 2 for he ſuccended, read he ſucceeded. P. 372 col. 1 for *ſgolhiſiad*, read *ſgoiltſiad*. for lapſul, read lap-full. P. 377 col. 1 for OIRIAD, read *Oiriod* or *Oiread*. P. 388 col. 2 for Dalcaſſian race. *Brien Duff*, read Dalcaſſian race, *Brien Duff*. P. 390 col. 2 for unnatursl, read unnatural. Pag. 394 for refered, read referred. for what ever, read whatever. P. 401 col. 1 for *réitheach*, read *réiteach*. P. 402 col. 2 for *atàthaoih*, read *atàthaoi*. P. 405 col. 2 for appreached, read approached. P. 413 col. 2 for walting. man, read waiting man. P. 431 col. 1 for *ſcalp* is of the ſame, read *ſcalp* is of the ſame root. P. 433 col. 1 for SGREAMGHAR, read SGREAGMHAR. P. 445 col. 2 for proof it, read proof of it. P. 448 col. 2 for barren band, read barren land.

P. 456 col. 2 for the on is; read the Son is. P. 464 col. 1 for *tama beag*, read *tamal beag*. P. 466 col. 2 for *tàludham*, read *tàrlòdhaim*. P. 471 col. 1 for a ſit, read a fit. P. 486 col. 1 for *Xontreavak*, read *Kontreavak*. P. 497 col. 1 for *eolas Shampſon*, read *eólas do Shampſon*. P. 498 col. 1 for arrificial, read artificial. P 499 for the name of U, read the name of *U'r.* for b or beata, read b or *bèta*. P 504 col. 1 for *uchdeideidh*, read *uchd-eide*. P. 511 col. 2 for beginnign, read beginning.

POSTSRIPT.

The Author of the preceding work having forgot to account in his Preface for the plain affinity obſervable in many inſtances throughout the Dictionary between *Iriſh* & *Anglo-Saxon* words of the ſame ſignification; he now thinks fit to offer as his humble opinion, that that affinity may, for the greater part, be rationally derived from the radical agreement which originally ſubſiſted between all the Dialects of the *celtic* Nations, & more eſpecially between thoſe of the *Gauls*, *Germans*, *Italians*, *Spaniards*, & the Inhabitants of the *British* Iſles: a fact whereof *cluverius* has alleged many ſuch proofs as may be eſteemed living evidences, in is *Germ. Antiq.* l. 1. c. 5. 6. 7. 8. And though it hath been obſerved in the Preface that the mixture introduced into the primitive *Iriſh* language, which was the original *celtic* of *Gaul*, from the Dialects of the *Scytho-German* Colonies that mixed with the *Guidhelians*, who were the old natives of *Ireland*, should be eſteemed very inconſiderable for the reaſons therein alleged; yet the Author did not mean to deny or doubt but that ſeveral words of thoſe *Scytho-German* Dialects might have crept into the *Gaidhelian* language, & many more of the *Germano-Belgic* Dialects of thoſe ſeveral tribes of *Belgians* whom the Irish called *clanna-Bolg*, or *Fir-Bolg*, i. e. *viri Belgii*, who were mixed with the old Inhabitants in the different Provinces of Ireland, where they even obtained Sovereign Sway for many centuries, eſpecially in *Leinſter* & *connaught*, in which Latter Province they maintained their Sovereignty to the end of the third century.

APPROBATION.

J'Ai lu par ordre de Monſeigneur le Vice-Chancelier un Manuſcrit intitulé; *Le Dictionnaire Irlandois & Anglois*; & je n'y ai rien trouvé qui puiſſe en empêcher l'impreſſion. A Paris, ce 15 Décembre 1767.

HENEGAN.

PRIVILÉGE DU ROI.

LOUIS, par la Grace de Dieu, Roi de France & de Navare. A nos amés & féaux Conſeillers, les Gens tenans nos Cours de Parlement, Maitres des Requêtes ordinaires de notre Hôtel, Grand Conſeil, Prévôt de Paris, Baillifs, Sénéchaux, leurs Lieutenans Civils & autres nos Juſticiers qu'il appartiendra. SALUT : Notre amé NICOLAS-FRANÇOIS VALLEYRE le jeune, Imprimeur-Libraire, Nous a fait expoſer qu'il déſireroit faire imprimer & donner au Public un Ouvrage intitulé : *Le Dictionnaire Irlandois & Anglois.* S'il Nous plaiſoit lui accorder nos Lettres de Permiſſion pour ce néceſſaires. A CES CAUSES, voulant favorablement traiter l'Expoſant, Nous lui avons permis & permettons par ces préſentes, de faire imprimer ledit Ouvrage autant de fois que bon lui ſemblera, & de le faire vendre & débiter par tout notre Royaume pendant le tems de trois années conſecutives, à compter du jour de la date des Préſentes. FAISONS défenſes à tous Imprimeurs, Libraires, & autres perſonnes, de quelque qualité & condition qu'elles ſoient, d'en introduire d'impreſſion étrangere dans aucun lieu de notre obéiſſance. A LA CHARGE que ces Préſentes ſeront enregiſtrées tout au long ſur le Regiſtre de la Communauté des Imprimeurs & Libraires de Paris, dans trois mois de la date d'icelles ; que l'impreſſion dudit Ouvrage ſera faite dans notre Royaume & non ailleurs, en bon papier & beaux caracteres ; que l'Impétrant ſe conformera en tout aux Réglemens de la Librairie, & notamment à celui du dix Avril mil ſept cent vingt-cinq, à peine de déchéance de la préſente Permiſſion ; qu'avant de l'expoſer en vente, le Manuſcrit qui aura ſervi de copie à l'impreſſion dudit Ouvrage, ſera remis dans le même état où l'Approbation y aura été donnée, ès mains de notre très-cher & féal Chevalier, Chancelier de France, le Sieur DE LAMOIGNON, & qu'il en ſera enſuite remis deux exemplaires dans notre Bibliotheque publique, un dans celle de notre Château du Louvre, un dans celle dudit Sieur DE LAMOIGNON, & un dans celle de notre très-cher & féal Chevalier, Vice-Chancelier, & Garde des Sceaux de France, le Sieur DE MAUPEOU : le tout à peine de nullité des Préſentes. DU CONTENU deſquelles Vous MANDONS & enjoignons, de faire jouir ledit Expoſant & ſes ayans cauſes, pleinement & paiſiblement, ſans ſouffrir qu'il leur ſoit fait aucun trouble ou empêchement. VOULONS qu'à la Copie des préſentes qui ſera imprimée tout au long au commencement ou à la fin dudit Ouvrage, foi ſoit ajoutée comme à l'original. COMMANDONS au premier notre Huiſſier ou Sergent ſur ce requis de faire pour l'exécution d'icelles tous Actes requis & néceſſaires, ſans demander autre permiſſion ; & nonobſtant clameur de Haro, Chatte Normande, & Lettres à ce contraires : Car tel eſt notre plaiſir. DONNÉ à Paris le quatorſiéme jour du mois de Septembre l'an mil ſept cent ſoixante-huit, & de notre regne le cinquante-quatriéme.

PAR LE ROI EN SON CONSEIL.

LE BEGUE.

J'ai cédé & tranſporté à Monſieur J. O-BRIEN, *mon droit à la préſente permiſſion, pour en jouir en mon lieu & place, conformément aux conventions faites avec ledit Sieur. A Paris, ce 30 Septembre 1768.*

VALLEYRE jeune.

Regiſtré la Préſente Ceſſion, & enſemble la Permiſſion, ſur le Regiſtre XVII. de la Chambre Royale & Syndicale des Libraires & Imprimeurs de Paris, N°. 1707. Folio 528. Conformément au Reglement de 1723. A Paris, ce 3 Octobre 1768.

BRIASSON, Syndic.

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